

(Special Correspondence.) ONDON, June 26 .-- Gossip about King Edward's gallantries, which had died down almost completely since his

coronation, has been revived by the publication in England of a remarkable group of photographs showing the house party at Crichel, the country seat of Lord and Lady Alington, where the king and queen spent a week end re-The photograph is innocent in itself, but the feature which is exciting comment among the king's loyal subjects is the presence in the group of both the queen and Mrs. George Kep-

pel. Many photographs have been published in which the king and queen appear, and many in which the king and

to sit, and when their curiosity was satisfied on this point, they inquired where Mrs. Keppel was to be placed. A seat in the royal enclosure wits pointed out and the princesses pro-tested vigorously. "That will never do," they said. "We will not come at all if we have to sit beside Queen George."

George." Another interesting figure in the photo which is published herewith is Caesar, the king's favorite dog. Caesar is a wire haired fox terrier with a nedigree almost as long as his master's. He accompanies the king everywhere and there are many persons about the courf who wish that Caesar could talk and that they could gain his confi-dence, for Caesar, it is believed, knows mure about what is going on in the royal mind than a great many two leg-ged courtiers.

LITTLE STORIES TOLD ABOUT BIG PEOPLE By John H. Hartley. It was not until George Meredith was an eld man that he began to reap any reward from his books. He was at least 60 years old, if not more, before he was able to leave the offices of Chapman & Hall, the publishers where he acted as reader. A friend of his speaks of this as one of the tragedies of misdi-rected work, and recalls the fact that only 2 per cent of all manuscripts sub-mitted to the average publishing house are fit for publication. "Day after day, week after week, and year after year," said this friend of Meredith, "that wonderful creative mind of his had to plod through these e fit for publication worthless pieces of nonsense." How little his writings were known was shown by the fact that the American publisher, Tichnor, who was one of his dearest friends, never knew that he was a novelist at all. He had recognized him as the greatest of conversa-tionalists under the happy auspices of many ambrosial nights which he had spent with him. He had visited him at intervals for years, yet never suspected that he had written a line of his

(Special Correspondence.) T. PETERSBURG, July 5.-Rijs-Sia has over two score fully qualifi-ed women engineers and for years

she has had several thousand women doctors. This feature of Russian life always astonishes travelers, "I thought everything was Asiatic here," they say. As a matter of fact Russian women are in many ways more emancipated than Americans. Here you get the two extremesthe women of the upper classes who do nothing and go nowhere and those of the "intelligent" class, who do everything and live as free a life as

And the Russian men like it. They are much more liberal in their ideas about women than Anglo-Saxons, and they first started the sex-equality crushde. The fact of it is, the woman,

account the women are paid good salaries. Women are now employed in the Nikolaensk shipbuilding works, the Perm Rallway and the Secastopol Electric station in large numbers. A big steel building, which is to serve as a sort of Russian "Army and Navy Stores" is now being cretched in St. Petersburg and all the work is super-vised by a woman engineer. Women have no trouble whatever in direction the workmen, There is far less friction between them than when a man is supervisor. Indeed, workmen who were nototious for their bad manners and language, begin to behave themselves when under the control of women this till we've done for the day," or will remark in the dinner hour. "If you turn up fuddled the young lady will be angry." This is generally quite enough to prevent any more drinking. With her own sex the woman engineer gets on just as well. Many sirls are employed in house-building to "feed" the bricklayers with bricks. Many used to complain that the men joked too much with the good-look-

(Special Correspondence.) ONDON, July 7 .-- Ultra-smart Americans are going in strong simplicity just now-the

simplicity of the muslin gown more costly than cloth of gold and the acme of daintiness-in which the wearer looks like a Dresden china figure, the loveliest of them all being Mrs. John Jacob Astor with her beautiful white hair and her daring hats. A connoisseur in frocks who was at Ascot on the gold cup day said that the white muslin frocks worn by the Countess of Granard, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Lady Alastair Innes-Ker must have cost at least \$500 apiece. Mrs. Actor always sets some fashion when she comes over here. This time she has given a lease of life to the Irish crochet polonaise-a delightful garment

not a scrap like the usual polonaise. It is semi-fitting without dullness and

an event. Many were the admiring glances cast at her. As she passed along in the presence chamber the queen, who is a little deaf, did not catch her name and turned to Princess-Vic-toria to inquire who the girl was. Miss Calhoun made a charming vision in her court dress, which was simplicity itself and she wore not a single level. Her court areas, which was simplicity itself and she wore not a single jewel. Her parents, Col. and Mrs. Calhoun, are making things very gay for her. They have a house in Hyde Park Terrace and are staying on to the end of the season; then they proceed to the continent.

then they proceed to the continent. The story goes that a certain high official in his majesty's household has, taken a fancy to the fair Julia, but as he is old enough to be her father, it is very doubtful if her parents will coun-tenance his suit. On the night of the court at which she was presented he managed to get his sword entangled in her train and in this way introduced himself to Julia and her father!

Most energetic of all the Lyceum club under the presidency of the indefatig-able Madame Thayer. It numbers a

hundred English and American mem-

Mrs. Keppel also figure, but no one can recall a case in which all three of these personages have appeared in the same group. In fact, it has generally been understood that when the queen visited the houses of any of her subjects, Mrs. Keppel must not be one of the party. It was equally understood that when the king paid a visit unaccompanied by his consort, Mrs. Keppel must be included in the list of guests. It is common knowledge in England that for many years Mrs. Keppel has been one of the king's most intimate friends. She is a beautiful woman and to her beauty she adds a rare vivacity and charm which are much appreciated by the ruler of the British empire She is a woman of no great wealth her husband, the Hon. George Keppel, being a younger brother of the Earl of In fact, he is employed Albemarle a relatively unimportant capacity in the great commercial establishment presided over by Sir Thomas Lipton. He seldom goes into society and rarely accompanies his charming wife on any of the week end visits at which she is in great demand.

CAN INFLUENCE EDWARD.

Mrs. Keppel is said to have enormous influence over the king. It is certain that he has showered favors on her, and he is stated to be the donor of a handsome house which she acquired re-cently close to St. James' park and only a stone's throw from Buckingham pal ace. The gossips also credit the eleva-tion of certain persons to the peerage to her influence. Certainly, it is hard to account for it any other way. She generally arranges her annual trip to Marienbad to synchronize, with king's "cure" at that health resort, and her name is nearly always found in the list of guests at the house parties which the king honors with his presence. It is the custom when the king signifies his desire to honor one of his subjects with a visit for the list of those will form the party submitted to him. If who the names of any persons who are distaste ful to him appear on the list he strikes them out, and if there are any persons whom he desires to meet he inserts the names. I am informed that on more than one occasion he has inserted the name of Mrs. Keppel when it was inadvertently omitted, and an in-vitation from the happy host of royalty has reached Mrs. Keppel in due course

For years, however, there was one house from which Mrs. Keppel was barred, despite the wishes of her roya friend. That was the house of the present dowager duchess of Devon-blire who has very straight laced nofriend. tions about what is proper even for monarchs. Since the death of the late duke, however, she has ceased to be the mistress of Chatsworth, Hard-wicke hall and Bolton abbey. The king has not yet honored the new duk and duchess with a visit, and society is agog to know whether the reigning duchess will continue the ban imposed by her predecessor.

ONE OF GOSSIP'S STORIES.

One of the many stories which the gossips tell of the vivacious and charming Mrs. George relates to the arrangements for King Edward's cor-The king's daughters, so v goes, visited Westminster onation. the story goes, visited Westminster Abbey a few days before the ceremony to inspect the arrangements. They asked the official, who was showing them over the Abbey, where they were a \$25 tip to be divided between them.

In addition to his other troubles Meredith's legs were paralyzed, but in spite of all he was optimistic. "Some men go first in their heads," he said, "but I ac first in we heats"

"but I go first in my legs." EARTH FLAT. CONTENDS LADY BLOUNT.

The English woman Lady Blount has The English woman Lady Blount has recently been conducting some new ex-periments in proof of her theory that the earth is flat. She asserts that in-stead of being a giddy ball, whirling through space at the rate of something like 19 miles a second, it is a fixed im-movable plane anchored to its founda-tions. She founds her belief upon the descriptions given in the Bible, but she also demonstrates her theories with celeulations of her own.

Calculations of her own. One of her proofs is a photograph taken with a photo telescopic camera, which shows a river, at the end of which a cross is clearly visible upon the calculations of her own. which a cross is clearly splaced two feet screen. This cross was placed two feet above the level of the water, and six miles from the photographers. If the earth was round, argues Lady Blount, the cross would have been 20 feet be-low the line of vision, and the fact that it was clearly visible to the eye of the camera proves that it is flat. She be-longs to a society called the "Flattists." and she edits a magazine called the Earth, the policy of which tends to support her theory.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA OBJECTS TO CRUELTY.

Lately, when Queen Alexandra and Lately, when Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager Empress, visit-ed in Venice, a luncheon was given in their honor by the British consul at one of the chief hotels on the Lido, the sea bathing suburb of Venice. After luncheon they sat in the gar-den in front of the hotel, where the high road could be seen. There came along an ill-fed horse trying to draw along an ill-fed horse trying to draw a great cart heavily loaded with tim-ber. The road was rough and the ani-mal was being urged along by a whip and rough cries. This was too much for the queen. She called to the driver to stop, but, not knowing who she was, the man took no notice of her protest. and belabored the animal harder than and belabored the animal nature ten-ever. She then asked for help at the hotel. And three elevator boys ran after the cart and pushed it from be-hind. After they had helped the ani-mal over the rough part of the road they came back to the queen to receive any first to be divided between them.

in Russia, rules the household. Ever since the time of Peter the Great, she has had complete control of her fortune. She generally puts most fortune. She generally puts most fingers into the revolutionary pie. Added to a great deal of temperament and personal charm, she possesses inind personal charm, she possesses tiative to such an extent that her

It was professor Bleelinbsky, direc-tor of the St. Petersburg Technical college, who first offered places in his chool to female students. This

four years ago. Nearly seven hundred joined during the next two years and now the first batch has gone out into now the first batten has gone out and the various government workshops and rallways. In Russia it is by no means uncommon to see a girl or woman directing men engaged in making a new road, or repairing a railroad These are students of the Technical college sent about the country in holicollege, sent about the country in holi-day time to gain practical experience. Many women students proved them-selves so good and capable at this kind of work that they received sub-stantial bounties when leaving. Their chiefs are unanimous in graise of them. They not only work harder than young men, but are much more punctual in turning up of a morning.

The men amuse themselves at nigh in the various music halls and resturants and feel thred when they come, at five a. m. straight from their amusements to the shorts. The girls go to bed early and wake up fresh for their work. On many railways the On many railways the

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"We can trust them to be sent. "We can trust them to be sober and clear headed," is the verdict,

RECEIVE GOOD WAGES. When ready to start on their own Petersburg. But of course it never

The Huguenots, Catherine Do Medici And Phillip the Second: 1559-1576.

Though the facts of history are variably the same, the point of view is so constantly changing that each generation demands a revision of ma-terial. It is now nearly 30 years since If the annearance of the late Prof. Henry M. Baird's work, "The Rise of the Huguenots," and little that is comprehensive has since been published in English. Prof. James Westfall Thompson will therefore no doubt command an interested audience. His

book, "The Wars of Religion in France," (The University of Chicago Press, \$4.50) falls in the epoch of the French reformation, but it docs

not attempt to deal with the religious conflict except in so far as it influ-enced the political, diplomatic and ecoomic activities of the period. Our whole interpretation of the six-teenth century, indeed, has been pro-foundly changed by the recent prograss in economic history, and Prof. Thomp-son is the first to apply some of its results to this period in France. In the matter of industrial history, the bearing of changes in the agricultural regime, the influence of the failure of rops owing to adverse weather cond tions, and the disintegration of society as the result of incessant war and the plague, the book makes decidedly new ontributions to the history of the Huguenot movement. In the sixteenth century, the distress of the provinces through the failure of the harvests was sometimes nearly universal, and the restrictive effect of such conditions, in promoting popular discontent, had a marked influence upon the religious and political issues.

Many used to complain that the various universities. As soon as the coveted permission is given some d Joked too much with the good-look-ing ones and made their plain sisters do more than their share of the work. Now that is stopped. The men are afraid to make themselves look foolish will begin to practise at once, as they are ready now. The postoffice authori-ties prefer to employ women and are arraid to make themselves look foolish in the woman-supervisor's eyes. The other day in St. Petersburg, when watching her workmen, a young engineer was able to catch a thief whom the police had been vainly seeking for months.' While still a student she had been staying with a rich uncle in Moscow. There was a burglary at the house and a quanti-ty of jewelry was stolen. The owner searched for the thieves in vain. The next summer the girl, now a fully qualified engineer, was watching her men at work when she suddenly notic-ed that one of them had a handsome tie-pin. Such an ornament was so out or keeping with a Russian workman's girth that she looked at it again. It seem-ed familiar to her. At last, after she ed familiar to her. At last, after she had puzzled over it for some time, she remembered to have seen her uncle wear it. During the dinner hour, when the man was asleep on his back in the sun, she slipped away and, tele-bening to the police told her story. phoning to the police, told her story gave the man's address and suggests: they should search his lodgings at one to as to have it all done before he go back from work. They did so, with the result that they found nearly al-the jewelry stolen from her uncle house and pawn tickets for the rest hidden in various parts of the room. Their owner had made such a fuss about the burglary that the thief had

gotten. been afraid to part with more than a few trinkets, and even those he had kept for months, till he got a job in

gradually weeding out their men-clerks. "They are more timid, and therefore less inclined to steal," was the verdict of one postmaster. Here, however, a woman clerk gets a lower salary than a man, both in the various government offices and the big St. Petersburg banks, but women engineer: are quite as well paid as the men and some women doctors take higher fees than their male colleagues. The Rus-sian "medicine woman," is rather a type. She goes in for advanced poli-tics and has, as a rule, a talkative husband, whom she keeps, as well as ; huge family. She educates her children well, though rather unpractically. Her house is gloriously untidy and all the meals are moveable feasts. But obody minds and she herself is full f life and good spirits. Her husband admires her immensely and spends most of his time in restaurants and afes. She works like the proverbial norse and never has time to dress herself properly. And these women live in a country where, 200 years ago, they were as se-cluded as the Turkish ladies of today.

This was due, of course, to the Tarta them to lay aside the vell. But cus-toms die hard, even when the reasons behind them have long since been for gotten. Today, no Russian peasan woman would dream of going out with out having a kerchief closely tied round her head.

ANNE MASON TREVOR.

especially with the success of the Simp lon turnel in mind. The Simplon turnel is 12½ miles long; St. Gothard is 3¾ miles; Mont Cenis 7½ miles. The latter is about the length required for the spur from the Simplon to Berne.

The expectation of those in charge of the work had been to see it com pleted by 1911. The inauguration of the work justified their optimism. From the first day, Oct. 15, 1906, until May, 1908, not a single serious interrup alay, 1995, hot a single serious interrup-tion was encountered, everything going along in most perfect shape. The first blow to the prospects came in the form of an avalanche in the closing days of May. The mysterious forces of nature that brought death to 30 working gave no advance indication, but suddenly, near Groppenstein, there came a crash and uproar, and when the rescue parties began their investigations they found not only dead and maimed bodies on all sides, but they found the works almost completely ruined. A fresh start was necessary.

Only two months later, July 23, 1908, came the next visitation. The boring had gone to the distance of more than two miles when an explosion occurred As a result a great hole was torn in the roof of the work, a gaping aperture 15 yards square, through which fell the waters of the river, completely flooding the whole tunnel and drowning 60 work-

men So terrible was the damage wrought that it was decided to be absolutely out of the question to go farther at this point, and the scene of the opera-tion had to be transferred from the north to the south mouth, near Groppenstein. Not less than one year's tim was lost by this crash, and now the workmen have been so intimidated that they will go ahead but slowly for fea

At first sight the project did not of encountering similar experiences at seem to be one of staggering difficulties, other points.

though not actually shortwaisted is uggestive thereof. Wonderful jewelled outtons are stuck here and there and it is worn over a white muslin frock which is more than half composed of Valenciennes lace. These frocks and polonaises are mounted over the softest chiffon to lighten the effect. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wears with her little white dresses the inevitable touch of black expressed in a huge chiffon rose a big chou of velvet with a diamond center or her black pearl necklace. Her hair seems whiter than ever this year and her skin more dazzling. She is still the most charming plcture imaginable "only more so," as an Irishman expressed it.

Lady Granard's gorgeous muslin frocks are profusely adorned with Irish crochet. They are stunning, and she too favors the dash of black. The hem of a flounce will have a fold of black satin or pannel or in her huge Leghorn hat with its scarf of old lace will be tucked a black chiffon rose.

EVERY THREAD HANDWORKED.

Another of the American ladies who favors "the emblem of a blameless life" a frocks is Lady Alastair Innes-Ker. Hers are masses of costly embroidery every thread of which is handworked every thread of which is handworked. It is to those of the quaint old world over, that Lady Alastair grants her favor. They are all run with ribbon and are just the sweetest things im-aginable. When worn by a pretty wo-man as young as this possible duchess, they suggest most fascinatingly an overgroup beby vergrown baby.

Leghorn or big black or white chip hats with a single rose as large as a cauliflower are the correct trimming. Equally orthodox is the waving osprey; Equally orthodox is the waving osprey; but the ostrich feathers are at this hour demode. I saw a great bunch of white osprey the other day which was being fixed into a hat for an extreme-ly wealthy American woman named Grogan. The milliner assured me the osprey alone cost \$65. It filled up all one side and fell well over the crown and the back of the hat. In 5t there were as many numes as are ordinarilwere as many plumes as are ordinaril-ly used on a dozen hats; nevertheless it did not look excessive. This chapean was ordered especially for the Anglo-American polo match and a few peo-ple I told about the amazing creation vent especially to see it and not the

While ascending to a dinner party in while ascending to a dimer party in an elevator at some well known flats Lady Cheylesmore got an exquisite white satin frock covered with coal dust. In the flat in question there is an imperative order that coal must be delivered before eight in the morning. One of the inmates neglected to order her coals and finding herself without any told the cook that she must smuggle some in somehow. She did so in a brown paper bag and was bringing it up in the elevator, a self bringing it up in the elevator, a self working arrangement, when the bag burst. She gathered up the pieces as well as she could, leaving the dust be-hind and ran away to her mistresses" fat as fast as 'her legs could carry her. Some time later Lady Cheyles-more entered the elevator. Her feel-ings cau be imagined when she saw the state of her dress. She was per-fectly good-tempered about it. Some-body suggested arrowroot rubbed one to body suggested arrowroot rubbed on to absorb the dirt; this method proved so successful that Lady Cheylesmore was able to go on to her next blg party.

MISS CALHOUN'S DEBUT. Miss Julia Calhoun's debut was quite

bers and does excellent work in pro-moting cordial relations between th women of both lands. During the season the circle does a great deal socially. There are luncheons, dinners, afternoon parties when friends are welcomed and entertained and plans for the better-ment of the work discussed. There are three important fixtures which take place under the auspices of the circle each year. On July 4 there is a lunch-eon. On Washington's birthday there another enthusiastic and brilliant gathering of the same kind and every December the American Rhodes scholars are invited to lunch. One of their most kindly actions has found attain-ment this week when they founded an American bed in the Royal Waterloo hospital to which Mrs. Whitelaw Reid made a donation of \$100. This is the first thing of the kind which has ever en attempted in any London hospi-. The aim of Madame Thayer is to endow it in perpetuity. As she re-marked in her speech on the occasion of the formal opening. "It is difficult to realize what this bed will mean to stranded American woman in Lona stranded American woman in Lon-don. For one so circumstanced this bed is a refuge which is hers by right of nationality, and the gift of English and American friends." Madame Thayer tells me that above all things, she and those who have helped in founding the bed are anxious that there should be no suggestion of charity in the mat-ter. It is the gift of friends to a friend.

KING TRIES TO SAVE KITTEN.

King Edward dined with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burns on the night the queen went to the little dance Consuelo Duchess of Manchester gave. While Duchess of Manchester gave, while Mrs. Burns and her guests were in the drawing room after dinner a servant came to her and informed her that a favorite kitten had got on the roof of the compensation. The king say her the conservatory. The king saw her anxious expession and insisted upon knowing what was the matter.

"Let us all help you to get it back." he said after he had been told the trouble. Forthwith the ëntire party went to the back regions. No one could went to the back regions. No one could get on the glass for fear of falling through and there the truant sat threatening every moment to disappear round the roofs of the houses. After what is a marked on the houses. about a quarter of an hour the kitten took it into its head to walk gingerly back to the arms of its mistress. This kitten was a gift from Princess Vic-toria of Schleswig Holstein to Mrs. LADY MARY. Walter Burns.

THE CRITIC'S DUTY.

It is sometimes the painful duty of a judge to order a man to be hanged by the neck till he be dead; it is sometimes the painful duty of a critic to tell an author that his English is faulty, his arguments fallacious, and his imagination a minus quantity. But it is never the duty of a judge to mingla with the dreadful utterance of doom sarcastic remarks about the prisoner's inferior social status; nor is it ever the duty of a critic to mention an author's connection with "gallipots," or to sneer at his poverty, or to insist on the fact that his work was originally printed in a journal purchaseable for the sum of one-halfpenny .- From T. P.'s Week-

Again, "the religious wars of France," it has been pointed out, "fur nish the most complete instance of the "the religious wars THE RELIGIOUS WARS. onstant intersection of native and for

eonstant intersection of native and for-eign influences." The bearing of the Huguenot movement upon Spanish and Dutch history was intimate and marked, and this influence the author has endeavored to make sector.

has endeavored to make patent. has also shown, more clearly th have ever seen, how the Holy League of France, like all great institutions, developed slowly out of very humble beginnings and became powerful, largebeginning to a peculiar combination of social and psychological, as well as of political and religious forces. The volume, I understand, represents

nearly seven years of study, including two prolonged visits to France. It is based upon a careful examination riginal sources, and contains a valuable appendix to hitherto unpublished documents from the archives of Paris and London.

SIMPLON SPUR IS

COSTLY VENTURE Those engineering difficulties who conquering seemed such a marvelous feature of the boring of the Simplon tunnel are made to look insignificant by the obstacles that are being encountered in running from the Simplor a spur that will connect with Mern and open a convenient means of enter

ing Switzerland, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The toll of life in boring this spu

has been appalling. Avalanches have fallen, burying workmen in their ruins, rivers have opened holes and fallen into rivers have opened holes and fallen into the tunnel, drowning those at work there