



SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1905.

IS THE BIGGEST CATCH IN MATRIMONIAL OCEAN

Young Lord Howard de Walden Has Income of More Than \$1,000,000 a Year and His Record Is Clear.



LADY LUDLOW MOTHER OF LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN

LONDON, Oct. 14.—There was rather a special interest about the recent acquisition of "Audley End," the historic and splendid Tudor mansion, in Essex, by Lord Howard de Walden. It led one to speculate as to whether an American girl might not eventually succeed in marrying this nobleman, who though he is only 25, and has been rarely mentioned in the newspapers, has spent the last few years of his life in dodging attempts to lure him into matrimony. For by thus providing himself with a country seat worthy to rank with the London palace which he owns in Belgrave square, this youthful peer has done the last thing necessary to make himself pre-eminently the greatest "catch" in the world today. And isn't it acknowledged that most of the other greatly desired bachelors of recent years have finally capitulated to fair daughters of the Stars and Stripes? To exaggerate the attractions of Lord Howard de Walden, considered from a matrimonial standpoint, would be rather difficult. For besides possessing good looks, a historic ancestry, and that rare thing in a youthful member of the British peerage, an absolutely clean record, this young nobleman has become one of the richest men in all Europe. He owns huge estates in Nottinghamshire and Ayrshire, and it is now estimated that he owns more valuable land in London than the young Duke of Westminster, who always has been held to be the greatest of London landlords, and as such has been the subject of endless columns of gossip. Lord Howard de Walden's recently acquired pre-eminence is due, partly to the fact that his London possessions include many acres in the Hampstead district, which is getting more and more popular as a place of residence; but it is the square mile of real estate that he owns in the Marylebone district, which can be described as a veritable Eldorado. Besides aristocratic Cavendish square with its dual mansions, this estate includes Harley street, where all the most eminent and fashionable London doctors have their abiding places, and a dozen more thoroughfares whose names mean almost as much in this country. From this property alone the young bachelor's income is between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 a year. What his total income is it would be rash to guess—and he himself probably would be the last to try to guess.



LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN

had barely attained his majority, from plain Thomas Evelyn Ellis Esq., to the holder of two baronies and one of the richest noblemen in Europe. The mansion was then "Sefton House," and had previously been one of the best known, as well as one of the largest of London mansions. Its owner, the Countess of Sefton, held a salon that was famous for its brilliance. When, however, her only son came to grief in a steep chase and became an invalid for life, the Countess retired into the country to be with him, and for several years her great town house remained closed. When Lord Howard de Walden bought "Sefton House," as he renamed it, he found it full of moldy leather chairs and other relics of early Victorian tastelessness, but in less than five months he had transformed it in a way that Monte Cristo himself might have envied. Now the feature of the place is its superb marble staircase. The stone used in its construction comes from palest sea green to deepest emerald, and was brought from South Africa at great expense. The columns of the staircase are of Mexican alabaster. The painted ceilings of "Sefton House" are models of artistic decoration, while the furniture is entire French.

GOING DOWNSTAIRS TO BED. Perhaps the oddest thing about "Audley End," Howard de Walden's stately new country seat, which he leases from Lord Braybrooke, is the fact that the guests here have to go downstairs, instead of upstairs, to bed! This is accounted for by the fact that in this old Tudor mansion the state apartments are on the second floor, while the bedrooms are on the ground floor. The grounds are vast, and to look after them and the flower-beds, Howard de Walden employs fifty gardeners, twenty of whom confine their attention to the blooms and vegetables which he raises under glass. With two such establishments, not to mention the future Lady Howard de Walden ought to be fairly contented. In addition, however, she will probably one day come into about the finest collection of jewelry in this country. This is now the property of Howard de Walden's mother, who is Lady Ludlow by her second marriage, and is one of the handsomest women in the land. She it is who entertains for him whenever there is a big party at either Sefton House or Audley End, and a most charming chateaine she makes. Her ladyship, who was Blanche Holden before she married the late Lord Howard de Walden, did not have an especially happy time with that nobleman; in fact, she secured a legal separation from him immediately after their son was born. But she and the present Howard de Walden are devoted to each other, and before her marriage to Lord Ludlow, two years ago, they used to be seen continually dining or luncheon together at the best restaurants, where strangers generally took them for brother and sister. The young bachelor peer is about the most baffling proposition with which match-making mammas and chaperones on this side of the water ever have had to deal and perhaps this is partly due to the intention which he has often expressed of waiting until he found a woman just like his mother before he married. In society, however, it is affirmed that Lady Ludlow herself will choose her son's bride. With the possible exception of the Duchess of Portland, no English peeress can vie with Lady Ludlow, so far as jewels are concerned. Most of her priceless collection of gems came to her when she married her first husband. Her emeralds are of really barbaric splendor and she possesses sufficient to cover an entire corsage. In fact, when her engagement to Lord Ludlow was announced, the former Lady Howard de Walden begged her friends on no account to send her jewels, as she "simply did not know what to do with those she already possessed." And it goes without saying that these will pass on to her daughter-in-law, whoever she may be.

WEARS A MONOCLE. Personally, Howard de Walden is tall, fair and rather boyish-looking, and like many young aristocrats in this country affects a monocle. He dresses quietly, but well, and is rather partial to fancy waistcoats. But his passion is fencing. He is reputedly the best amateur swordsman in England and has one of the finest collections of rapiers in Europe, half of these blades being on exhibition at Sefton House and half at Audley End, where there is also a magnificent show of armor. It will be gathered that whatever this young nobleman attempts to do, he does systematically. He carried out this rule, too, in the management of his vast estate. Of course, it is impossible for him to look after all the details connected with it in person, but he has them at his fingers' ends and few days pass without finding him at his estate office in Queen Anne street, Cavendish square, in deep consultation with his steward. Taken all together, he is about as level-headed a young fellow as one could meet in a day's march, and will be a lucky girl, American or otherwise, who gets him and his broad acres and his big rent-roll.

MADE FROM FLAGSHIP'S SHEATHING

Bust of Nelson to Be Given to the President.

Copper That Once Covered Victory Is Metal Used.

Mr. Roosevelt Is to Receive Souvenir of England's Naval Hero.

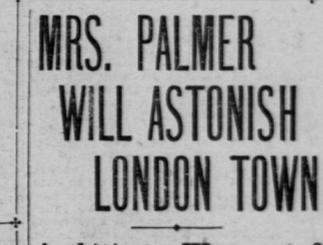
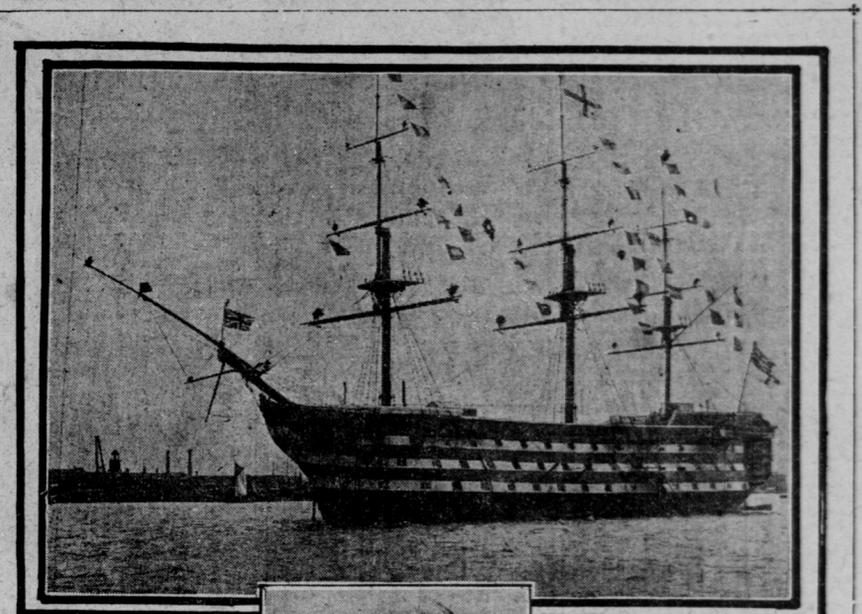
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Probably before these lines appear in print President Roosevelt will have received from the British and Foreign Sailors' Society a bust of Lord Nelson, made from the copper that once sheathed the bottom of his famous flagship, the Victory. It has been specially made for him and will be presented to him as a grateful recognition of his commendation of the society's work and approval of its plan for commemorating the centenary of the hero's death. That plan, in a nutshell, is to raise a million shilling (\$250,000) Nelson memorial fund to be devoted to improving poor Jack's lot and stimulating interest in his welfare. The American author of "The Life of Nelson," Captain Mahan, who has done more than any Englishman to reveal to England the full measure of her indebtedness to her greatest sailor, has also commended the scheme. "I should think," he writes to the secretary of the society, "your project of utilizing the centenary of Nelson's death as an impulse to promote national interest in the welfare of seamen eminently suitable. As I read his life his interest in seamen was not only professional but personal in its kinship."

With this laudable object in view the British and Foreign Sailors' Society has placed itself at the head of the national movement for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson. Nelson's watchword was duty. His last signal was that never-to-be-forgotten one, "England expects that every man do his duty." As every schoolboy knows, his last words were "I die in the bloody cockpit of the Victory" on that memorable 21st of October, 1805, were, "Thank God I have done my duty!" By a happy inspiration the society has seized upon this watchword to remind the nation of the duty various to its sailors on whom the maintenance of its mighty empire depends.

DISPLAYS OF PATRIOTISM. The anniversary will, of course, call forth many displays of patriotism in various parts of the empire, but they will be in the main of a pacific character. At Trafalgar, England annihilated the combined fleets of France and Spain. A grand naval review, which would exhibit England's naval might and power, would seem to be the most fitting celebration of the centennial of her greatest sea victory and the death of her greatest sailor. Next day certainly be most popular with the troops. But the entente cordiale had to be taken into consideration. Gallic pride is sensitive and Trafalgar day is a day of humiliation for France. Therefore, it has been decided that there shall be nothing in the various celebrations which can hurt the feelings of England's present good friend, aforesaid her bitter foe.

Nelson mementos will play an important part in the centenary programmes. The Lords of the Admiralty have given to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society all of the oak and copper removed from the Victory when the accident she met with a few years ago necessitated a general overhaul of the old ship. The society has also obtained the whole of the copper, amounting to several tons, that was salvaged from the Poudroyant, another of Nelson's flagships, which was wrecked in 1807. The metal and wood will be made up into souvenirs to be given to contributors to the million shilling fund. Each one of them will contain Victory copper eked out with the sheathing of the Poudroyant. Schools, public bodies, towns and borough councils, etc., subscribing \$50 or more, will be given a small copper bust of Nelson mounted on a pedestal of wood from the Victory. Subscribers of from \$50 to \$125 will receive copper plaques of the Victory mounted on wood from the same source. Those who contribute \$25 will receive copper shields mounted in the same way. Donors of \$15 and upward will receive copper medals and brooches. Even those who hand in only 25 cents to the fund will receive a small copper charm with a representation of the Victory on one side of it.

SOUVENIRS GUARANTEED. Every souvenir is guaranteed to contain copper from the Victory. It would not be advisable, however, for skeptics to inquire too closely as to whether it will be copper that the grand old ship actually carried on her bottom when she fought at Trafalgar. She saw a deal of service after that and probably renewed her copper sheathing more than once. Each memento will contain a suitable inscription, certifying among other things that it contains copper from the Victory. As a mark of the King's approval of the objects to which they are to be devoted, each of them will in addition be stamped with the royal initials, "E. R. VII." They will be awarded to American contributors to the fund on the same terms as to British subscribers. From the fact that one offering to the society to purchase the whole lot, it is inferred that there



THE NELSON SCHOOL FOR BOYS. THE NELSON MEDAL. PICTURE OF COPPER BUST, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO MR. ROOSEVELT AS A SOUVENIR OF THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF LORD NELSON'S DEATH, AND ENGLAND'S NAVAL HERO'S FAMOUS FLAGSHIP.

will be a brisk demand for them in the United States. Among the beneficent objects to which the fund is to be devoted is the extension of the Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace—familiarly known as "Jack's Palace"—in the Commercial Road, London; the founding of Nelson free schools; the establishment of Nelson reading-rooms in various ports, the completion of Sailors' Rests already underway and provisions for making Nelson awards for heroism to seamen.

On the centenary afternoon there will be a distribution of the Nelson souvenirs to school children and societies by some member of the royal family in Royal Albert Hall, London, the largest hall in the metropolis. In the evening there will be a grand Nelson concert. On that occasion it is hoped that Edward Lloyd, the famous English tenor, will come out of his retirement and sing once again the song with which in former years he often delighted thousands, "The Death of Nelson." At provincial centers there will be similar commemorations under the auspices of the society.

On Trafalgar's eve the Fishmongers' Company—that ancient association which regards itself as the rightful custodian of England's great sea traditions—will give a Nelson centenary dinner which promises to be the biggest thing in that line it has ever undertaken. It is hoped that the Duke of Devonshire will be the guest of honor on that occasion. On Sunday afternoon, October 22, in St. Paul's Cathedral, where Nelson was buried, the Bishop of Stepney will preach on "Lessons from the Life and Death of Nelson." Next day St. Paul's will be the scene of a universal service for seafarers of all denominations in connection with the Trafalgar celebrations.

Of course Trafalgar Square, with its imposing Nelson column, will be the scene of a special celebration. For some years past the Navy League has decorated that monument on the anniversary of Trafalgar. They will do it again this year on an imposing scale, which will include a night illumination, and they will also arrange various other celebrations, but their plans have not yet been divulged. The fact is they are jealous of the prominence taken in the commemoration by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society and have been foolish enough to show it. "They seem to think," said Commander Crutchley, the secretary of the league, "that they are running the whole show. They are trying to steal other people's thunder. I don't call it playing the game, having their foreign sailors say 'I let them look out for themselves. One of the objects of the Navy League is to prevent British ships being manned by any but British sailors.'"

A TARDY MEMORIAL. The Nelson Column, in spite of some interest it recalls, was itself a tardy memorial by the nation to the great admiral. Though a monument to Nelson was proposed in 1805, and 1818 Parliament acknowledged that a monument was "a duty which the nation ought perhaps to have discharged many years ago," it was not until 1823—thirty-three years after his death—that the matter was taken up in earnest. It was on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington that the monument took the form of a column. After Nelson's death his brother was made an Earl with a grant of \$30,000 a year, and Parliament voted \$500,000 to purchase an estate for him. Each of his sisters received \$50,000. But nothing was done for the being he loved most on earth—Lady Hamilton. Obviously it was her he had most in mind when in that pathetic entry made in his diary after taking his last farewell of Merton, he commended to the care of his country, in the event of his death, those who were most dear to him. Lady Hamilton died in penury in

WANTS CUSTODY OF RELICS OF UNHAPPY QUEEN

Papa Zimmerman Acquires Taste for Historic Things.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Kilbolton Castle, one of the Duke of Manchester's seats, is undergoing renovation prior to its occupation of the aristocratic tenant to whom it has been leased. Catharine of Arragon, the first wife of that much married monarch, King Henry VIII, spent the last years of her life there, and it was there she died a victim, it is said, of poison. The castle contains many relics of the unfortunate Queen. These have been removed from the apartments which the Queen occupied, and it is said they are not to be replaced there. As to the disposition to be made of them two stories are current. One is that the Duchess intends to bestow them in one of her residences. The other is that Papa Zimmerman wants them and that he is to be the custodian of them until his death. It is said that since his daughter married a Duke he has become keenly interested in historic relics.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, after many fruitless attempts to find a suitable residence in Ireland, has entrusted the matter to Lord Barrymore, who married, as his second wife, the widow of Arthur Zimmerman, and thereby greatly improved his financial position. Naturally, therefore, he is partial to American women and willing to do all in his power to assist them. Few men know Ireland better than he does. At one time he was one of the best hated men in the country, and diligent students of Irish history within the last quarter of a century would say that it is a wonder he is still living. He is looking out for a house for the Duchess in picturesque Galway. A fine mansion constructed of Irish granite and situated between Tuam and Claremorris on the Midland and Great Western Railway has been inspected within the last few days. It is known as Grove Castle, and was erected about forty years ago by an eccentric bachelor millionaire named Cannon. The estate attached to the house is of little value, but the house and grounds are beautiful. There is plenty of fishing and shooting in the neighborhood and in the hunting season it attracts many aristocratic folk.

Calais, whither she had fled to escape her creditors in England. After the fight at Tenerife, which cost Nelson his right arm, he returned to England to recover from his wound and occupied lodgings in New Bond street. The house has since been pulled down. That she might be near him during this period, Lady Hamilton rented a house in the same street—No. 150. The house has undergone little change since the famous beauty resided there, save that the ground floor has been transformed into a fishmonger's shop. The coat of arms over the door indicates that the proprietor enjoys the patronage of royalty.

MRS. PALMER WILL ASTONISH LONDON TOWN

Ambitious Woman of Chicago to Give a Fancy Dress Ball.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Potter Palmer's friends are saying that when she returns to Hampden House, which she leased as a town residence from the Duke of Abercorn, she intends to give something unique in the way of a fancy dress ball—something that will be talked about as much as was Mrs. Bradley Martin's famous ball. The latter did not make at all the sort of hit Mrs. Bradley Martin had fondly anticipated. It was derided as a vulgar and ostentatious exhibition of wealth. Preachers denounced it. As far as the ambitious hostess is concerned it simply represented a great waste of money. Because of the comments made on it, instead of helping her it hurt her socially. But the ambitious Chicago woman has much more tact and good taste than her compatriot. Her enterprise will be so managed that it will not lay her open to the same charge. Besides she will have the assistance of her friend, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, a past-master in the art of doing the right thing in the right way. I hear that Mrs. Potter Palmer of hatching a scheme for a new club in London for both English and American women. Mrs. Potter Palmer is fast becoming one of the most prominent women in the social swim.

BRITISH PEERS SELL FRUITS AND FLOWERS

No Loss of Dignity Involved in Trade of This Kind.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Several members of the British peerage sell their surplus flowers, fruits and vegetables and do not suffer any loss of dignity thereby. At Poynton Towers in Cheshire and Sudbury Hall in Derbyshire, two of the seats of Lord Vernon, the fields have produced a phenomenally fine crop of mushrooms. Liverpool dealers offered \$3.50 a bushel for them. They were rather astonished to learn from the steward of the estate that Lady Vernon had given instructions that they should be distributed among various charitable institutions in the neighborhood. Lady Vernon was formerly Miss Lawrence of New York. She is a charming woman and might be a prominent social leader if she cared for the sort of thing for which many women would willingly risk breaking their necks. She prefers a quiet life sweetened by unostentatious charities.

Announces Cure for Cholera. WIRZBURG, Oct. 14.—Dr. Stumpf of this city announces a new cure for cholera. It consists in the patient taking a powder, which is nothing more nor less than triturated clay. This immediately stops all vomiting and the fever begins to subside half an hour after, but during the cure the patient must take no food or alcohol.