

# A "Moated Grange" Mystery That Has Stirred England

Complete Disappearance of Wealthy and Talented Woman Now Being Investigated—Suspicious Circumstances in the Case.

Apart from the utter obscurity surrounding the disappearance of the wealthy and talented woman who is the central figure of the so-called "Moated Grange Mystery," which is now occupying the attention of the public in England, by far the most striking thing about the affair is the grim appropriateness of its scene. The ancient, forbidding manor house, surrounded by its canal of dull water, standing in the midst of a property neglected for years, buried in a desolate country district, miles away from the nearest village, was the place of all places that a Wilkie Collins or a Gaboriau would have selected as the scene of such a tragedy as it is now believed took place there.

To the Moated Grange, which stands in Essex, several miles from the sleepy little town of Clavering, came with the man whom she believed to be her husband Camille Holland, an elderly woman of wealth and rare gifts—an authoress, a musician and a painter—and from the Grange, after living there for barely three weeks, she disappeared as utterly as if she suddenly

for the last three years in the rustic neighborhood of Clavering, the attention of the public has been fixed upon the ancient and gloomy Essex mansion, with its Old World "moat" and its barren surrounding acres. The police are now ransacking it from end to end—searching for signs of the woman who came to the Moated Grange in such mysterious circumstances. The evil-appearing moat, which is spanned only by a single bridge, has thus far been the object of their chief attentions. It and still another waterway connected with it are known as the "subsidiary moat" and are at present being carefully drained, and already two ghastly discoveries have been made, the importance of which, however, cannot be stated exactly.

On a little islet which rises from the moat human bones have been found—half a pelvis, a portion of a forearm and fragments of other limbs; and in a small outbuilding near the Grange, half buried in a heap of rubbish, has been found a human skull, without a morsel of flesh remaining upon it.

gal was already married when he met Miss Holland, but it is thought he must have told her he was free and that he had gone through a mock marriage ceremony with her, as the woman was intensely religious and probably would not have consented to live with him without supposing herself to be his wife. It was Miss Holland's money which bought the Moated Grange, though Dougal discovered the place and decided to live there. This was a few months after their "marriage."

Dougal refuses to throw any light upon his "wife's" disappearance from the Grange three short weeks after she first entered it. But a servant who lived with the couple and who remained at the Grange for a short time after its mistress's vanishing, declares that the man told her that "Mrs. Dougal" had gone away on a short visit.



A PHOTOGRAPH OF SAMUEL DOUGAL, WHO LIVED AT THE MOAT FARM, AND A YOUNG WOMAN WHOSE FACE HAS BEEN OBLITERATED.



THE BRIDGE SPANNING THE MOAT BETWEEN THE FARMYARD AND THE HOUSE.

THE MOATED GRANGE, CLAVERING, ESSEX.

had returned to the original dust.

Of this, however, the outside world knew nothing. The man at the Grange went on living there. He took in the letters that came for the vanished woman. It was nearly four years ago that Miss Holland disappeared from the Grange, but ever since that time the man, Samuel Dougal, has presented regularly at her bank checks supposedly drawn and signed by the missing woman.

It is now believed that Dougal forged these checks. Recently the bank officials became suspicious at never seeing or hearing directly from the woman upon whose large account her supposed husband was continually drawing. The inquiries they set on foot revealed that "Mrs. Dougal," or Miss Holland, had disappeared long before, and Dougal was arrested just as he was attempting to leave the country. He now is charged with forgery and held on suspicion of a graver crime.

Since the outside world learned the story which has been whispered about

The police, however, do not feel certain that these are the remains of the vanished woman, for the characteristics as well as the condition of the Grange show it to be so old that these remains may have been buried years before Dougal and Miss Holland went to live there.

The talented woman who has disappeared so utterly was 63 years old. Born in India, she had made her home in London for years, once living in Malda Vale, next door to the house occupied by Mary Anderson, the actress. Miss Holland is said to have been related to an English peer and to a foreign prince. She had sung at fashionable concerts, she had written fairly successful novels. Pictures from her own brush adorned the walls of her London house.

Miss Holland and Samuel Dougal met through a matrimonial advertisement. He is a man of middle age, whose early career as a soldier was a brilliant one. His promise, however, was not kept, and Dougal once before has been in prison for forgery. Dou-

If she did she never returned it. Her dresses and all her belongings have remained at the Grange, and she has not drawn upon her account at the National Provincial bank in London. No word from her has reached her relatives, to whom she wrote constantly until she went to live at the gloomy house near Clavering. She simply has vanished. And so the conviction is growing that this woman of means and rare attainments was done to death within the shadow of the lonely Grange—and for a motive that is not far to seek.—London correspondence New York Press.

### Where Courting Is Forbidden.

Courting between members of the staff of the metropolitan asylums board of London has been forbidden. A resolution has been passed under which "members of the staff when off duty are not permitted to hold any communication with officers of the opposite sex." "We do not want our homes to be matrimonial bureaus," said W. Crooks, M. P.

## ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW REGARDING TARIFF REVISION.

He Pronounces It Useless as a Trust Remedy and Urges That No Rearrangement of the Schedules Should Be Attempted Until After 1904.

That portion of President Roosevelt's speech at Minneapolis, April 4, 1903, relating to the question of tariff revision was as follows:

"We are now in a condition of prosperity unparalleled not merely in our own history, but in the history of any other nation. This prosperity is deep-rooted and stands on a firm basis because it is due to the fact that the average American has in him the stuff out of which victors are made in the great industrial contests of the present day, just as in the great military contests of the past; and because he is now able to use and develop his qualities to best advantage under our well-established economic system. We are winning headship among the nations of the world because our people are able to keep their high average of individual citizenship and to show their mastery in the hard, complex, pushing life of the age. There will be fluctuations from time to time in our prosperity, but it will continue to grow just so long as we keep up this high average of individual citizenship and permit it to work out its own salvation under proper economic legislation.

"The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff which was made in accordance with certain fixed and definite principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests

industrial conditions so frequently change, as with us must of necessity be the case, it is a matter of prime importance that we should be able from time to time to adapt our economic policy to the changed conditions. Our aim should be to preserve the policy of a protective tariff, in which the nation as a whole has acquiesced, and yet wherever and whenever necessary to change the duties in particular paragraphs or schedules as matters of legislative detail, if such change is demanded by the interests of the nation as a whole.

"In making any readjustment there are certain important considerations which cannot be disregarded. If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country. The fact that the change in a given rate of duty may be thought desirable does not settle the question whether it is advisable to make the change immediately. Every tariff deals with duties on thousands of articles arranged in hundreds of paragraphs and in many schedules. These duties affect a vast number of interests, which are often conflicting. If necessary for our welfare, then, of course, congress must consider the question of changing the law as a whole or changing any given rates of duty, but we must remember that whenever even a single schedule is considered some interest will appear to demand a change in almost every schedule in the law; and when it comes to upsetting the schedules generally the effect upon the business interests of the country would be ruinous.

"One point we must steadily keep in mind. The question of tariff revision,

PROVES TO BE AN UNDESIRABLE GUEST.



Having foolishly invited the Free-Trade interloper inside the wall, the poor little "reformer" begs him to go out again.

of the American producer, business man, wage-earner and farmer alike. The general tariff policy to which, without regard to changes in detail, I believe this country is irrevocably committed, is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of production—that is, the cost of labor—here and abroad, and of the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantage in our own market to foreign industries over American industries, to foreign capital over American capital, to foreign labor over our own labor. This country has, and this country needs, better-paid, better-educated, better-fed and better-clothed workmen, of a higher type than are to be found in any foreign country. It has and it needs a higher, more vigorous and more prosperous type of tillers of the soil than is possessed by any other country. The business men, the merchants and manufacturers and the managers of the transportation interests show the same superiority when compared with men of their type abroad. The events of the last few years have shown how skillfully the leaders of American industry use in international business competition the mighty industrial weapons forged for them by the resources of our country, the wisdom of our laws and the skill, the inventive genius and the administrative capacity of our people.

"As, of course, a mere truism to say that we want to use everything in our power to foster the welfare of our entire body politic. In other words, we need to treat the tariff as a business proposition, from the standpoint of the interests of the country as a whole, and not with reference to the temporary needs of any political party. It is almost as necessary that our policy should be stable as that it should be wise. A nation like ours could not long stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals, especially when, as now, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules carry rates of duty on thousands of different articles. Sweeping and violent changes in such a tariff, touching so vitally the interests of all of us, embracing agriculture, labor, manufactures and commerce, would be disastrous in any event, and they would be fatal to our present well being if approached on the theory that the principle of the protective tariff was to be abandoned. The business world—that is, the entire American world—cannot afford, if it has any regard for its own welfare, even to consider the advisability of abandoning the present system.

"Yet, on the other hand, where the

speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Practically all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American competitors; and, of course, a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors; and, equality of course, such a change would mean disaster to all the wage-workers connected with either the large or the small corporations. From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the trust problem such a change would, therefore, merely mean that the trust was relieved of the competition of its weaker American competitors, and thrown only into competition with foreign competitors; and that the first effort to meet this new competition would be made by cutting down wages, and would, therefore, be primarily at the cost of labor. In the case of some of our greatest trusts such a change might confer upon them a positive benefit. Speaking broadly, it is evident that the changes in the tariff will affect the trusts for weal or for woe simply as they affect the whole country. The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable; and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also.

"To sum up, then, we must as a people approach a matter of such prime economic importance as the tariff from the standpoint of our business needs. We cannot afford to become fossilized or to fail to recognize the fact that as the needs of the country change it may be necessary to meet these new needs by changing certain features of our tariff laws. Still less can we afford to fail to recognize the further fact that these changes must not be made until the need for them outweighs the disadvantages which may result; and when it becomes necessary to make them they should be made with full recognition of the need of stability in our economic system and of keeping unchanged the principle of that system which has now become a settled policy in our national life. We have prospered marvelously at home. As a nation, we stand in the very forefront in the giant international industrial competition of the day. We cannot afford by any freak of folly to forfeit the position to which we have thus triumphantly attained."

—Philadelphia Record.

## NOTHING TOO SMALL TO STEAL.

City Merchant Complains of the Prevalence of Dishonesty.

"The old saying that nothing is too small to steal is exemplified in our business," said a manufacturer of custom-made clothing. "Our thread gives us lots of trouble. We have to keep a watchful eye upon it. The case in which it is kept is under the supervision of our most trusted employe. If he chose to be dishonest he could rob us of \$5,000 a year and we would be none the wiser. We would, perhaps, notice that we were using more thread than usual, but the excess might be attributed to other causes.

"We have to check out every spool we give to our tailors. Even at this we are in danger of having a cheaper grade substituted. The difference in the price of the spools may be only one or two cents, but it offers a temptation if the scheme can be worked on a large scale. Some years ago we were forced to the conclusion that a 'fence' was being operated to dispose of stolen thread. The spools were sold by peddlers from house to house. This suspicion caused large establishments to have each spool stamped with dyes which cut into the wood, stating that the thread was stolen from such and such a shop the name of which was stamped on the spool."

## LAWYERS WITH ONE CLIENT.

They Are the Fortunate Ones of the Profession.

The poverty of briefless barristers is as proverbial as that of the church mouse. It would not be an unnatural mistake to consider a barrister with only one client hardly better off than one with none. But the modern "one-client lawyer" is usually a prosperous individual. Said a man well known in the business world some years ago to a friend: "I want a young lawyer to put down at a desk beside mine. I'll familiarize him with my affairs, and then I want him to keep me out of trouble." The counterpart of this lawyer, whose duty it is to act as his own client's ounce of prevention, may be found in the office of many large concerns. He is often connected with trust companies, banks, banking houses, railroad and other transportation companies and large wholesale mercantile houses. When a merchant found himself in a tangle, it was once the custom for him to go to his lawyer for advice. The results were a written "opinion" and a fee. The business man to-day obtains a lawyer who shall work for him alone. Again the field of the general practitioner is narrowed.—The World's Work.

### The Brindle Steer.

Oh, what has become of the brindle steer  
Who lazily lolled in the lot?  
And the yoke he wore, with its wooden pins—  
Are these, and the wagon forgot?  
Are all the old things of the other time  
Engulfed in the shams of to-day?  
Has the wind also, in its shifting course,  
Blown these old idols away?

Oh, what has become of the brindle steer  
Who toiled away in the bog?  
Whose muscles were taut, and swollen with  
The weight of the cart and the log?  
But he chewed his cud, nor grumbled,  
Nor faltered once in the day—  
Ains for the wind, in its shifting course,  
Has it blown all these away?  
Oh, what has become of the brindle steer,  
And the big, tall man with the whip?  
Swapped, alas! for a puff of steam,  
The sail and the shriek of the ship!  
And the old yoke rots out under the shed,  
The wagon has gone to decay,  
For the wind also, in its shifting course,  
Has blown these things away.

### Needed Something Stronger.

Bishop Potter is an enthusiastic golf player. Some time ago he was on the links at Saranac, accompanied by a caddy who was himself a golfer of acknowledged skill. The bishop made ready for a mighty drive, and, with one tremendous swing, he topped the ball. Of course, he was deprived of the consolation which in such cases serves to soothe the temper of the layman. All he said was, "Sh-sh-sh-sh-sh!"  
It was his way of relieving his feelings. Then he tried again. This time he scooped up some cubic feet of sod, and once more the sibilant but inoffensive and ineffective protest escaped his lips. For the third time the bishop teed his ball, for the third time his driver missed the mark and for the third time he unburdened his oppressed soul as above. The caddy could stand it no longer.  
"Hang it, man!" he exclaimed, "sh-sh-sh-sh-sh won't send that ball where you want it to go!"—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

### How He Declined.

Lady—Doctor, I wish you would call around to see my husband some evening when he is at home. Do not let him know that I asked you, because he declares he is not sick; but I know he has consumption or something. He is going into a decline.  
Doctor—I am astonished, but I will call. What are his symptoms?  
Lady—He hasn't any except weakness. He used to hold me on his lap by the hour, and now even the baby tires him.—West Union (W. Va.) Record.

### Great Show.

Ernie—"Mabel was engaged four times down at the beach last summer. She said it was a regular circus."  
Edith—"Sort of a four-ring affair, I suppose?"

### Check on Intemperance.

The limit of a soldier's credit at the canteen was 20 per cent of his pay.

## An Old-Time Loop-the-Loop



Looping the Loop in 1846.

We think of the loop-the-loop as something new. Here, however, is a cut reproduced from L'illustration of Sept. 12, 1846.

An inventor named Clavieres set up the "aerial centrifugal railway" to demonstrate centrifugal force; the circle of the loop was about 13 feet

in diameter. He used to place in the cars glasses of water, etc. Sometimes to amuse the spectators he would place dummies in the cars, as shown in the cut.

Once only he allowed a workman to make the trip, about 80 yards, doing it in eight seconds. The name of this

first man to loop the loop has, unfortunately, been lost to fame.

But Clavieres admitted that he got the idea from England; perhaps, if researches are made far enough we shall find loop-the-loops are to be found on Egyptian obelisks and Assyrian tablets.