

# TWENTY YEARS LATER --- STRANGE COINCIDENCE IN THE LOVE AFFAIRS

## OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS SON, DUKE OF YORK.



DUKE OF YORK

PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS

a great Irish nobleman. Mrs. Cornwallis West married Colonel Cornwallis West, an English landlord, with vast landed estates chiefly in North Wales.

It is said in England that the Prince of Wales, who is very fond of the Duchess of York, has determined that the Duke shall cease his attentions to the Princess of Pless. It will be interesting to know how the Prince of Wales proposes to accomplish this task. Will he, perhaps, read him a lesson from the history of his own life? Will there be a heart-to-heart talk between father and son, and, if so, wouldn't it make interesting reading?

The Armenians claim to be the most ancient nation on the earth, and are doubtless, like other Aryan races, of the line of Japheth. They have often been compared with the Jews, and they exhibit Semitic characteristics.

Over 100,000 horses are killed every year for food in Paris, and there are scores of restaurants where horse flesh is regularly served as an article of food. The use of this meat has recently extended to many other cities of Europe.

The marks on playing cards are said to have their origin in a symbolical representation of four different classes of society. Hearts represented the clergy; spades, the nobility, derived from the Italian word "spada," meaning sword; clubs, the serfs; and diamonds the citizens.

The flags to be hoisted at one time in signaling at sea never exceed four. It is an interesting arithmetical fact that with eighteen various colored flags and never more than four at a time no fewer than 78,642 signals can be given.

One-fourth of the people on the earth die before the age of 6, one-half before the age of 16, and one person in each hundred born lives to the age of 65.

PRINCE George, Duke of York, son of the Prince of Wales, and probable successor to Queen Victoria's throne, has been conducting a flirtation on the warship *Crescent*. The Duke was smitten a year ago with the charms of the Princess Henry of Pless, a beautiful English girl, married to a German Prince. The Duchess of York was furious with jealousy. The Duke went to sea in command of the British cruiser *Crescent* as a compromise. The Duchess went from port to port, and visited her husband when his ship called. The Princess of Pless, who had been taken to Germany by her husband, returned to England and visited Cowes. The Duke immediately took his warship there.

GOSSIP in England just at present is making much ado over the so-called flirtation of the Duke of York with the young Princess Pless. The most striking feature about the whole matter, from the older gossips' point of view, is the fact that twenty years ago the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York's father, was very much smitten with Mrs. Cornwallis West, mother of the Princess Pless. Mrs. Cornwallis West is now the wife of a very wealthy German nobleman.

"Like father, like son," they say, and was their gray heads sagely. "Like mother, like daughter," echoes the answer.

Is it inherited beauty and inherited susceptibility that draws these two to each other? Does the daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis West derive from her mother an indefinable power of fascination which, exerted once over Albert Edward, finds equal sway over his son? It is an interesting question for the psychologist.

The Duke of York is a rather feeble, colorless young man. He has not the qualities which have made his father admired by the sport-loving public. If he has any strong inclination it is toward the eternal feminine. It is believed that he married a naval officer's daughter before his older brother died, and was compelled by his family to discard her.

When the Duke of Clarence died the Duke of York became heir to the throne. He had been educated for the sea, but in his new position he had to stay ashore most of the time.

The Duke of Clarence was engaged to his cousin, the Princess May of Teck. When he died she became engaged to his brother, the Duke of York—an arrangement both convenient and consolatory.

The Duchess is not beautiful. Her looks do not improve with age. She is said to have a temper of alarming quality.

Her trouble with her husband began in this way. Last year the Duke and Duchess of York paid a visit to Ireland, the British Government wishing to show that the royal family loved "our warm-hearted and loyal fellow subjects in the sister isle," as the Tory newspapers put it. At a great reception given by Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of York met the Princess Henry of Pless and was smitten. The Princess heard about the Duke's royal admirer. She flirted with him outrageously. She displayed her prize too publicly.

The Princess was to have been present at house parties given by the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Londonderry, but the Duchess of York protested so violently to her husband that

band carried her away from the gayeties of the London season and took her to Germany. He thought that the quiet and seclusion of his vast country estates would be beneficial to her health and reputation.

The Duke of York then became very unhappy. He missed his bright and beautiful friend. His homely, jealous and truculent wife appalled him. Therefore he concluded that the naval cruise would be a good thing.

It was given out that his Royal Highness would complete his naval education. "How inspiring it is," said the English papers, "to see our sailor Prince thus devoted to his arduous duties regardless of the delights and comforts of home."

The Duke was appointed to a captain's rank in the royal navy and entered on his duties on the first-class cruiser *Crescent*. He started out in June and was at sea for ten weeks.

The Duke's cruise may be defined as a series of strategic coastwise maneuvers, with the object of evading the Duchess of York and finding the Princess of Pless. The Duchess represented the enemy and the Princess an ally. The incidents of the cruise were varied. Sometimes the Duchess scored a success; sometimes the Princess.

At this point the Prince of Wales hastily returned from the Continent and effected a temporary truce. It was brief. The Duchess, who is not patient like her mother-in-law, the Princess of Wales, found cause for complaint. It was rumored that a separation was imminent.

The Prince of Pless, who seems to have figured hitherto as an impartial onlooker, then became a factor in the situation. When the talk about the Duke of York and the Princess of Pless became unpleasantly general her husband

and went to Cowes to participate in the gayeties of the yachting season. Immediately the Duke, having given the Duchess the slip, turned about and brought the *Crescent* into Cowes under full steam. It was a brilliant piece of seamanship.

The Duke was more devoted to the Princess of Pless than ever. Their conversations, promenades and flirtations were the talk of everybody during the yachting week.

Much of the flirtations took place on the deck of her Majesty's warship *Crescent*. The turrets, guns and barbettes of that gallant ship could tell some amusing stories if they could talk.

The Duchess stayed at home, speechless with rage and jealousy. When the Princess left Cowes again for Germany the Duke went to London. At the same time he gave up the *Crescent*. He was tired of it. It had lost its chief attraction. His trip cost the taxpayers \$40,000, and it is doubtful if his naval education was greatly advanced.

When he returned to London the Duchess of York and the children away to Copenhagen to visit their Danish relations. Undoubtedly the Duke had an unhappy time when he returned to the domestic hearth.

But once within the charmed vicinity of the Princess of Pless—the Princess of Flirts—he has no more power of resistance than th' moth against the flame.

The Princess Henry of Pless is one of the most fascinating women of the European aristocracy. By her mother she is Irish, by her father English, by her husband German.

### CHEAP GAS IS COMING FAST NOW.

Works Now Being Erected at North Beach to Supply Gas at Almost One-Half the Present Rate.

WHEN Professor Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, who has since become famous as the builder of the Pasadena Mountain Railway, introduced the monoxide called water gas as a superior and cheaper fuel than coal gas, there shortly followed a great change in the gas world upon the subject of the manufacture of this product.

Professor Lowe's theory was at variance with and was a great improvement over that of the coal gas; through its application there resulted an entirely new product called water gas.

One physical characteristic of water gas, however, is that, under the influence of pressure, friction or low temperature, it will deposit much of its hydrogen in the form of water, and this has to be pumped out of the "drips" along the lines by which it is transmitted to the consumers. This loss aggregates about 40 per cent of the total bulk of the manufactured product. It costs the California companies about 78 cents to manufacture gas.

But a gas which is a "fixed gas," in that it is homogeneous, elastic, does not condense under pressure or friction, and has successfully stood the test of

temperature as low as 45 degrees below zero and, moreover, a gas which costs in its manufacture less than 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet and in places where fuel is cheap, as low as 5 cents per 1000 cubic feet, which burns with intense heat, its heat units being equal to that of natural gas and greater than those of water gas, such a gas has at last been invented and a factory for its manufacture is at the present time undergoing construction in San Francisco.

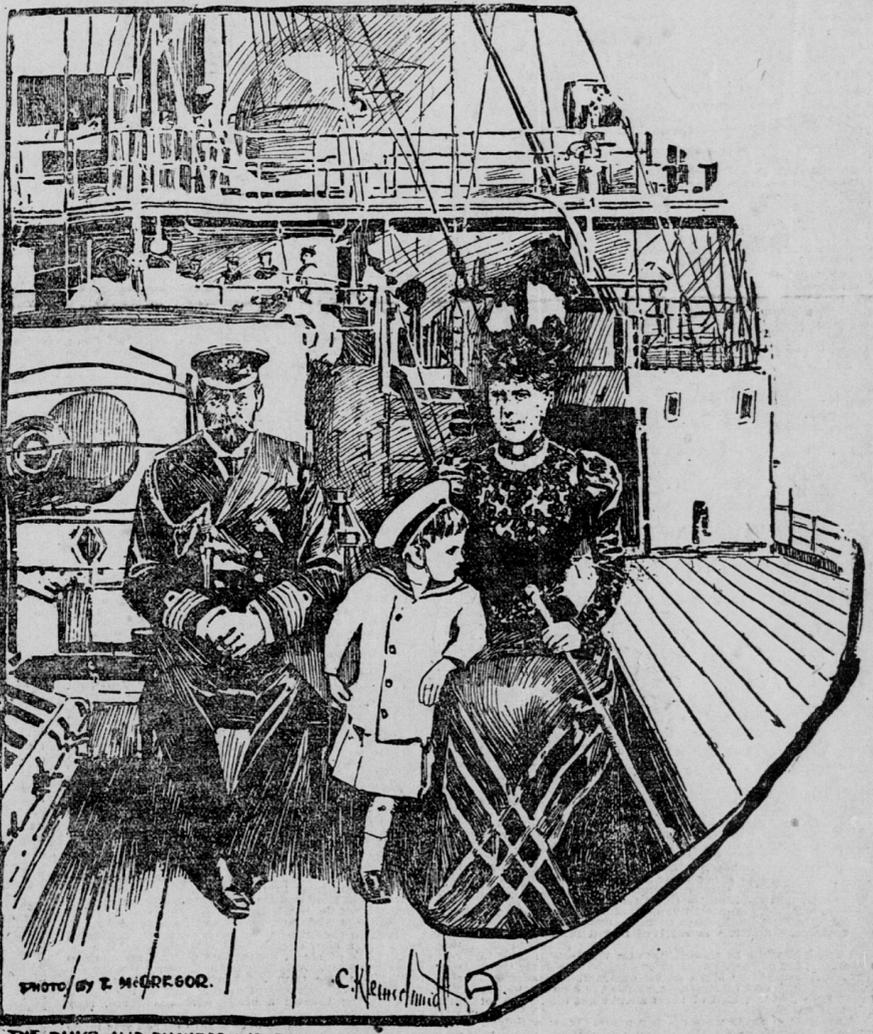
A small and somewhat experimental plant has for the past ten months been in existence in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and has, during that period, been supplying that town.

Such a gas, it may be expected, is destined to revolutionize the whole of the industry. Its appearance in the industrial world is, without doubt, the greatest event since the application of steam to power uses. For years the gas world looked for the coming of a gas which would do away with the use of coal as fuel; thousands of attempts were made to solve the problem, but none succeeding, the belief came to crystallize that such a gas was not possible of production and that a cheap gas must, necessarily, be a poor gas.

The inventor of this process for making gas is Thurston Gordon Hall, a gentleman whose struggle to get his idea upon its feet has been a life-long one. Seven years ago he met Dr. J.

W. Chisholm, a capitalist of Chicago who had been operating in electrical work and after much effort finally succeeded in enlisting him to take hold of his project. The invention at that time was in the shape of a broad idea in the mind of Mr. Hall, but the two went to work upon it. Dr. Chisholm spent hundreds of thousands of dollars before the process was fully evolved. The product was such that the tests could not be made in a laboratory, but a regular working plant had to be built in which to conduct them. The smallest apparatus which Dr. Chisholm ever used had a capacity of 1,000,000 feet per day; and one of these he built and tore down in all nineteen times.

The plant now being erected is on the site of the old Selby smelter on Beach street, between Hyde and Leavenworth streets. The completed plant will cost \$2,000,000 and will have a capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet per day. Gas will first be furnished to the district of the city comprising Stockton, Post, Sutter and Montgomery streets, and the locality generally bounded on the north and east by the bay of San Francisco, on the west by Van Ness avenue and on the south by Market street. Gas will be furnished consumers at \$1 per 1000 cubic feet. The stock has been pooled for five years with an agreement not to increase the price of gas beyond that rate.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS AND PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK ON BOARD THE "CRESCENT"

# CREATED A MERRY BOOM IN FLOUR WHEN TRADE WAS DULL.



HERE is a man at Edgar Springs, Phelps County, Mo., engaged in the general merchandise business who will doubtless make a fortune in a short time. The man's methods to make business boom in dull times are numerous, and one of them, at least, is worth repeating. Recently he found himself with a large quantity of flour on hand and there was no particular demand for it.

In a few days he placed part of the flour in a large bin and then circulated the report that he had lost a diamond ring valued at \$175 in the flour while emptying it in the bin. Of course the agile reporter of the local newspaper heard about the loss and wrote it up. The merchant was greatly distressed over his loss, and for several days continued to hunt for the ring in the flour and refused to sell any of it. Then he concluded that the ring was hopelessly lost and said he would give up the hunt and sell the flour, much as

he regretted to do so. The newspaper man made due announcement of this fact and then the flour trade took a sudden boom. A large number of persons who had previously said they were not in need of flour suddenly discovered a great shortage and insisted on buying large quantities. The sad-eyed merchant told of his grief at losing his valuable diamond ring, as he ordered more flour and proceeded to stock up the families in the neighborhood with enough to last them until next year. He assured his customers that he knew none of them was buying flour merely because he had the misfortune to lose his diamond ring in the flour bin, but for the reason that all were out and anticipated another war, with the consequence that flour would greatly advance in price. It is said that when he sold all the flour he could purchase in the vicinity he ordered more from abroad, and is still doing a land office business. Total strangers who never had been in his store before now visit him and go away with numerous sacks of flour. They

all tell him that they had heard he sold the best flour in the country, and he modestly admits that such is a fact. All his customers who had been in the habit of dealing with him express great sorrow over his loss of the ring and occasionally he stops figuring up his profits long enough to wipe away a tear as he acknowledges their goodness of heart in tendering him condolence. Meantime envious merchants in that part of the State have commenced intimating that they do not believe he

lost his diamond ring in the flour bin, but concealed it for sinister motives, and that even if he did happen to lose it in the flour he fished it out right away, and the those who are buying so much flour in the hope of finding a diamond ring in one of the sacks and are sitting up nights to sift the flour in useless search are victims of a bunko game. But the enterprising merchant ignores such threats. He says that he always knew the people of Phelps County would buy their flour where they could

get the best and cheapest brands, and since they discovered that he kept no other kind of flour they have been in a hurry to make large purchases before the stock became exhausted.—St. Louis Republic.

The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nourishment beneficially provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period upon this hump without any other food.