THE AMERICAN FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Helen Gould is Called by an English Paper the Greatest Philanthropist of Modern Times.

THE TOWN HOUSE AND DRAWING-ROOM IN WHICH MISS GOULD RECEIVES THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH WHOM SHE CONFERS ON FUTURE CHARITIES.

A London newspaper donated three columns the other day, which is a great deal of space for a London periodical, to our countrywoman, Helen Gould.

It called her "the American Florence Nightingale of the 20th century" and described in detail the munificence of her work as felt on the other side of the ocean. It called her the greatest philanthropist of modern times, rich, wise and broad.

So Helen Gould, the daughter of the cleverest money maker of modern times has won, while in her 27th year, a world wide reputation in the field of work which she has chosen for herself—philanthropy!

Other American women of wealth and without society leanings have gone in for various charities: Grace Dodge devotes her life to working girls; another Dodge does reform work; Miss Jessie Schley has spent years and a fortune upon international peace; Miss Virginia Fair gives thousands to rising talent.

But Helen Gould is the Florence Nightingale of America!

It will be just six years in November that at the death of her father Miss Gould decided to devote her life to charity. She began in a very simple way, by inviting six children of the tenement up to Tarrytown to enjoy Christmas and meet Santa Claus for the first time in a country home.

The following spring she built a house which she called Woody Crest, and here with the aid of a resident physician, she began the work of not only healing, but educating cripples. The Woody Crest home is filled with one legged, one armed, knock-kneed and deformed youngsters, who learn all sorts of handiwork by which they can support themselves. Special arrangements have been made by Miss Gould by which these children can enter the trades and stand in a few years on a plane equal to other workmen. They are taught wood-carving and other arts; and so are fitted to work their way through the busy world.

Nor is the Woody Crest home the limit of Miss Gould's charitable activity. She has a large but systematic hospital work which commences with the babies of the Post Graduate hospital and extends to the babies of all the institutions of New York. She visits the hospitals and makes them most lavish gifts of money. It is no unusual thing for Miss Gould to purchase $1,000 worth of needed apparatus and Christmas she supplies the entire institution with gifts and goodies; even the nurses are remembered.

A few years ago Miss Gould was rumored engaged to a certain Dr. Chapin, whom she frequently met in her work. Her friends say that it is doubtful if she will ever marry; her life is too full of work for marriage.

There is a story of a recent benefaction which was instituted at Miss Gould's expense. This is no less than the hiring of a gymnasium in which her friends who are none too wealthy, can practice. Private dressing rooms, a magnificently equipped room; bloomers and instructors, are at the disposal of the guests. Miss Gould herself frequently comes down from Tarrytown to take part in the sport.

She does all this while her private good deeds are being conducted. Not long ago a cousin, a girl of modest means, married and went abroad on a brief wedding tour. During her absence Miss Gould's friends whispered the tale of a wonderful surprise which the young lady had in store for her newly married cousin. Unknown to the couple she was building a beautiful home in one of New York's suburbs, which they were to occupy on their return.

A New York kindergarten has for many years received its stimulus from her purse, and she has given very generously to law classes and private clubs.

Miss Gould is a young woman who has never been disturbed by love. Although one of a family of six brothers and sisters all of whom have had noteworthy love affairs, she has remained entirely heart-free so far as the world's gossip is concerned.

Her little sister Anna, on the other hand, was constantly rumored engaged until her marriage with Count Castellane settled the matter permanently.

Her brother George married about fourteen years ago, Miss Edith Kingdon, a most amiable young actress in Augustin Daly's company; and a little later her brother Edwin wedded the daughter of Dr. Charles Shrady, of New York city.

Howard Gould has had various attachments which, by his great wealth have rendered themselves conspicuous, and Frank, the youngest of the family is already connected by rumor with a well known debutante.

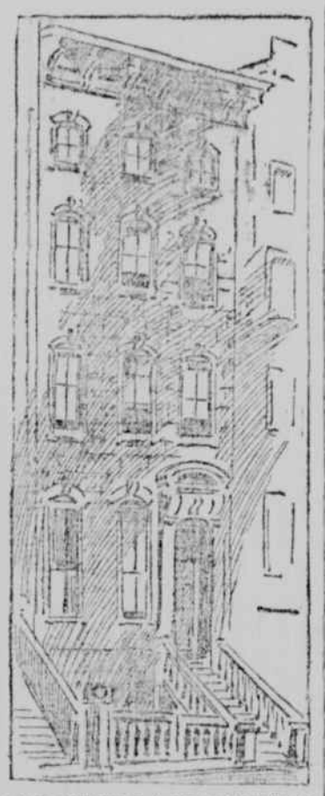
None of the Goulds go in society as it is spelled with a capital S, but the fact that they do not do so is laid to their own preferences, which are largely independent and individual. Mrs. George Gould spends the winter at Lakewood, N. J., with her five children. Mrs. Edwin Gould is a member of the famous millionaire club at Ardsley and prefers the seclusion of her country house all the year around. She is rather economical in tendency, and her husband's fortune goes on accumulating. Edwin is the money maker of the family.

George gets a large annual income for keeping the family fortune together.

The Countess Castellane lives rather quietly in Paris except for an occasional magnificent entertainment which she gives to Parisian nobility, and Howard spends his life upon his yacht. Frank and Helen are the only ones to be found in New York, and even they spend a great portion of their time at Lindhurst their country home, which commands a beautiful view of the broad Hudson, just at the place where Washington Irving wrote his Sleepy Hollow legends.

Miss Gould, the oldest unmarried one of the family, is the head of the family to "the boys." They speak of her as "my sister," as though they had no other sister, and she is consulted by her brother George in the management of the estate. For financial reasons it is all kept together and the income is dealt out annually to the several children. They all receive a like sum and they are privileged to do with it as they please.

The only binding clause is upon the subject of marriage. Here they are limited. At a family marriage all the brothers and sisters must vote, and if there is one dissenting voice, the marriage cannot take place. If a brother or sister contracts a marriage against the wishes of the remainder of the family, then he or she loses all but a small share in the family fortune. There is still enough to support a brown stone front and possibly keep a yacht, but the million or so of income a year dwindles down to a few thousands.



SHE HAS TAKEN A LEASE OF THIS HOUSE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OR AS LONG AS THERE ARE CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

Miss Gould can spend her money upon charity, just as her brother Howard can spend his upon the Niagara. Howard, when the yacht was built, christened it and handed it to the government to be used in the war. Helen took a like sum and sent to the War Department to be used in buying a warship. Then she visited Camp Wikoff and left a check for $5,000 behind her. Her hand constantly went in her pocket during the war and one of her fellow workers computed that she gave a round million to her country.

Helen Gould is by no means a straight laced girl. She is, on the contrary, very pleasant, almost familiar in manner, though with a reserve toward strangers. She dresses very plainly because plain dress is very becoming to her. In appearance she is light, of medium build, rather dark, with a strong face inclined to be serious, though her mouth, when she laughs, is very pretty.

When she built the church at Roxbury to commemorate the memory of her father, the natives there turned out en masse to see her at the dedication of the church. To their surprise and disappointment they beheld an ordinary girl in a tight fitting black dress, a girl who carried her cape on her arm and walked without a maid. She had no train nor did diamonds flash from her ears. Before she left, however, she convinced them that she was a Princess in sombre disguise, by distributing contracts for future work to all the artisans in the village.

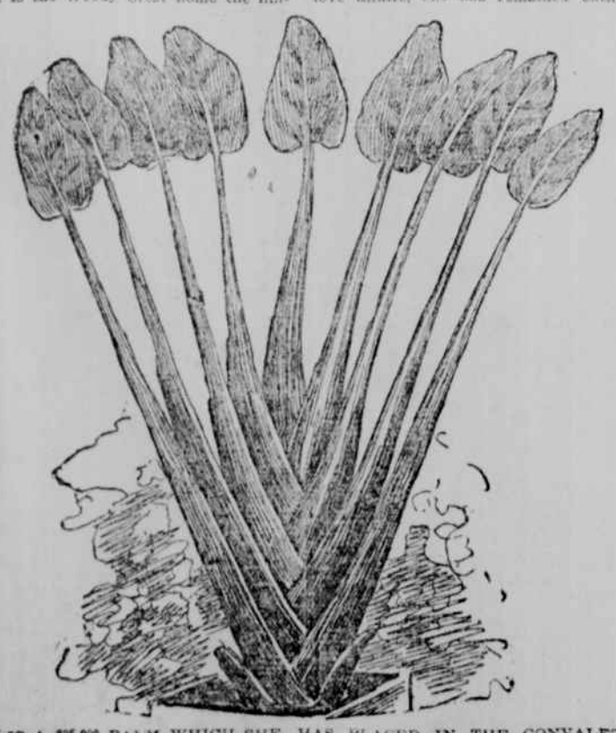
Helen Gould's money will go at her death, it is said upon the best of authority, to found certain institutions which she has long deemed necessary. She will bequeath only keep-sakes to her family, for she reasons that they are wealthy enough. It may be mentioned that she is very generous to her nephews and nieces, and prodigal to her brothers and sisters. When the Countess Castellane was married Miss Gould bought her the Esterhazy diamond as a wedding gift. This magnificent stone is one of the six largest diamonds in the world.

George Gould's fourth child is named Helen Vivian and at the child's christening Helen Gould gave her little namesake the most magnificent outfit a baby ever owned. She sent her little nephew, Count Castellane, Jr., an immense chest filled with exquisite hand embroidered baby clothes. To her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edwin Gould, she gave for a wedding gift, the largest chest ever turned out by a famous jewelers firm of New York, completely packed with silver of every description, all fully inscribed.

But charity does not end at home with our American Florence Nightingale, where she gives one dollar to her own she gives ten to others.

Her latest act of charity was the hiring of a magnificent residence in New York which she turned into a stopping place for sick soldiers. As soon as able they are invited to visit a similar home in the country. All expenses, amounting to several thousands per week, are defrayed by Miss Gould.

She is to be called, now, before the Investigation Committee of the War, to give her opinion of its abuses, and this fact gives her untold sorrow.



THIS IS A $35,000 PALM WHICH SHE HAS PLACED IN THE CONVALESCENT HOME AT TARRYTOWN.

WORK OF THE U. D. C.

Annual Report of Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, the President

Following is the full text of the admirable report of Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, the president of the Grand Division of Virginia, United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was submitted to the annual convention in Petersburg on the 12th instant:

"Daughters of the Confederacy: For the third time we meet at our annual convention. On the first occasion, February 12, 1896, our Grand Division was formed with twelve chapters at the University of Virginia. At our second convention, April 26 and 27, 1897, in Alexandria, the number of chapters had increased to thirty. The last chapter recorded in September is No. 40, and I have reason to hope that No. 50 will be enrolled by the time the November convention of United Daughters meets. The ten new chapters added since April 1897 are as follows:

No. 31—Pittsburgh, Pa., organized May 3, 1897.

No. 32—Abingdon, June 14, 1897.

No. 33—"Flora Stuart," at Pulaski, June 8, 1897.

No. 34—"Middleburg," July 7, 1897.

No. 35—"Palmyra," July 8, 1897.

No. 36—"Smyth County," at Seven Mile Ford, Oct. 14, 1897.

No. 37—"Turner Ashbey," at Winchester, Nov. 1897.

No. 38—"Essex," at Tappahannock, April 18, 1898.

No. 39—"Harrison Harwood," at Charles City C. H., September 1, 1898.

No. 40—"Cumberland," at Cumberland C. H., September, 1898.

The past year has been an important and eventful one in the history of the Grand Division. The chapters have done good work and are all busily engaged in the various charities and memorials mapped out by themselves. Their reports later will speak for themselves. Especial interest is now being shown in the movement started by the Richmond chapter to raise a fund to mark the graves of Confederate prisoners buried on Northern soil. Hundreds of letters have been sent by the Richmond chapter to the various chapters and camps throughout the South, and many have responded. Over $1,000 is now on hand, showing the great interest felt in this effort to rescue from oblivion the nameless graves where sleep our unknown dead.

"For the dead who fell on the far away fields,
Where the battle for them was done,
Whose eyes have looked over the Plains of Peace,
With the conflict over and won."

Surely no work could appeal more strongly to our hearts than this, and all chapters that have not yet contributed to this object, are urged to do so at once. Another object of great interest begun also by the Richmond chapter, is the proposed monument to "The Daughter of the Confederacy," whose sad death is deplored by all. She was an honorary member of our Grand Division and wore the badge of our society, presented to her at the time of the Richmond Re-union. Our hearts go out in tender sympathy to the bereaved mother and sister. We also extend our deep sympathy to our beloved First Vice President, Mrs. General J. E. B. Stuart, at the death of her only daughter, Mrs. Waller, a member of the Norfolk chapter. Suitable resolutions will be sent from the Grand Division to Mrs. Davis and to Mrs. Stuart, in addition to the letters already sent them by the president. Memorial services have been ordered by the President of the U. D. C. society to be held in the various chapters, and that a badge of mourning be worn by the members for thirty days, in memory of Miss Winnie Davis, our first and only Daughter of the Confederacy.

The most important event of the year occurred on November 11, 1897, at the U. D. C. convention held in Baltimore, when the Grand Division joined the United Society, the union having been delayed a year by a misconception on the part of the U. D. C. committee appointed to act on our offer, sent to the preceding convention in November, 1896. Our offer to join the United Society was fully and freely discussed at our last convention, full information on all points having been previously sent to each chapter of the Grand Division. The amendments to the membership clause were added later, after a full vote and the consent of the chapters, and are embraced in U. D. C. minutes, November, 1897, p. 9.

A brief account of the union of the Grand Division with the United Daughters was sent by your president to the Confederate Veteran December, 1897, and may be of interest to some who have not seen that number. It is part of our record.

"A general report of the Baltimore convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has not been given, as was expected. However, the event of the first day's session was the union of the Grand Division of Virginia, Daughters of the Confederacy, with the United Society, a union contemplated for the past eighteen months. The only question was as to the manner of union. As both organizations have exactly the same aims and objects, it was held to be most desirable to concentrate forces. The Grand Division preserves its organization intact, but pays the usual tax required of each member of the United Society which entitles every chapter of the Grand Division to full representation in the United conventions. The Grand Division of Virginia was represented by its president, Mrs. James Mercer Garnett; second vice president, Mrs. N. V. Randolph; president of the Richmond chapter, Mrs. J. N. Barney; president of the Fredericksburg chapter, Mrs. E. E. Meredith; president of the Manassas chapter, Mrs. A. D. Estill; vice president of the "Mary Custis Lee" chapter, Lexington, Va.; Mrs. McIlhany, of J. E. B. Stewart chapter, Staunton. These ladies formed the Grand Division Committee: Miss Annie Stuart Magill, president of Flora Stuart chapter, at Pulaski, and Mrs. H. D. Fuller, recording secretary of Turner Ashley chapter at Winchester, were also present. When the offer of union was made through Mrs. Col. Smoot, of Alexandria, chairman of the U. D. C. committee, the voice of Maryland was the first to sound the note of welcome. Miss Jennie Cary, of the Baltimore chapter, was the delegate who formally moved to admit the Grand Division in its entirety. The spontaneous outburst of cordial delight with which the motion was instantly greeted, evinced the pleasure with which the society was willing to incorporate the Grand Division into the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The entire convention with one accord gave evidence of its approval. The delegates rose to their feet and shouted "aye," and handkerchiefs waved their salutations.

This incident that evoked such unmistakable evidence of the affectionate reverence in which Old Virginia is held, has increased the numerical strength of the society by nearly 2,000 members, and has added to the list of delegates about 80 representatives from that one division alone. The chapters of the Old Dominion represent more than one fourth of the entire United Society. Of the one hundred and eighty-six chapters recorded at that time, November, 1897, fifty-five came from Virginia. The Grand Division was given the privileges of the floor of the convention, at the suggestion of the presiding officer, Mrs. Giraud Wright, first vice president of the U. D. C. Society, and president of the Baltimore chapter, and by the vote of the convention. Thanks were expressed by the president of the Grand Division for this courtesy and for the kindly welcome extended by the Sister States, with which the Grand Division has ever been one in heart and work, to relieve and honor the Confederate soldier, and to perpetuate the sacred memories of the Southern Confederacy. By the action of the convention the question of a badge for the general society was referred to a committee composed of the president of each State, who were to report at the next convention in November, 1898, State badges are allowed to all.

The various matters brought before the convention were of much interest and the need for true, impartial and unbiased histories in our schools, was earnestly advocated in eloquent appeals from Mrs. Weed, of Florida; Mrs. Capers, of South Carolina; Mrs. Millington, of Tennessee; Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, and others.

A history committee was appointed, composed of Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, of Texas; Mrs. James Conner, South Carolina; Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, of Grand Division of Virginia; Mrs. Ellison Capers, South Carolina; and Miss Mildred L. Rutherford, Georgia.

We hope to see our Southern histories used in our Southern schools. It is a matter of much pride to us that Virginia has adopted for use in her public schools the histories written by one of our Virginia "daughters," Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee, of the Mary Custis Lee Chapter, Lexington, Va. A careful perusal of these histories convinces one that it would be difficult to find better ones for general use, and the South is to be congratulated that Mrs. Lee has put into the hands of our youth such books as these. Mr. B. F. Johnson, of Richmond, is the publisher, and the books are printed and illustrated in the usual fine style of that distinguished firm. Before closing this report, and resigning my office as president, I desire to thank the chapters, officers and members, for the kindness, courtesy and support they have shown me during the two terms of my presidency. Many hours each day have been spent at my desk and my letter-book shows from February, 1896, to February, 1897, over 500 letters and cards exchanged with members of our Grand Division. This large number was partially due to the illness of the corresponding secretary.

The past year, our able secretary, Mrs. Virginius Hall, has relieved me of much work, and yet the record shows from February, 1897, to October, 1898, 572 letters and 370 postal cards, many by-laws and charters issued, and numerous newspapers and magazine reports. It has, however, been with me a labor of love, and has brought me into close touch with each chapter, giving me a personal interest in every member, and forming friendships that I trust will last for life. If I have won their approval, I am well repaid for my efforts, and trust that my successor may find the office as agreeable as I have done.

The ground in Virginia is now so well covered by the "Daughters," that the work will be lighter and much less laborious to the president than heretofore. My heart and interests are in my native State, my name will ever be enrolled among her "Daughters" and my every effort will still be to further the interests of the Grand Division, and the cause so dear to each one of us.

When I look back upon the little band that met at my home at the University of Virginia, to form the first chapter in the State, and in another year to form the Grand Division at the same place, and compare it with the large number now at work, my heart is filled with pride at the success of our "Daughters," and I wish them all God speed in their noble work. No one but myself knows how dear this work is to me. I have watched it step by step from the beginning and each day tried to help it onward to success, through many difficulties. It only remains now to bring together the two divisions in the State. They are already so in aim and heart and work, and but a slight form will make them literally one band of United Daughters. I suggest, therefore, that a committee be appointed to confer with one from the Virginia Division, so that steps for union may be taken before the U. D. C. convention in November and that one of our officers bear our proposition in person to Appomattox, where the First Virginia Division will meet on October 21. The committees may then be able to arrange later a place for union and have it completed before the U. D. C. convention in 1899, which we hope will meet in Richmond. What more glorious time or place could we have for this union of Virginia Daughters. The Old Dominion would then lead in the list of "Daughters of the Confederacy," as she has ever done in all that pertains to love of country and veneration for her glorious past. Let our Virginia daughters then unite as one body in this work, and as was so feelingly said by Mrs. Wright, of Baltimore at the last U. D. C. convention, "let us make our work so abiding that when we are called hence from our labors, time itself cannot undo what we have done. Let us make it so complete that long after we have passed away, when the children of this land of ours shall gather at the twilight hour around the mother's knee and plead for stories of heroes and heroic deed, there shall be no need to turn to Rome and Greece, to Agincourt and Hastings, for fitting tale to thrill their young hearts. Let them turn the historic pages of our own dear land, and by the light of the campfires of our soldiers, and to the music of their marches over hill and vale, let them choose from a list so long that tongue and pen would fail to tell of the knightly deeds of the heroes of the South."

On motion of Mrs. Randolph of Richmond, "a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Garnett for her interesting report," which was listened to with the closest attention.

Mrs. Garnett was re-nominated for president and was urged to accept the position again; many chapters had instructed their delegates to cast votes for her, but she declined re-election positively, with many thanks to the chapters. On Mrs. Randolph's motion she was then unanimously elected "Honorary President of the Grand Division for life, because of her faithful, efficient and untiring services to the society, with the privilege of resuming active office at pleasure." She was also made chairman of three important committees, viz: On "Publication and Printing," on "Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws," and on "Union between the First Virginia Division and the Grand Division of Virginia," and empowered to take whatever steps she thought best to effect this union.

Queen Victoria is to proceed to the continent next year at the beginning of March for an absence abroad of about six weeks. Easter falls unusually early, so that her majesty will return to England during the third week of April. The Queen is going again to Cimiez for four or five weeks. The Queen has long been anxious to visit Milan, and may possibly do so next spring when on her way home from the Riviera, as King Humbert has again offered to place the chateau of Monza at her majesty's disposal. Monza is an immense house, with ample accommodation for the Queen and her suite and servants. The beautiful gardens and the vast and richly wooded park are the great attractions of Monza.

Pretty Feet Attract Attention

If clad in a pair of the handsome Shoes we're showing this fall. You'll find them doubly attractive—stylish and snappy in appearance—conform readily to the foot, doing away with the necessity of breaking in. Every pair made to order, insuring the wearer best wear and styles.

It's Hard to select any special shoe to advertise in a large stock like ours, we have so many desirable ones, but here are a few particularly good sellers well worth your attention:

$3.00 LADIES' WELTED DRESS AND WALKING BOOTS, in button and lace, patent and kid tips.

$3.50 THE NEW SHOE FOR WOMEN, mannish effects; heavy flexible soles with wide scotched edge, button and lace; an ideal walking boot.

$4.00 LADIES' CORK-SOLE BOOTS, damp proof, made in fine kids and kangaroo; no need to wear rubbers with them; soles heavy, but pliable as a slipper.

$3.50 BOX AND WILLOW CALF SHOE FOR MEN; 'Varsity, Knox and Eton shapes; welted; double soles; high-grade stock. A shoe that challenges competition.

BLUCHERS.—THE WALDORF with the big eyelets. We've got them in black and colors.

C. F. CROSS SHOE CO., 313 E. Broad

A ROYAL PROFLIGATE

A Lieutenant of the Bavarian Army Deserts a Princess and Brings Fresh Sorrow to the Heart of the Emperor of Austria.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF BAVARIA, WHOSE DOMESTIC SORROWS HAVE ADDED PANGS TO THE GRIEF OF THE OLD EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Lifted from the depths of social obscurity to a position of wealth and opulence by a single stroke of fortune, the idolized husband of a princess of the blood royal, who sacrificed every tie dear to the heart of woman in the accomplishment of her heart's desire; the son of a hangman, piloted from the post of an army lieutenant to that of a count of the Austrian empire, has ruthlessly deserting the doting little woman and with an air of haughty indifference he awaits the next turn of fortune's fated wheel.

Lieutenant Oscar Von Seefried, of the Bavarian army, was practically a social nonentity in Europe a short five years ago. To-day the attention of all the royal houses is directed towards the future movements of this soldier of profligacy. As a soldier he was modestly respected, as a Bavarian he was regarded with deference, as a count of the Austrian empire he arrogantly asserted his supremacy, but as the cruel, heartless devastater of the domestic happiness of Austria's favorite daughter the hangman's son has shuffled the cards once too often and instead of filling his hand he finds that he has four flushes.

Young Lieutenant Von Seefried is not even a member of the old nobility, and belong to the same family as the chief executioner at Vienna, who is a nobleman and always arrays himself in fine evening dress, top hat, white tie and black kid gloves when he supervises the hanging of those consigned to him for capital punishment. The Lieutenant made the acquaintance of the Princess at a court ball. Everything imaginable was done to break off her infatuation for him. He was transferred from one garrison to another, but it was all in vain, as one day both Munich and Vienna were equally dismayed by the announcement that the Princess had fled with the young lieutenant.

This escapade but added another drop to the cup of sorrow of Austria's poor old Emperor. The fact that Princes Elizabeth of Bavaria, who was regarded as the favorite granddaughter of the Emperor, had eloped with an everyday soldier, caused consternation to prevail throughout all Europe.

The announcement that Princess Elizabeth, who had been taken under his special protection after she had so bitterly offended her Bavarian relatives by making a runaway marriage with a penniless young officer of the Bavarian army, had been deserted by her husband after having been shamefully neglected by him for more than a year, has completely unnerved the gallant old monarch who is known the world over for his chivalrous character.

In less than six months after the initial meeting between Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Von Seefried, the young couple were on their way to get married. They made their way from Munich to Genoa where a marriage took place, the ceremony being, of course, extremely private. The Princess thereupon notified her parents as well as the Austrian Emperor by letter. Her parents declined to have anything to do with her, her offense in their eyes being intensified by the fact that her husband was a Lutheran, whereas she, of course, belonged to the most ultra-Catholic of all the sovereign houses of Europe.

Her grandfather, the Emperor, however, showed himself more kindly disposed to the girl who had caused the unlooked for element of social disgrace. He told her to come and see him at Vienna and one day she arrived there, leaving her husband at the small second-class hotel at which they had taken up their quarters.

When she returned to her husband she carried with her the promise of her grandfather that he would provide for her welfare, which he, true to his word, did. He first of all secured the transfer of the young Lieutenant from the Bavarian to the Austrian army, giving him an increased rank. Then he presented the young couple with a castle and estate yielding an income of $20,000 a year. Then he conferred upon young Seefried the title of Baron and a few months ago under the mistaken apprehension that he was making the Princess more happy he advanced the soldier plutocrat to the rank of count of the Austrian empire.

After two years' separation, the young Princess' mother, who is the eldest daughter of the Emperor, became reconciled to the young couple, but the remainder of the reigning house of Bavaria turned a deaf ear to all of the Empress' appeals and absolutely refused to have anything to do with either the Princess or with her husband, the latter being forbidden to even enter Bavaria.

The Princess, although a charming girl, thoroughly simple and unaffected and who at Troppau, where her husband's regiment was stationed, insisted upon being treated simply as the wife of a soldier and not as a Princess of the royal blood. She is not a pretty girl; in fact, she is disposed to be rather homely. This together with the fact that her time had been much occupied by the cares of motherhood seem to have had the effect of leading her husband to neglect her.

Oblivious to all that she had sacrificed for his sake, without one spark of gratitude for the favors which he had received from her grandfather the Emperor, he first of all neglected her for the sake of women of questionable character to such an extent as to call for the remonstrance of his colonel, who complained that he was bringing disrepute upon the regiment; and now he has wound up by completely abandoning his young wife, who is thus left with three small children an object of universal sympathy.

Considerable speculation exists as to what will become of her husband. His conduct will undoubtedly render it necessary for him to relinquish his commission in the Austrian army. All social circles of Bavaria and of Germany entire will be closed to him and under these circumstances he may be looked for on this side of the Atlantic in a short space of time.

Just where the young Lieutenant, Baron the Count of the Austrian empire has gone no one seems to know. He has left the wife who was his social creator and now enhanced with his own greatness he is probably on the road to do things extraordinary in strange regions. The Emperor has sent for the Princess Elizabeth and it is safe to assume that he will see to it personally that the heart-broken little woman does not suffer for the want of fatherly sympathy.

The three children of the Princess are all small, the eldest being four and the youngest less than a year. They will be taken care by the Emperor, who has always expressed himself as being passionately fond of the curly haired tots who now mourn an absent father.

From London comes the announcement that Count Von Seefried has sailed for America, and should such be the case some of the social elements of this country will no doubt receive the royal profligate with open arms and shower upon him the distinctions which are not his in the land of his birth.