

# Will Miss May Goelet Worth \$20,000,000 Marry A Great Name and The Earl of Shaftesbury?



MISS MAY GOELET.

He has been extremely devoted to her. His sister, the lovely Countess, is doing all in her power to promote the match. It is believed that the Earl is not unpleasing to the heiress. There is every reason to look for the engagement, but it must be remembered that the Duke of Manchester was also a suitor for the same hand and fortune and was rejected.

The relatives of the young Earl will naturally be pleased to see him married to a great heiress. Once he made complete arrangements to marry Sadie MacDonald, the somewhat noted Chicago soubrette. Only her death saved him. He is a trifle erratic. There is no telling what he may do next, if he is not caught and tamed.

The Earl is good-looking, amiable and accomplished. His only serious fault appears to be an indiscreet devotion to the stage.

He is twenty-nine years old and was until recently a Lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars (the Prince of Wales's Own), one of the crack cavalry regiments of the British Army.

It was only two years ago that he was bewitched by Sadie MacDonald. He was at the time aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey, the naval expert, who is also Governor of the Australian colony of Victoria. She went to Australia in "A Trip to Chintown." He saw, loved, and presented her with jewels valued at \$50,000 and asked her to marry him. Sadie MacDonald died suddenly, and only in this way was the marriage averted.

While in Melbourne the Earl also sang a tenor part in a light opera called "Leah-mine." It was presented publicly.

This young nobleman's family name is Anthony Ashley Cooper. He is ninth Earl of Shaftesbury. Every son of an Earl of Shaftesbury receives the name of Anthony. The eldest is merely "Anthony," while the others are called by some combination of Christian names, beginning with "Anthony"—as "Anthony John," "Anthony Thomas."

The Earl also bears the titles of Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles and Baron Cooper of Pawlet and a baronet.

The first Earl was a great public figure in the time of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. He was also one of the founders of the Carolinas in America.

His name was Anthony Ashley Cooper. He was born in 1621 and died in 1683. At first he sided with King Charles I., but in 1644 went over to the Parliament, for which he was made a field marshal. He was devoted to Cromwell, but assisted in the Restoration of Charles II. He was a member of the "Cabal" and became Lord Chancellor in 1672.

He was one of the nine proprietors to whom Carolina was granted. At his suggestion John Locke drew up a scheme of government for the colony. His name survives in the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

In 1672 he was created Earl of Shaftesbury. In 1673 he was dismissed from office. He quarrelled with James II., took part in Monmouth's rebellion, fled the country and died in Amsterdam.

The third Earl was a very noted man of letters.

From his time down to recent days the most famous member of the family was the grandfather of the present Earl. He was intensely religious and a great philanthropist. The English laws regarding child labor were initiated by him. The Archbishop of Canterbury publicly labelled him "the most godly and devout of men." He died in 1885 at the age of eighty-four.

His son, who was an elderly man when he succeeded to the title, has no other claim to fame than his extraordinary suicide. Just a year after inheriting his father's title and estates he blew out his brains while riding down Piccadilly in a hansom cab. There was no discoverable reason for the act. It has been suggested that his mind was affected by the rigid discipline to which he had been subjected in youth by his religious and philanthropic father.

This unfortunate nobleman was succeeded by his son, the present Earl, whose engagement to Miss Goelet is now under discussion. As a study in heredity, it is interesting to note that the grandson of the venerable philanthropist and devotee finds his chief interest in the stage. Curiously, too, Shaftesbury avenue is named after the godly old earl.

The chief family seat of the Shaftesbury family is St. Giles's House, near Cranborne, in Dorsetshire. It is a splendid old place, founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is desirable to say a few words once more concerning Miss Goelet, the prospective bride. She is the only daughter of Ogden Goelet, who died at Lewes, England, in 1897. By his will he set apart \$10,000,000 for the use of his widow and two minor children, leaving \$20,000,000 to accumulate until the latter should be twenty-five years of age, when it would be divided between them. Miss Goelet is now sixteen and her brother eighteen.

She has now the income of some \$5,000,000. When she is twenty-five years old she will have at least \$20,000,000 of New York real estate, absolutely her own property. The Goelet holdings extend from the Windsor Hotel to the East River and are scattered up and down Broadway.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet is a daughter of Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, the greatest matchmaker in America. Mrs. Goelet's brother Orme married a Miss Astor. Her sister Belle married the Hon. Michael Herbert, brother of Lord Pembroke. Her sister Grace married Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The most eligible nobles in England have sued for Miss Goelet's hand. The Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Roxburgh and Prince Alexander of Teck have been among them.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is certainly a desirable match from an agiocratic point of view. "Earl" is a fine, rich sounding title, although it is two degrees lower than "duke." The Shaftesbury family is considerably more ancient than that of Marlborough. The landed property of the family is 21,000 acres, and the Earl is passably rich.



THE EARL OF SHAPTESBURY.

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WILL a British earl capture another American bride and \$20,000,000 therewith? The probable engagement is reported of Miss May Goelet and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

She is, perhaps, the greatest heiress in America. When she is twenty-five years old she will have absolute control of a fortune of \$20,000,000. She is now only eighteen. For the present she and her brother have to eke out an existence on the income of \$10,000,000, in charge of trustees.

Miss Goelet and the Earl are at present visiting the latter's sister, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, at Alloa House, in Fifeshire. She is a very beautiful and brilliant woman, and is earnestly striving to bring about her brother's engagement to Miss Goelet.

He is twenty-nine years old, and good looking. His only fault is said to be an excessive attention to light opera.

His family is ancient and famous. The first Earl was Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Charles II. He was also one of the proprietors of the Carolinas in America. The present Earl's grandfather was the greatest philanthropist in England.

The Earl has a splendid old country mansion, St. Giles's House, in Dorsetshire. He owns about 21,000 acres of land.

As it is settled that Miss Goelet must marry a nobleman, the Earl of Shaftesbury appears to be one of the best available.

HE engagement is expected of Miss May Goelet and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

She will have a fortune of \$20,000,000 and is one of the greatest heiresses in America. He is the head of one of the most ancient and famous noble families in England.

It is agreed that Miss Goelet will marry an English nobleman. All her social career has tended to that conclusion. If it is not the Earl of Shaftesbury, it will be some other nobleman.

The Earl is at present the favorite. English society hears that the engagement will take place. American society credits the report.

Miss Goelet is now visiting the Countess of Mar and Kellie, who is the sister of the Earl. The Countess is one of the most beautiful and fashionable women in British society. It is at her place in Scotland—Alloa House, Fifeshire—that the Goellets are staying. Mrs. Goelet and her daughter spend practically all their time abroad, although they have beautiful houses on Fifth avenue and at Newport.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is visiting his sister's house at the same time as Miss Goelet.



THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.

## PYRAMIDS TO BE SEEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Lighting the pyramids of Egypt with electricity and the installation of a 25,000 horse power plant, to cost some \$400,000, is a plan now under consideration by the British Government, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are reported as likely to receive the contract, says the Engineering News.

As outlined, the plan includes the generation of electric power at the Assouan Falls, on the Nile River, and its transmission a distance of one hundred miles through the cotton growing districts, where, it is believed, the cheap power will permit the building of cotton factories. It is planned to use the power to illuminate the interior corridors of the pyramids, and also operate pumping machinery for irrigating large areas of desert along the Nile.

## ETIQUETTE LAWS FROM CHICAGO, WHERE THEY WEAR DRESS SUITS AT BREAKFAST.

CHICAGO is responsible for the latest book on etiquette. It is entitled "Etiquette for Americans by a Woman of Fashion." The author evidently has a profound knowledge of her subject. She gives instruction concerning all the more common phases of social intercourse, and also tells many rare and curious things. The book is published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., and is admirably printed.

A few choice examples of etiquette as taught in the most exclusive society of Chicago are appended. They are copied word for word from the book, difficult as it may be to believe it.

**On Dinner Giving.**

BE ready early. Somebody will make a mistake in the hour and come too soon; and it will be somebody you do not wish to offend. Attend to the smallest detail of dinner before you go to dress, so as not to look haunted by visions of things gone wrong while receiving your guests; and above all, don't leave the drawing room to attend to anything though, or unless, the heavens fall!

Never utter a syllable nor look a glance of reproof at a guest. Let him break, let him shatter a vase, if he will, the repose of the hostess must cling round you still. Let a guest be late, or early, or disobliging, or rude, you must not show so much as one iota of displeasure with him. See clear staining your best embroidered tablecloth, and smile; regard the wreck of a Salvatori goblet and four sherry glasses without wincing.

"Mr." and "Esq." N 44

AS for superscriptions, again, English mode has been widely adopted in America of putting "Esq." after a man's name, instead of "Mr." before it. It is always done to an equal in England; while "Mr." is employed in writing to order goods, or to have painting done, or to dispute a bill. There is no fixed law about this; and many Americans dislike to use "esquire" simply because it is an ancient custom revived, without its meaning.

The middle initial is a great point of ridicule in American names abroad. "Isaac P. Newton" and "John L. Sinclair" are roared at. The more elo-

quent habit is to use both initials, or both names—"Isaac Pond Newton," or "I. P. Newton." This is a matter of taste, probably, but it certainly looks better to see either both names, or both initials. It is well to know of these shades of difference, however. No item of information, however small, comes amiss.

**Bridegrooms' Dinners.**

THE groom sometimes gives a dinner the night before he is married; but certain unspeakable orgies—or a certain unspeakable orgy—has altered the fashion, happily, for furious entertainments of a drunken and ribald sort. Sad it is to chronicle that in so-called decent circles such affairs were more than gay; but there have probably been many bachelor dinners given to celebrate approaching nuptials at which the bride and her maids would have been strangely out of place.

**Dinner-Giving a Duty.**

ONCE fairly established as an acquaintance, by the usual preliminaries of calling on a lady and receiving a visit in return from her husband, the lady feels obliged to ask you to dinner. A tea or an at home does not answer. Dinner is what you have a right to expect. There is no such obligation nor penance in this country yet; but in some large cities the custom is creeping in, and bachelors are insisting upon their "rights." One young man asserted himself boldly not long ago in this wise: "A lady of his acquaintance, who entertained assiduously, and was therefore open to some blame in the matter, airily reproved him for not having been to see her for some time. 'I have called a dozen times, or more,' he rejoined, with spirit, 'and you have never asked me to anything, so I decided not to call any more until you did.'"

**Vulgarity of "Mr."**

THERE is a weird custom among a certain class in this country, and sometimes among men who have been put up a class without deserving such advancement, of addressing one another, and speaking of one another as "Mr." Croft and "Mr." Wilkins. Men, if they meet on equal terms, should invariably begin at once to utter surnames. Introduced as Mr. Croft, he instantly becomes Croft to the man to whom he is introduced. There are men who, from some mistaken notion of etiquette or dignity or

of what is due an absent friend, speak to a woman of a man as "Mr." Brandt. The writer recollects an instance of a conversation between a man and a woman, in which unconscious—or possibly conscious—reproof was conveyed to be later in this way. "Oh, by the bye, Mr. Flagg, would you bring your friend Tompkins with you to-morrow night? He lives with you now, doesn't he?" John replied: "I'll see what Mr. Tompkins's engagements are, and bring him if I can." The man evidently thought he had put the lady in her place; but if he had known he would have seen the places reversed. For, even if the lady was a little informal it was her privilege; and Flagg should never lack a handle on a man's name, except in presenting him. This mistake is one of the most common in parvenu and pretentious communities.

**Etiquette of Funerals.**

CHURCH funerals are more dignified. The congregation assembles; and when the carriages, containing the family, and the hearse arrive, the organ plays softly, and the procession enters, the near relatives close to the coffin and sitting as near it as possible. After the services it moves out in the same order, and the people in the pews wait until it has passed on. In this way, there is more publicity, but more decorum, and the family is not separated, before the last moment, from its dead.

As for any "invitations" to funerals, the acquaintances should be too high-minded and too sympathetic to expect or to resent anything in the way of omission.

**Etiquette of the 'Phone.**

MRS. APPLETON is receiving a guest, suppose; a servant asks her if she can speak to Mrs. Battles at the telephone. Excusing herself—as she cannot help doing—Mrs. Appleton hears the usual jargon, "Is this Mrs. Appleton? Well, please wait a minute. Mrs. Battles would like to speak to you; I will call her!"

Mrs. Battles, meanwhile, having airily given the order to "call up" or prefaced by flowery speeches, as many hostesses like to show their originality by doing, is engaged in an altercation with the dressmaker in the next story, or the cook in the kitchen. Found and summoned, she calmly says any circumstances manner: "Please to meet you," or "Happy to know you." "How do you do?" is quite enough to start with, unless there are very cogent reasons for being expressive; and then moderation is advised in mixed circles.

**A Letter of Introduction.**

ANOTHER and brusquer form between intimate friends is this: "My Dear Bob: This is to warn you against Ned Gray, the bearer of this, who will bunco you if he gets a chance. If you put him up at the club, warn the fellows. Ned married my wife's cousin, and was considered a good fellow when we were at Cambridge together; but you know the temptations that beset a business man in Boston! Lock up your valuables, ask Ned to dinner, and he may amuse you. But don't let him to sing! Your anxious friend, JIM K.

The letter sent privately to the friend must state the case actually; whereas both the other notes are mere forms of acceding to a request.

**Receiving Reporters.**

THERE is, from motives which have no place here, a growing feeling in the minds of everybody—from the richest banker to the lowliest clerk—that the newspapers have got to have particulars of things, and that it has got to come out of the individual elected by them to catch; that no one is safe from "investigation," and that the best way to do is to give as little as possible in the least satisfactory way. This is not the noblest tone to take in the matter.

A better mode is to see the reporter, receive him (or her) politely, and give as much or as little information as you wish him (or her) to have.

**Polite Introducing.**

THE person performing the ceremony of introduction, which should be done simply, and without flourishes, says: "Mrs. or Miss A., may I introduce (or present) Mr. B.?" Never "make you acquainted with," nor "I want you to know Mr. B." Nor should the ceremony be made variegated, or prefaced by flowery speeches, as many hostesses like to show their originality by doing. Nor should the person presenting or the presented, under third story, or the cook in the kitchen. Found and summoned, she calmly says any circumstances manner: "Please to meet you," or "Happy to know you." "How do you do?" is quite enough to start with, unless there are very cogent reasons for being expressive; and then moderation is advised in mixed circles.