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THE TEST OF CITIZENSHIP.

Richmond citizenship will be tested next November as it has not been in this generation, for the voters will be called upon then to choose the men who are to administer the business of this city for four years.

With the exception only of the railroads and one or two industrial companies, Richmond is the biggest commercial business in Virginia. To administer this city successfully, or, in plain language, to run its business well, requires as many kinds of brains and men as were needed in earlier days to carry on the business of a whole Commonwealth.

Not only in the matter of police and fire protection and schools, all of which require expert and trained men, but also in the matter of manufacturing enormous quantities of gas, pumping and distributing water for 150,000 people, caring for the streets, buildings, parks and electric plant, expert and trained men are demanded, and in all of these various activities Richmond must be well served or the public will suffer.

The weakness of democracy is the tendency to give office as a mark of personal friendship. It was in recognition of this weakness that the Milwaukee Journal awarded its prize for the slogan, "For Public Good, Not Party Gain."

In Richmond we have only one party, but many men, and next November the slogan for this city must be "For Public Good, Not Private Friendship," or the new plan for this city's government will be a failure before it has begun.

Under the act as passed the administrative board will have control and direction of all the affairs of the city, except the School, Police, Health and Fire Departments. The election of the City Treasurer will still be left in the hands of the people, and the Council will still elect the City Clerk, City Attorney, City Auditor, the Police Justice and a few subordinate officials. All the executive duties heretofore exercised by the Council will be devolved upon the board. It will have to appoint the City Engineer, the superintendents of the Gas, Water and Electric Works, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, the head of the city parks, and will be responsible for all the subordinates employed by these departmental managers.

This leaves important elective powers in the hands of the Council, in addition to its duties as the law-making body for Richmond. Both the Council and the administrative board therefore will have need to anticipate the future needs and prepare for the future growth and greatness of this city.

Now, this capacity to build a municipality with an eye to the future does not depend upon the gift of making hurrah speeches at the ward meetings, or giving the glad hand to the boys. Stockholders do not choose directors because they are popular, but because they are able to direct, and this same principle must prevail in Richmond if the reduced Council and the new administrative board are to work the improvements that Richmond has been seeking.

The only chance the public has in a matter of this sort is at the polls on the day of the election, and in order to make that chance count for its full value every one who is qualified to vote should register, and register now, and no pledges should be made until after every candidate has announced himself, and the fullest and closest investigation has been made of his qualifications for the place to which he aspires.

This city has a great future, and it has an unusually high citizenship, but neither the promise of the future nor the presence of the citizenship will give Richmond what it deserves if those who ought to vote do not vote, or vote unwisely.

BETH AHABAH'S SABBATICAL.

Seven years ago, when Beth Ahabah Temple was dedicated, The Times-Dispatch took occasion to congratulate the Jews of Richmond, saying that it was a building worthy of worthy citizens of no mean city. Yesterday was the sabbatical anniversary of the temple, and we congratulate the Beth Ahabah congregation on seven years of devotion in that temple to the lofty ideals of a great race and the sublime faith of a heroic religion.

The commemoration yesterday had a dual significance, for Beth Ahabah was dedicated on that day which begins the Festival of Hannukah or dedication. That lesser holiday of the Jewish calendar was instituted when the temple was reclaimed for the worship of Jehovah after Antiochus had been defeated by the Maccabean spirit of resistance to the invader, who sought to destroy the Jewish faith and proselyte the Jewish people. In a masterful comparison of conditions in the time of Antiochus and at the present, Rabbi Calisch last night pointed out the danger that menaces Judaism to-day—that Jews will, by disloyalty and by lack of self-respect, weaken the religion and impair the solidarity of the race. It was a plea for individual racial loyalty, for racial cohesiveness, and it was a message of compelling eloquence and force. Loyalty and unswerving fidelity every religion has a right to demand, because without these things the power of the church is impaired. By maintaining unity and self-respect, the Jews have accomplished, and are accomplishing, great things, and those who wander from the religion retard the progress of the race.

Nor did Rabbi Calisch fail to emphasize the duty of the Jew as a citizen, for he laid it down as a policy of his people that they should associate themselves with whatever movements there are for the uplift of the city and the raising of its citizenship. "We should pray for the welfare of the city," he said. That Rabbi Calisch practices what he preaches was shown in the recent campaign for a better form of government for Richmond. On two occasions he made most helpful addresses in advocacy of the plan, and in every way manifested his interest in it. One of the members of the committee which formulated that plan was a Jew, L. Z. Morris, whose civic spirit has been shown on many occasions. Another member of Beth Ahabah congregation, Alderman Gunst, has been active in the front rank of workers for better government for Richmond.

"Let us admire the physical beauty of this temple, but let us strive that it may have a higher and greater spiritual beauty as well," said Rabbi Calisch last night, and that is a noble ideal for any temple of God.

HOME RULE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Discussing home rule, Sidney Brooks is inclined to flit "From grave to gay, from lively to severe," and vice versa. He indulges in sober prophecy, irony and sarcasm, and at times even grows merry over his own conceits and those of others.

The literary vessel—or, should we say urn?—in which Mr. Brooks mixes his salmagundi of seriousness, wit, persiflage and what not, is the Fortnightly Review. While expressing solemn confidence that home rule is coming right along because the dread of it Englishmen felt in Mr. Gladstone's day has been almost extinguished, he is sure that although the Ulster men will "raise a tremendous fuss, they will not go to the limit of armed secession and civil war." Thanks, Mr. Brooks, for relieving our mind, in the outset, of one dread apprehension.

Mr. Brooks does not believe that home rule will prove a panacea, and he wouldn't be surprised, he tells us, if it turns out a big disappointment to the Irish themselves, for the reason, quoting Lord Dufferin, that "the Irish do not know what they want themselves, and they will never be happy until they get it." Mr. Brooks consoles himself here with the reflection that at least with home rule the Irish will have only themselves and not, as now, England to blame if things continue to go wrong with them; but also, moved by the altruistic or some other sort of spirit, he expresses the "hope" that the burden of self-government will be a very wholesome educational lesson to Ireland. "A sense of responsibility for their own destiny and development," continues Mr. Brooks, "is precisely what the Irish have never had, and only home rule can give it to them."

Precisely. And had Mr. Brooks paused to reflect upon what the sense of responsibility of ownership of land under the land acts has brought about in the way of conducing to the material progress and contentment of the Irish, it might have occurred to him to revise his doubts regarding the benefits and practical workings of home rule. Unquestionably, the Irish have justified the responsibility the land legislation had thrown upon them. Why, therefore, should they not justify the greater responsibility of a liberal measure of self-government, knowing as they do that the eyes of a sympathizing but critical world will be upon them, and as well as does Mr. Brooks, that if things continue to go wrong with them, the fault will be at their own doors—no longer at England's?

The fruits of land ownership responsibility have put the skeptics, touching the ability of the Irish to make good under home rule, impotently on the defensive. By their token, Mr. Brooks has argued for home rule better than they knew.

THE SUBALTERN'S PAY.

Gibbes Lykes, a second lieutenant in the United States Army, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, has disappeared. His family do not know where he is; their pleas are being sent over the country, but there is no answer. One such disappearance as this would not be so remarkable, but the Lykes case has too many precedents in the United States Army and Navy. In the last year or so there have been a number of like disappearances, and some of those who have gone have never been heard of since. Something is the matter with the conditions surrounding the subaltern in the service of the country, and the causes of these strange disappearances ought to be ferreted out and some remedy found.

Lykes is a South Carolinian of excellent family, a clean-cut young man. His disappearance is not due to any shortage in his company or mess accounts, but to the accumulation of private debts which he found himself unable to meet from his poor stipend. The reason for his absence from the army is the same reason which drove other men out of the service. The Columbia Record, published in the county from which Lykes went to West Point, very truly makes this comment:

"Those who have not seen service themselves or who have not had near relatives in the army can hardly realize to the full just how hard it is for a young subaltern to live within his pay and allowances, more especially if he be stationed at a brigade post or other army community in which social obligations are heavy and must be met, and where clothing and equipment requirements are elaborate and burdensome. Socially, the second lieutenant is the equal of the captain or the major, and hence his necessary outlay for maintenance is hardly less than theirs, although there is great disparity in the pay of their respective grades."

The Record is right. There is a sort of official good fellowship in the army and navy requiring by tradition and unwritten code of conduct that the young officer shall spend practically all he gets upon his person socially and upon the mess table. There is no chance to save for these subalterns; they are compelled to spend. The result is that there is a high percentage of suicides among junior officers that constitutes a stain on the service and a reproach to the government.

WILL YOU TAKE ONE?

About 300 boys, fifteen to eighteen years of age, will come to Richmond for the Older Boys' Christian Work Conference of Virginia on December 29, 30, 31. They meet in convention here at the invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, the woman's committee co-operating. These are just boys in their teens, and they ought not to be sent to boarding houses or hotels. Some of them are from the country, and have never been alone in a great city before, and they ought to be entertained in private homes. They should have home consideration and comforts. They will be so busy attending the conference that taking care of them will not be a problem for anybody. These boys come to Richmond to consider and further the great cause of better, more Christian boyhood and young manhood; their responsibility to themselves and to their fellows will be the theme of the conference. Their work ought to be encouraged in every possible way, and we trust that the appeal of the Y. M. C. A. and its woman's committee that these boys will be taken care of by the good people of the community will open the doors of 300 homes to these high-minded, clean and helpful lads. If it were your boy about to go to a conference in a strange and far away city, you would not like for him to be at a hotel alone, and for that reason you can well afford to do the right thing by somebody else's boy. Why not call up the Y. M. C. A. now and say that you will take a boy as your guest?

A UNIVERSITY FOR THE PEOPLE.

A notable series of public lectures is being given in New York by the City Department of Education. The figures given by the superintendent in his lately published report for the season ending last May give some idea of the striking developments of this excellent and useful work. In the six months covered by the report 716 lecturers spoke on 1,827 subjects before 5,411 audiences at 177 lecture centres distributed over the various boroughs. The total attendance was 955,074 and the average at each lecture 176. Nearly all those who attended were adults, and that fact alone is most significant. There is a great deal in the opinion of a man who wrote to the supervisor of the lectures: "I think it more important to educate the man of forty than the child of fourteen." All of us know that it is never too late to learn, but as the Springfield Republican says: "But if the people think it is, the result may be almost as bad. Education ought to be more spread out over life; much injury is done by the notion that it is something to be acquired in youth and then forgotten." The New York lectures are doing a very real service by breaking down this feeling and are bringing together adults of various grades of learning anxious to study things that are worth studying. In these courses one may keep up with the latest developments of science or of economic and sociological theory. One may study literature, music or art. Books are free at the libraries, lectures are free at the museum, a number of free concerts are given. The lecturers give impetus and direction to such studies. Those who desire to study languages incidentally can hear lectures in Italian or in German on a wide range of subjects. Examinations are held on course lectures, but they are not too hard, and are declared to be a great stimulus. To meet the requirements of so mixed a public has been no easy task, but the problem seems to have been well solved.

It is to be hoped that before long Richmond can, in a great degree, follow the example of New York in establishing a series of free public lectures for the education of the people in useful and beneficial subjects. A good lecture course, backed by the progressive interests and people of the city would promote the efficiency of a high citizenship, embracing all classes and vocations. The auditorium at the John Marshall High School could be used for this purpose without interfering with its usual uses. There is at the High School now a very efficient night school, which is supplying the needs of many adults as well as of adolescents. The work of this school is specific, and public lectures would not be in its sphere, but its success is a good indication that in time a broad lecture course designed for adults will be well received and prove of great service to the community.

THE AMERICAN MELTING POT.

An Oklahoma newspaper, published in one of the villages of the State which Haskell did not make famous, gives in its local columns a number of items showing what a great melting pot this country is, and that through its boiling the Indian is fusing with the body politic. Here are some items:

"Buffalo Meat and wife went down to Calumet to attend the Christian meeting there.

"William Goodsell and family and Cut Hair, all from Watonga, have come to visit Joe Yelloweyes.

"Little Snake has been hauling wood from Tobacco's place.

"Fighting Bull and wife, Samson Kelly and Mary Shepherd went to Darlington recently on business. Harry Houser has just come back home from Watonga, where he has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Miller Big Nose."

As the New Orleans States says, these Oklahoma society notes would make us feel that we live in a land of wigwams and war dances, but for the pleasing mixture in nomenclature. Such names as Buffalo Meat and Mrs. Miller Big Nose give assurance of deep-grained Americanism.

Social "write-ups" in North Carolina are really prose poems. The following excerpt from the description of a wedding at Thermal City in the Charlotte Chronicle is a case in point:

"The lovely and elegant home of that crown prince of hospitality, the big-hearted and noble-souled Ab. Weaver, was a radiant scene of enchanting loveliness, for Cupid had brought one of his finest offerings to the court of Hymen, for the lovable Miss Maude, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Weaver and his refined and most excellent wife, who is a lady of rarest charms and sweetest graces, dedicated her life's ministry to Dr. James E. Hobgood, the brilliant and gifted and talented son of that ripe scholar and renowned educator, the learned Professor Hobgood, the very able and successful president of the Oxford Female College. The groom is a successful physician of Henrietta, a young gentleman of splendid worth and brilliant promise, for he is endowed by birth and training with all those noble impulses in winsome traits that adorn true manhood. The bride is a lady of wondrous fascination and remarkable attractiveness, for with manners as enchanting as the wand of a siren and a disposition as sweet as the odors of flowers and spirits as joyous as the carolings of birds and mind as brilliant as those glittering tresses that adorn the brow of winter and with heart as pure as dewdrops trembling in a coronet of violets, she will make the home of her husband a paradise of enchantment like the lovely home of her girlhood, where the heaven-toned harp of marriage, with its chords of love and devotion and fond endearments sent forth the sweetest strains of felicity that ever thrilled the senses with the rhythmic pulsings of ecstatic rapture."

Whoever wrote that is a dangerous rival of the sugar trust.

Voice of the People

Would the Ballot Help Women?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

Sir,—Your "Voice of the People" has become so interesting and so popular as an expression of opinion that it is most regrettable when inaccuracies sometimes appear in its columns. My reference is to a letter in Wednesday's issue, signed "One of the Women of Virginia," in which the writer protests against the principle of equal suffrage on various grounds, which I shall notice seriatim:

First—The writer sees, as a result of equal suffrage with working people, the arraying of employes against employers. This is unfounded error. Equal suffrage stands for equal pay for equal work, in quantity and quality, for man and woman, and does not necessarily mean increase of wages. Instead of an objection, I imagine that employers would sometimes welcome this as a let-up from the time-worn, "cloth bifurcated, face hirsute" argument for increased salaries. That employers are too open-minded to regard this equality principle as injurious to their interests is evidenced in the permission given by some of the largest department stores in Richmond for equal suffrage talks to their employes.

That the equalizing of salaries does not result in the dismissal of female employes, witness also the operation of the school laws regulating equally, for both sexes, teachers' salaries in our present equal suffrage States (except California, which has not had time yet).

Second—Your correspondent, in a previous article, as well as in this one in question, has cited Colorado (where equal suffrage has been in force for nearly twenty years) as an example of its inutility in benefiting the wages of the working woman. In answer I quote from Judge Lindsay, of Colorado (whose authority is unquestioned), as follows: "The United States reports show a higher average of wages for women in Colorado than any other State in the Union, the average yearly female earnings being $213, while in Colorado the average yearly female earnings are $554."

It might be appropriately mentioned here that the legal working day for women and children in Virginia is ten hours, while in Colorado it is the same as men's—eight hours.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, a globe-circling organization of men and women, is on record as declaring that "Colorado has the sanest, the most humane, the most progressive and the most scientific laws relating to the child to be found on any statute books in the world."

Again, Judge Lindsay, after enumerating the laws for equal guardianship of both parents for minor children, the eight-hour labor law for women and children, the establishment of equal inheritance laws in husband's and wife's estates, and many others which lack of space forbids my mentioning, declares that "of all of these laws that have drawn such praise from prominent sociologists, not one but has come into operation since the adoption of equal suffrage in 1893, and owes either its inception or its success to the voting woman."

Third—The men who favor equal suffrage belong almost entirely to the thoughtful and to the representative classes. That men of this calibre should give their names and influence to a cause "through politeness" is a far-fetched supposition. Such men act from principle.

Fourth—Regarding the laws of inheritance for the two sexes, I quote without comment from "Virginia State Laws Concerning Women," whose correctness has been passed upon, after compilation, by two prominent Virginia lawyers, as follows: "Neither husband nor wife in Virginia has a vested right, by reason of marriage, in the real estate of the other. The right of courtesy, however, entitles the husband, at the death of the wife, to a life interest in all of her real estate, while the right of dower entitles the wife, at the death of the husband, to a life interest in one-third of his real estate. The wife may dispose of her own real estate in her lifetime without the husband's uniting in the deed, while her dower right attaches to his land, so that she must unite in the conveyance."

Again I quote: "Under the statute of distribution, the husband is entitled to all of the wife's personal property at her death, while the wife is entitled to one-half of the husband's personal property, under certain conditions, and one-third under other conditions. (Code of Virginia, 1904, Section 2548.)"

G. H. S.

Against Prohibition.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It rarely occurs that Old Virginia, the mother of statesmen, commits an error in the administration of her governmental affairs. She carries on her shoulders a wise, conservative and well balanced head, and is not to be swayed or influenced by frivolities or fanaticism. Unlike many of her sister States she pursues the even tenor of her ways and walks, though in constitutional paths of the fathers, regardless of the policies of other States; hence her laws are revered by her citizens, and law and order prevail throughout her domain.

On the question of prohibition she has never lost her head, but, as in the past, has exercised common sense. Any law created by legislation which is not approved or acceptable to a majority of the people, can never be enforced. Such are the conditions which now exist in the so-called prohibitory States. The law carries on its face fraud, hypocrisy, injustice and tyranny, and it has never accomplished the object for which it was intended. Have the manufacture and consumption of intoxicants lessened under the present law? Have the morals of the people improved? Have drunkenness and crime decreased? We answer, they have not. From the government's report more liquors have been manufactured and consumed the past year than in two decades. If we examine the records of the courts we find that crime in the so-called prohibition States has not diminished. By transferring the sale of liquors from the hands of State authorities to the hands of irresponsible violators of the law—"blind tigers"—the revenue has been reduced, resulting in increased taxes. Between the present date and January, 1912, there will be dumped in every community of North Carolina millions of dollars' worth of whiskey imported from other States. Who are beneficiaries? The express company, blind tigers and the legal fraternity, which defend the violators of the accursed law, but the taxpayers have to bear the burden until the people rise in their might and elect men to the Legislature, regardless of party, who will place the question before the people for their decision. OBSERVER.

Henderson, N. C.

Abe Martin

A ugly girl allus takes a swell photo. You can't exactly keep a good man down, but somehow he's allus defeated for office.

JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright, 1911, by John T. McCutcheon.]

"Ah, I see quite a number of new faces here-today."

La Marquise de Fontenoy

LORD LOCH, who has just received the appointment of lord in waiting to King George, in the place of Lord Tweedmouth, owes it to the nomination of the prime minister. For, save one, all of the lordships in waiting to the sovereign are ministerial posts, one of the conditions of their tenure being that the holders should be in entire sympathy with the administration, and should help to represent the latter in the House of Lords. They carry with them a salary of $3,000 a year, besides a number of highly valued prerogatives. But since the Liberals came into power five years ago there have been numerous changes in this particular department of the royal household, one peer after another throwing up the job, owing to his disapproval of the policy pursued by the Cabinet. The resignation of Lord Tweedmouth, who arrived in this country yesterday, and of Lord O'Hagan, whom he himself succeeded, have both been due to political causes.

There is only one lord in waiting who is non-political, who does not change with the administration, and whose office is of a more permanent character. In the present reign the post is held by Lord Annaly. Under King Edward VII. it was filled by the now octogenarian and recently remarried Lord Suffield; while during the latter portion of the reign of Queen Victoria it was occupied by the late General Lord Bridport.

Lord Loch is a lieutenant-colonel of the Grenadier Guards, who served in the Soudan, under Kitchener, and afterwards in South Africa, throughout the Boer War, in which he was badly wounded, winning the distinguished service order. He is married to a daughter of the Marquis of Northampton, and since he has no son, but only two daughters, his peerage will become extinct on his death. He is the second lord of his line. The barony was created in favor of his father, a man who had an altogether remarkable career.

The late Lord Loch began by being a midshipman; then entered the Indian army as a subaltern of cavalry, becoming A. D. C. to the commander-in-chief, Lord Gough. In the Crimean War he helped to organize the Turkish cavalry, and then was attached to Lord Elgin's special embassy to Japan, bringing back to England the first treaty between that power and Great Britain. The indignities to which he had been subjected in China while acting as secretary to Lord Elgin's special embassy were the determining cause in the march of the allied Anglo-French force upon Peking a little over fifty years ago; a march which resulted in the occupation of the Chinese metropolis, and in the destruction of the world-famed summer palace of the Emperors of China. He took part in this expedition, and was thus able to witness the reprisals for the treatment to which he had been subjected.

Loch had been captured a year or so previously by the Chinese, with Lord Elgin's interpreter, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Harry Parkes, who died as minister at Peking, and Mr. Bowley, the correspondent of the London Times. Bowley was put to death in the most shocking fashion, after being subjected to all sorts of devilish tortures; and while the London Times published a full description thereof, printed for the benefit of the British public, it went to the trouble of having an entire paper of the same date printed specially, in which all references to the tortures were omitted, and only the news of Bowley's gallant and instant death, in an open fight, was eulogistically mentioned, for the use of his widowed mother, who lived in some remote Welsh village, where no one was likely to undeceive her.

Loch and Parkes were heavily manacled, an iron collar around their necks being fastened to a chain around their ankles, while their wrists were gyved and fastened by a short chain passing through a link of the vertical, one running from their necks to their feet. In this condition they were suspended, much in the manner of trussed fowls, to a beam running horizontally through the prison; not for a few minutes at a time, but for entire nights together, warders on duty occasionally raising them, when they perceived that the prisoners were choking. In addition to this, Loch and Parkes were conveyed from almost one end of China to the other, in bamboo cages, in which they could neither lie down nor sit up, the populace in each village and town through which they passed, congregating for the purpose of flinging mud and offal at them, and offering every kind of kindred indignity to the execrated "foreign devils."

Loch was afterwards Governor of the Isle of Man, Governor of the Australian colony of Victoria, and High Commissioner of South Africa, whence he was retired with a peerage, owing to his inability to get on with Cecil Rhodes, since he took the ground that it was his duty to prevent the interests of the British Empire at large from being sacrificed and subordinated to those of Rhodes, and of his chartered companies. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Villiers, niece of the fourth Lord Clarendon, and twin sister of that Edith Villiers who is now the widow of "Owen Meredith," Earl of Lytton. The resemblance between the two twin sisters was so phenomenal when they were young girls, and engaged at the same time to be married, that the most amusing contretemps were constantly taking place, Lord Loch and Lord Lytton finding it of the utmost difficulty to distinguish their respective fiancees one from another.

With regard to Lord Tweedmouth, who, as mentioned above, arrived here yesterday, to spend the winter in California, with Lady Tweedmouth, he is also a soldier by profession, a major of the Royal Horse Guards, serving through the South African War, and subsequently acting as military secretary to Lord Selborne, the high commissioner for South Africa. Descended from Thomas Marjoribanks, Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1541, Lord Tweedmouth is a very sensible and particularly wide-awake young man, possessed of much of the Scotch canniness which distinguished his father, until the late Lady Tweedmouth's death. Just in the same way as the late Lord managed to get his father's will admitted to probate by the courts in London, exactly twenty-four hours before the law imposing the enormously heavy succession duties came into operation, duties which would have cut down his inheritance to a considerable extent, so, too, did his son, the present peer, emerge victorious from a breach of promise suit brought against him by Miss "Birdie Sutherland," of the Gaiety Theatre, in London. He is married to the Hon. Muriel Broderick, eldest daughter of Lord Midleton, and by whom he has two daughters. His uncle, the Hon. Coutts Marjoribanks, a partner in Coutts's banking house, is now heir to his barony.

Lord Tweedmouth, whose mother was a sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, is a first cousin therefore of the Dukes of Marlborough and of Roxburghe, as well as of Winston Churchill, of Lord Ashby St. Leger, and of Frederick and Lionel Guest, both of whom married American women. His father, the late Lord Tweedmouth, was once enormously rich; but when he lost his universally popular and brilliant wife, troubles fell upon him thick and fast. He lost nearly the whole of his big fortune, brought the famous Meux brewery, of which he was one of the ruling forces, to grief, became involved in a political imbroglio, resulting from his indiscreetly showing to an untrustworthy friend a private letter which he had received from the Kaiser, an indiscretion which cost him his place in the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty; and losing his reason, spent the remainder of his days under restraint at Dublin, cared for mainly by his sister, Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Viceroy of Ireland.

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