

te key to the puzzle the first and great Duke of Welling. tm-and thus far the only great Duke a Wellington-who died in 1852, was acceeded by the eldest of his two sons, antur Richard Wellesley, who was ben is 1807, and died in 1884 without.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Herry, the second son of the Iron Delessecond son, Charles, who died in the Henry the third duke, who died in Ma Henry the third duke, who was by a 1846, died in 1900, also without duarn, and was succeeded by his while Arthur, born in 1849, who then than four years. She is a devout became the fourth Duke of Wellington. And thus it comes about that there are three living Duchesses of Wellinglife. and tastes bore very little resemblance

Einsbeth, Duchess of Wellington, where of the second duke, is a stately dams, whose head is crowned with the and, whose head is crowned with the move of nearly \$4 winters. At the time of her mariage, which occurred in 100, she was Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Ne was only 19 then, a very pretty girl and of a sprightly temperament, which found year in some annualing conscient hund vent in some amusing pranks. When as a bride, she was taken to Kruthfeldsaye house, Berkshire, the cuntry seat of the Iron Duke, for the Insymon, she rather about the the ymoon, she rather shocked her grace is not apt to encounter any rivalry and grouse feolous heart-burnhumand by decorating the historic col-Here of marble busts and statues in the half with a varied assortment of ats, caps and bonnets.

WITTY AND PRETTY.

ing witty as well as pretty she was Fat society favorite and entertain-a brilliant fashion. Among her. and a strathfieldsaye on one occa-in are QueenVictoria and the Prince Orior. The present king and queen hat also visited there. Strathfieldsaye has however, can hardly be regard-it some of the stately hormon of Fing-M is one of the stately homes of Engfor the Iron Duke cared very litfor frills of any sort. It is built of mander of the Blues, and attained addedy plain and unprotentious. It mains, however, many valued art considerable prominenece as one of the principal witnesses in the Tranby Court baccarat scandal. Another brother, Hafa Williams, became famous unique specimens of Minute, a bighty prized library and wife's dressmaking bills, for the pay-ment of which she was frequently ment of which she was frequently by declaring himself not liable for his

old duchess was a great friend sued. Recently, however, this lady, who is one of the shining lights of R Queen Victoria and from 1843 to London's fast set, has been adding to



society is discussing the extraordinary luck of the American girl be full

1884, she took up her residence at Bear-Park, Walton-on-Thames, where hill she still lives, having long ago withdrawn from the social whirl.

A DEVOUT CATHOLIC.

displaced in the occupancy of the ducal estates. Her father was Capt. Robert Williams, A. D. C., son of Sir Robert Williams, Bart. Her predecessor's mai-den surname was also Williams, but the two families are not related. the two families are not related. Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington, is the youngest daughter of late Col. Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Buckinghamshire, and is still a very pretty woman. She married the third duke in 1882 and has been a widow less She married the fourth duke in 1872 and has a family of four sons and two daughters so that there is now little likelihood that the title will soon pase to collateral branches of the family. Her eldest son, Lord Douro, was a vic-tim some little time back, of a severe

"ragging," as "hazing" is here termed, in the Quards. For some reason, per-haps because he was too keen in his Catholic and has never taken a prominent part in social functions, sharing her husband's fondness for the quiet profession, he was unpopular with his aristocratic associates who nick-named and innocuous pleasures of a country This third duke, in physiognomy him "Do-go."

NOT SOCIETY PEOPLE.

to the martial founder of the house. He looked so much like Spurgeon, the famous preacher, who was anything but The present Duke and Duchess of Wellington do not play a conspicuous part in society. The reason is that the a handsome man, that that name was duke is hard up-for a duke. By the terms of the bountiful money grant which a grateful country bestowed on the Iron Duke it extended only to three The favorite hobbies of this duchess are animal pets, and china and clay pigs of which she has a large collection gathered during her travels on the

Strathfieldsaye House and are trying to let it. Here is an excellent chance, by the way, for some American millionaire who would like to take his ease for a few seasons in the favorite country

residence of England's greatest soldier The duke is as rich in titles as he is poor in cash. Probably he has more of them than any other nobleman in England and of course the three duchesses share them with him. No money goes with the most of them, very few people ever hear of them and they serve no other purpose than to encumber Burke's Peerage.

The cynical Labouchere once suggest. ed that a law should be passed author-izing impecunious peers to dispose of their superfluous titles at auction or by private sale. At present the only way they can treat their titles as financial assets is by becoming company direc-tors-which is getting to be a very risky business—or by marrying Ameri-can heiresses. And because, if they were allowed to sell some of their titles

Prince of Waterloo in lands; Duke of Cludad Rodrigo in Spain; and Duke of Vittoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimiera in Portugal.

AN HISTORIC HOME.

Apsley House, where the duke and duchess now make their home, is histor-ically one of the most famous houses in London and one of the least known When a garden party was given there in 1901 it was said that it was the first time for nearly half a century that its doors had been thrown open for an entertainment. When the Iron Duke 20

had possession were different. In things famous Waterloo gallery, a vast hall nearly 100 feet long, handsomely decorated and richly gilt, the duke used to celebrate by a banquet on the 18th of June the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and it was regarded as one of the most important functions of the season. An invitation to it was prized quite as highly as was a command to dine at St. James' palace, and in some outright for cash there would be fewer transatlantic peeresses it has been respects the dinners were similar since

not been for the evations of my friand the left," he was wont to say, might not have had the happiness of meeting the present company."

The interior of Apsley House is a curous mixture of splendor and simplicity. The decorations are exceedingly handsome, and the magnificent picture gal-lery is of priceless historical value. The rooms occupied by the first duke are on the other hand, almost bare in their lack of luxury. The great man's bedlack of luxury. The great man's bed-room is still preserved in the same state as during his lifetime. Its only furni-ture is a small iron bedstead, a writing table and chair, a chest of drawers and some books. The Iron Duke, like a true the hero, was simple in all his tastes and preferred to live the life of a soldier ather than that of an aristocrat.

The art treasures contaned in Apsley House, mostly the gifts of crowned heads, comprise specimens of all the best known schools of painting and sculpture. On the grand staircase is the colossal statue of Napoleon I by Canova, while the pictures upstairs in-clude paintings by Velasquez, Wouver-mans, Murillo and Watteau. Here are also the famous "Holy Family" by Rubore Sir David Wiltels full length Rubens, Sir David Wilkie's full length portrait of George IV and Landseer's 'Highland Whiskey Still.'

Appley House, though long bereft of its social splendor, is a fitting monu-ment of one of the very greatest of the heroes of England. It was presented to the duke by the nation in 1820, and its

shrick of mortal agony, for the count is a good marksman, and had taken deliberate aim. The first effect on the crowd was to cause a rush for the scene to see what had happened. In quick succession sev-eral more shots were fired by the mad-man, two of which told. Then it suddenly dawned upon the people that the man in the balcony was shooting at

denly a shot rang out, followed by

them and panic seized them. Right and left they fied, tumbling over one another in their eagerness to get beyond rang of the rifle, and as they ran b ullet after bullet sped after them. Before the street was cleared the maniac had shot dad two people, mortally wounded a woman and a boy of 10, and inflicted dangerous wounds on many more.

POLICE PRECAUTION.

The police, with a prudent regard for their own safety for which they can hardly be blamed, at first contented themselves with closing the street at either end, thus preventing any people from entering it, hoping that the count's mad fit would pass, or that growing weary he would relinquish his post on the balcony. But in both respects they were disappointed

At 2 o'clock in the morning the count still held possession of the balcony, actuated by the same deadly purpose to shoot any person-man, woman or child --whom he discovered within range of his rifle. Nor despite the precautions taken by the police did he lack for victims, in the interval.

PUBLIC PANIC STRICKEN. In the panic that seized the

## FEMININE TORTURE CHAMBERS OF EUROPE very harmless taste and one in which

## How the Devotees of Fashion are "Made Over" and How American Society Women in London Revolted Against Dyes Unwittingly Started a Fad for Artificial White Hair.

Special Correspondence. ONDON, March L-It was supposed

at first that London society's sudden fondness for white hair was only, a revolt against colored wigs and dyes, and that it would result in giving nature a chance at last, ushering in an era of less paint, powder and enamel ,and maybe, a little less artificiality and deception generally.

But what really has happened is a manifestation of feminine human na-ture queer enough to be worthy of the attention of futuer historians. No sooner was it known among the elect that white hair had become fashionabl than young women whose hair scarcely had begun to turn gray got on the track of a Paris chemist who had disovered the trick of making the hair white artificially, and now that chemist s in a fair way of becoming a millionaire

It was the genuine attractiveness of the "gray-hair fashion-the fashion led by the smartest American women in London society-that brought about this "white hair" fad. With their gray hair artistically dressed the beauty of handsome society women well on in the forties was much enhanced. Under the influence of softly powdered hair suggestions of wrinkles or little lines about the eyes faded away, leaving the face smooth and round and soft. Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady

Randolph Churchill), Mrs. Jack Leslie and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, well known as the three Jerome sisters, and now greater favorites even than when their mother first brought them over from New York, are all in the swim of the latest fashion. Their hair is beautifully and naturally white. Lady Coleridge, widow of the lord chief justice, is an-other of the white-haired sisterhood, Though not more than 30, Mrs. Hall Walker also wears her hair white and looks like one of the beautiful marguises painted by Jacquet. So many others in the ultra-smart set followed the fashion that when it began to be known that hair could be whitened arbe tificially there was a rush for the treat. ment.

## COSTS \$50 A TIME.

Not in London, but in Paris, is the fashionable blanching done, and at the cost of \$50 a time. Arriving in the French capital, the woman of fashica must go to the salon of the colffeur-chemist and there spend the greater part of a day. First her tresses are unfastened, well brushed, cut and singed. Then they are washed with egg-julep that no other chemical preparation shall clash with the fumes which come later. The hair is slowly dried by fanning and the client then passes into a small boudoir, dons a long wrap which covers up her gown and takes a seat in

the neck, up over the ears and across ; the woman of fashion was a skin as the forehead. This bag is fitted with a thermometer, which the configur watches carefully, as it registers the heat of the fumes which enter the bag by means of a long india-rubber pipe from a wonderful-apparatus that contains the chemicals. For exactly one hour and, a half is the fair client under this treatment, the chemist busy all the time regulating the fumes and testing results. When the bag is at last taken off the hair that was dark and rich with coloring is found to be as white as snow.

But the patient is not yet free. In an other room she reclines upon a couch with her hair spread out like a huge fan upon a table at the head of the couch. In this position she is required to drink milk and to rest for two hours, with her maid in constant attendance At the end of that time her hair is dressed, and her maid is instructed how to put on the white paste at the roots when coloring again begins to make its appearance in the growing hair. Warn ings are given as to the disastrous effect of using heated curling tongs or wayers on the newly blanched hair, and the superiority of soft white tissue curling papers is impressed on her before the client leaves the salon.

What the ultimate effect hair blanching may be time alone will prove. For the present it is considered dainty, chic, extremely smart and be coming, and that to the fashionable woman is more than sufficient.

Triffing with nature in the way hair-coloring has invariably a bit of danger, which to the woman of fashion makes it all the more attractive, When, a few years ago, the hair of Mrs. Samuelson, a well-known London society woman, caught fire from the heat of the sun after her hair had been washed with petroleum, and she died from the effects, a great uproar was made; but soon afterward women began again to have their dyed hair washed in the same old way. No other method was

## HAD HER FACE SKINNED.

For fashion and beauty woman has endured and risked far more than this. Not long ago a famous British actress and beauty, as well known in America as she is in Eengland, risked the complete skinning of her face, neck and shoulders. Even on her matchless complexion age had begun to tell, and rather than live in the world of fashion as a beauty passee she decided to submit to being skinned alive. Doctors were found to undertake the work, and the skin of her face was chamically burned off and detached bit by bit, just as the paint is removed from a front door that needs repainting.

For seven weeks this process was in a stone mask, holding every feature operation, seven weeks of uninterrupted of the face in its relentless grip. The agony night and day and without any

rosy, thin and tender as that of a new born baby. In fact it was too babylike for even a girl in her teens, and the actress in her rejuvenescence was obliged to stay in retirement until the skin had lost some of its pinkness. After the rush of a season in London many women are prepared to give themselves into the hands of a clever Paristan beauty doctor for 10 days, obtaining at the end of that a renewed appearance of youth for the price of \$500. This is, of course, for an ordinary end-of-season refreshener. If a society woman is willing to undergo the agonies of having her face and neck enameled, extra lashes sewn on to her eyelids, pleces of flesh cut out from her scalp and the bleeding parts sewn together again, so as to tighten the skin of her face and take away ugly puckers and wrinkles, or to have vaseline injected under the skin to alter the molding of different parts of her face; then her

sojourn with the beauty doctor is of far longer duration and the fees are multilied accordingly. Fearful are many of the results from attempts made to enamel the face, but the risk of being disfigured for life by accident or by some hideous skin af fection seems to make the torture still more alluring. And torture it is, for although the secret of enameling the face successfully is one of the most zealously guarded secrets in the world, there has never yet been a denial that the suffering endured is intense. With chameling, an old wizened face, yellow and thickly lined with wrinkles, can be made to appear as fresh as the pinkand-white complexion of the girl of 18. TORTURES OF ENAMEL.

At one time enameling was merely the rubbing of a thick cream over the face. The coloring of veins, the tinting of lips, the roses of the cheeks were painted on afterward with the most minute care. But up-to-date enameling is of a different sort. It is put on to stay. The natural face, once enameled, now sees the light again only at intervals of some months, and then only

for an hour or so. Moreover, the process costs \$200 each time. It requires the courage of a surgeon and the delicacy of an artist to apply the new style enamel, for recourse mus be had to some biting aclds, which give hours of pain to the patient. A triffe too much or too little and all the misery has been in vain, for the coating of enamel is not firmly fixed. For days together the patient lives in utter darkness while some special part of the treatment is going on. In a great deal of the enameling that

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is done the enamel hardens and is like face, of course, is like a picture with its alabaster br

address was then vory appropriately, No. 1, London. MARSHALL LORD. ACCUSED BY REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.



Paymaster Biscoe is a son-in-law of L. R. Hamersley, who is

Despite her devotion to it she found time to compile a catalogue of the pictures at the famous ducal town residence, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, London. And while thus en-gaged, she displayed her picty by granting free passes to view its treasures to members of the Sunday society. A FAMOUS FAMILY. Her grace has two sisters well known in society, the Marchioness of Ailesbury and Lady Buckley. Her brother, General Owen Williams, was formerly com-

ings.

bestowed on him as a nickname.

continent with her late husband.

Whence comes this predilection for por-

cine effigies no one knows, but it is

