

Lady Mary's Gossip of London's Smartest Set

Special Correspondence. Although a comparatively small many ised to spend a day with Captain and Mrs. Beatty at Invercauld. Although a comparatively small many ison, Invercauld fatches the largest rent of any house in Scotland, owing to its proxlimity to Balmoral. From it the view is matchless, and the shoot-ing is far better than on the royal preserves, as since it has been leased by Captain David Beatty and his American wife last year, they have la-vished a fortune on the preserves. The fat has gone forth that no shooting is to take place at Invercauld until the to the invertices the invertices the took her to be his guest to take place at Invercauld until the top the invertices the invertices the top the sing the top the sing the host and hostes to take place at Invercauld until the arrival of the king, the host and hostess desiring each season that he should have the privilege of firing the first shot. On these occasions the king and any guests he may have staying with him at the castle, walk across directly after breakfast. The party is met by the "guns" from Invercauld, and shooting is engaged in until luncheon. This is a particularly sumptuous repast, at which Mrs. Beatty manages to infro-fluce a surprise dish for King Edward. Last year her treat was "grilled fo-gosch," an litem which is practically never served in these islands. It is a cellcacy much liked by the king, who favors it when he is staying at Marienbad, where by all accounts it is which Mrs. Beatty manages to intro-Marienbad, where by all accounts it is served to perfection. Mrs. Beatty sent a special messenger abroad for this fish which arrived carefully packed in ice but the morning his majesty was expect-ed. There is a special white wine which is drunk with this delicacy, and which an only be procured in Austria. This, too, was obtained by his majesty's thoughtful hostess on the last occasion of King Edward's visit to her.

in the circumstances there is nothing

RULE OF THE GRAND DUKES RUINS CZAR'S ARMY AND NAVY

Grand Duke Nicholas Distributes all the High Positions in the Army, With Fat Salaries Attached, to Members of His Family, Although They Have Not The Remotest Knowledge of the Duties of Their Exalted Positions.

S T. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.---That the Czar's recent sensa-tional dismissal of the Grand Special Correspondence.

Duke Nicholas Nicholevitch from his exalted position of president of the council of national defense was anything more than a sop thrown to the indignant public, no one who

time at reviews and drawing bloated salaries. Their practical inexperience is equaled only by their theoretical ig-norance. COURT FAVORITES. These officials in turn give all the best places to their favorites, men whose sole interest in life is the con-stant pursuit of pleasure and who opensy use the funds intended for the army on themselves. This system of disheresty runs all through the army, and the two reasons for such a deplortire, model their clothes as nearly as possible after those worn by England's

Special Correspondence. ward of England notwithstanding the fact that he is now approaching his 70th year come to be regarded as one of the most astute diplomats and statesmen in the world, is still recognized as the first gentleman in Europe in matters of fashion, and in accordance with his reputation as the acknowledged leader of men's modes, all those male inhabitants of European countries who desire to be regarded as smart and upto date in regard to their personal at-

of the shirts and hats in the same way, the red socks being the only point in which he prefers sameness from day to day. If he appears in a gray suit one morning he wears a brown suit -next day, a blue suit on the third day, another shade of gray on the fourth, a different hue of brown on the fifth, green clothes on the sixth, and so on till he has exhausted the stock of suits which he has brought with him and be-gins again at the beginning. The color of the soft felt hat always corresponds gins again at the beginning. The color of the soft felt hat always corresponds to the color of the suit, so that a gray hat accompanies a gray coat, and a greer, hat a green suit.

Are Born at Marienbad

HIS COLORED SHIRTS.

Many of the king's colored shirts are made with the collars attached to them, and the collar is made of the same material and is the same color as the shirt itself. Sometimes the king wears

BRIDE'S NEW PALACE

When Miss Mary Hasell, daughter of When Miss Mary Hasell, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell of New York, arrives here as the bride of George Borwick, son of Sir Robert Borwick, sne will find in readiness for her one of the finest houses in Berkeley Square. It is now in the hands of the Becorders her one of the finest houses in Berkeley Square. It is now in the hands of the Scorators. According to present ar-rangements, the wedding is fixed for December, and the Borwick family, inluding the bridegroom's parents, Sir obert and Lady Borwick, are going We for it. The Borwicks are a very wealthy family and move with the best set, so the bride-elect will have a very hig position socially. Mr. George Borover for it. big position socially. Mr. George I wick has political aspirations and when his political apprations and his friends believe there is a future before him. With an American wife to help him, no doubt his road will be made easy. He is a fine shot and has done a great deal of big game shooting.

WARD REMAINS WITH KING.

There was an idea that "Johnny" Vard would resign his post in the roya ward would resign his post in the royal household on his marriage to the faughter of the American ambassador. But his majesty would not hear of it. "You are indispensable to me," said the

"You are indispensable to me." said the king. "I have allowed you to take the longest honeymoon on record and now I expect you to attend to me. I have missed you more than I can tell." The Dudley family, from the beauti-ful Georgiana downwards, have all been first favorites with the king and missed you have been shown who has reash, and the Hon, Johnny, who has Ras best spirits and, like the Marquis de Soveral, is a first rate band at tella story, is a very special friend of king, who before all things delights in the company of lively entertaining people-indeed, of late he will have no thers round him. When recently asked how it was he managed to keep so youthful, Edward replied, "The secret is to surround yourself with a younger ration than your own and to liv up to it.

ACCEPTS INEVITABLE.

The Hon, Mrs. Ward is not, in her heart of hearts, at all pleased at the idea of her husband having to be at the beck and call of the king, but she is making the best of it. She is fully aware that her husband knows more of the king's inner life and "state secrets" than any man of the present day and

and there he invited her to be his guest at his palatlal place in Kent. It is many years since Princess Clementine visited these shores, though at one time she was a pretty constant guest of the late Queen Victoria. She has hereken completely with here there in roken completely with her father, king of the Belgians, since his morgan-atic marriage. Owing to the flascos the different members of her family have made of their matrimonial affairs she has developed into a confirmed old maid. She is very unconventional and is said to have taken a great fancy to

her future American host. O'BRIEN IN LONDON.

On his way to Tokio Thomas J. O'Brien, the new American ambassador to Japan, took the opportunity of re-newing his acquaintance with London. Although his vist was in the dead seaof his time and "did" the sights with the enthusiasm of a tourist. People who net him say he has all the fervor of an Irishman and the energy and enterprise of an American and that the government which selected him for his new post put the right man in the right

paid a visit to Lord Strathcona at Knebworth and also to the Reids at Wrest Park. While in town he went to a theater sometimes twice a day and in a theater sometimes twice a day and in all his spare moments shopped inces-santly. He also found time to perfect himself in the Japanese language, tak-ing lessons at easy intervals from a set of the state of the gentleman who was deputed by the Japanese legation in London to call

ipon him for that purpose. ascinated him so during his visit that 16 said when the American governmen had no further use for his services, he would take up his abode here. DOWN ON SOCIETY.

Lady Suffolk cares nothing for soci-ety with a big S. Her own relations, to whom she is devoted, and a few intito whom she is devoted, and a few mil-mate friends, are about all she ever cares to entertain. She has taken a lease of Redcastle for the autumn and with her there is her mother, Mrs. Leiter, who does not propose to rent any place in Scotland this year. All Lord Curzon's little girls are also her guests and their father makes flying visits north when he gets the time. visits north when he gets the time. Lady Suffolk has been very seriously ill but is now happily better. Her friends but is now happily better. Her friends say she has a constitution as frail as that of her sister, the late Lady Curzon, and that she will always have to be very careful. Not long ago Lady Suf-folk remarked to an intimate, "Mary's death knocked all the ambition out of mother and me."

mother and me Since that date it has been observed that Mrs. Leiter never settles for long in any one place. She is always on the move. Her stay with her daughter will be brief. LADY MARY,

ORIGIN OF THE THIMBLE.

The thimble was originally called thumb bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thumble and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention, and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1555

thimbles are seen, brought to inight the in 1855. Thimbles were formerely made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory, and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound, with gold and with the end of gold. The first thimble introduced into Siam was a bridal gift from the king to the queen; it is shaped like a lotus bud, made of gold, and thickly studded with diamonds arranged to spell the queen's name.—Church Eclectic.

knows the real conditions that govern the Russian army and the true strength of the grand dukes believes That it presages a reform in the service even the most optimistic cannot

bring themselves to hope. There is a very general opinion abroad, based on nothing tangible, that the inevitable result of the Russo-Japanese war would be the institution of widespread reforms in both the army and navy of Russia. The glaring defects then shown to exist in both departments, the deplorable

state of rottenness and stagnation due to incompetency and dishonesty, would arouse the country and the bureauocracy, it was thought, to a universal national housecleaning. But far from national housecleaning. But la hour such being the case, both branches of the service are in a far worse condi-tion today than they have ever been at any previous date. The enormous losses of the war with Japan have not

losses of the war with Japan have hot been made good and it is a fact that aside from the immense natural re-sources the land of the czar is ab-solutely at the mercy of even the smaller of its neighboring nations of Europe Despite the fact that the average

Despite the fact that the average Russian soldier gets only four cents a day, the czar's immense peace army of about 2,000,000 men costs \$75,000-000 a year to maintain; and when it is taken into account that this sum is supposed to be spent entirely upon maintenance and that it does not in-clude the building of new barracks or maintenance and that it does not in-clude the building of new barracks or fortifications, the purchase of am-munition, the up-keep of hospitals or the supplying of the modern solor the supplying of the induction so dier's equipment, which form so heavy an item in the army budget of other countries, it will be realized to what an extent the Russian people are being robbed by those intrusted are being robbed by those intrusted with the expenditure of this immense

amount. To what extent this national robbery has been going on can be judged from the fact that in the opinion of from the fact that in the opinion of one of the leading military authori-ties of Russia no less a sum than \$150,000,000 is needed immediately to provide absolute necessities for the army—to provide hospituls for the sick, barracks for the well, guns for the proficient any munition for the the proficient, animultion for the rifles and clothing and food to make the soldier fit to stand the rigors of Russian service.

POWER OF GRAND DUKES.

And all this deplorable state of affairs is due to the rule of the grand affairs is due to the rule of the grand dukes, the chief culprit being the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholevitch commander in chief of the guards and of the St. Petersburg military district, president of the council of national defense and the ruling spirit of the war office, who has blocked every reform, curtaild every expenditure, and has juggled the immense amounts of money that passed through his hands for his own advantage. With a powerful party behind 'him this incompetent relative of the czar has given the most important posts in the army to his nephews and cousins, so that the Grand Duke Serge Nichele-

so that the Grand Duke Serge Nichole-vitch presides over the artillery, Peter Nicholevitch rules the engineering corps and Constantine Constantinovitch corps and constantine constant

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and the two reasons for such a deplor-able state of affairs given by the officers themselves are, first, their very small pay, and, second, the system of supplying the army with food, horses, fodder, etc.,by means of factors.A Rus-

ian officer cannot live on his pay. At the same time he usually is the son of parents belonging to a class of officials and small landowners who have no money to spare for their sons. His life is spent in some more or less provincial town where he has nothing to do but drink and gamble. It is a notorious fac, that officers of the line and artilfact, that onlicers of the line and attri-lery all draw their salaries in advance and generally to such an extent that by the first of the month when pay day comes they get nothing but their re-ceipts for money already paid. Their only resort is to bribes and factors.

SEEK FOR BRIBES.

Bribes are of two sorts, and come from the sons of well-to-do people who have to serve in the ranks, or from those who wish to supply the regiment with necessaries. The consequence of the first kind of bribe is that the sollier who is able to supply money to dier who is able to supply money to the impecunious officers need never ap-pear on parade, attend drill, or get up early in the morning to attend the riding school. He can come in when he pleases and go out when he likes. His uniform is better made and his boots more comfortable that those of his peorer comrades. He eats different food beought from a good restaurant ood, brought from a good restaurant, because he can pay for it, and is per-mitted to do so by his superior officers. When his time is up he either stays on as an officer—having had no training When his time is up he either stays of as an officer-having had no training whatever-or goes into the reserve, a useless adjunct of the army only call-ed upon in case of war, and made up of men, who, although they may have seen service, have learned nothing but the color of their uniform or the length of their swords, but although this scan-dalous state of affairs is recognized generally among those in command, notody says anything, because it is convenient that each regiment should have its number of well-to-do recruits who can supplement the officers' pay. The second source of bribes to offi-cers comes from the factors who are ready at hand to the unscrupulous of-ficer in search of money. The factors know their business well. They supply the regiment with everything, food. the regiment with everything, food, clothing, fodder and even ammunition. Their contracts depend chiefly upon the

colonels of the regiments, and are

The result of this

colonels of the regiments, and are re-newed annually. The result of this system is that the colonels are each in receipt of yearly bribes, ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, from each of some half dozen factors--amounting in the aggre-gate to a very fat purse. The colonel is not the only one, how-ever, who gets his little bit. The un-der officers take good care that they also get their share. The lieutenant-colonel gets half the amount of the colonel's bribes, and gives some of it to colonel gets half the amount of the colonel's bribes, and gives some of it to the captains, who again remember the needs of the subalterns. And as this wholesale sharing makes the bribe money melt like snow before a summer

sun they have other resources, SQUARE MEALS ON PAPER. SQUARE MEALS ON TATENT The factor who supplies the regiment with meat should, as a matter of fact, send enough to allow every soldier to have one pound of meat bolled up with his soup. That is the regulation rahis soup. his soup. That is the solder gets it-on paper. As a matter of fact he gets less than three ounces. Why? Be-cause the factor arranges with the colphases of their duties in which they take the slightest interest are in ap-pearing on horseback from time to of meat a day for a regiment of that cause the

any place but a madhouse if he regimental cooks one pound per

head per day. In some regiments this system of stealing has reached such a pitch that only nut-sized pleces of meat and a few bones are thrown into the soup on Sundays and holidays, and on other days its place is taken by cabbage or dried peas. No other form of meat is given, so that, with a particular un-scrupulous colonel, the men are half starved, weak and unable to do their duties- properly.

GRAFT UNLIMITED.

Practically the same thing happens with their boots, uniforms, blankets and even with their rifles, horses and their fodder. The leather out of which their boots are made is of an inferior quality solely because one account is rendered to the war office and another rendered to the way once and another totally different to the regiment. The officers pocket the difference. On very rare occasions this dishonest way of adding to his pay gets an officer into an awkward position. Not long ago an awkward position. Not long ago the governor of the Warsaw fortress, Col. Kasbek, reported that seven politi-cal prisoners, under his charge had walked out of the fortress in broad daylight after showing forged discharge choots eigned with his name and sealed dayight after showing forget and scaled with his seal. The forgery was done so splendidly that even the clerks in the office were deceived by the documents and gave the prisoners every facility to get out. The incident, which would to get out. The meddent, which would have caused a tremendous sensation in any other country, was hushed up, and the newspapers were allowed to give only a very bare account of it. In these accounts it was sold that a lowish for ccounts it was said that a Jewish fac accounts it was said that a Jewish fac-tor had smuggled the discharge sheets into the fortress and bribed the guard, by means of brandy and eigarettes, to give them to the prisoners, but the true version of the affair is much more start-ling and sensational. The colonel used to arrange with the factor to supply the fortress with hay and oats. It was the Jewish factor's practise to deliver use that it the amount that itsured on the use half the amount that figured on the bills. Incidentally the colonel secretly pocketed several thousands of roubles a year, with which he used to travel to Paris and the south of France every winter.

One day the factor, whose name was Birnbaum, made an unexpected call upon the colonel.

A FACTOR'S STRATEGY.

"I have to ask you a favor," he said bluntly, "Seven Socialists, who hap-pen to belong to the same political par-ty as myself, are imprisoned in your fortress. The court martial probably will sentence them to death. I want you to give me seven discharge sheets, duly signed and sealed, which I will see now delivered to them. The explanation are delivered to them. The explanation will be that we Socialists have forged your signature."

At first the colonel waxed indignant and roared at Birnbaum to leave the place at once. But the factor stood his ground.

ground. "Very well," he said calmiy. "I have made up my mind to persuade you in another way. If I have not these dis-charge sheets within an hour I shall send in our corn and hay accounts to you see at headquarters, by which they can see at a glance that you have defrauded the government of 200,000 roubles" (\$100,-

The colonei list no time in furnishing the factor with the discharge sheets, which todage are looked upon as the

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Although King Edward is popularly supposed to be a democratic sovereign closely in touch with the nation over which he rules, it is erroneous to sup-pose that he moves freely in public in England. His appearance in the streets of London or any other public refs England, His appearance in the streets of London or any other public place would be the signal for so much mob-bing on the part of the curious crowd, that it is impossible for him to live and move among his subjects like an ordin-ary mortal. Although he is not guard-at by military forces and logings of ary mortal. Although he is not guard-ed by military forces and legions of police, like the czar of Russia, or the German emperor, he is nevertheless almost perpetually secluded from pub-lic observation and his movements take place behind a certain vell of ex-ductiveness. When he pays visits to

iusiveness. When he pays visits he dukes and lords who enjoy his fa vor, their country residences and es-tates are carefully closed to the general public, so that the king can walk abou in their magnificent parks without be-ing molested by his enterprising sub-

jects.

AN EXCLUSIVE KING.

Generally speaking it is thus only possible to procure passing glimpses of the king of England, so that those bus-iness men whose duty it is to study the fashions and to design the articles of male attire are not able to pursue their studies to their satisfaction. The only opportunity during the year which they enjoy in this direction is offered by King Edward's annual summer holi-day at Marienbad, and consequently, the leading tailors of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Buda Pesth, and the smaller European capitals come here to carry out a sysfashions and to design the articles capitals come here to carry out a sys-tematic observation of the king during tematic observation of the king during the three weeks in which he drinks the health-giving waters of the springs and lives the simple life, to cure himsel of the results of rich and luxurious liv-ing in England. When the king ar-rives towards the end of August, a warm of tailers and outfitters from swarm of tailors and outfitters from all the capitals of Europe are waiting to pursue their studies of the way in which the first gentleman clothes and decorates his august body. Hatters, hosiers, shirt-makers, shoemakers, ven-dors of underwear, collar makers and cuff manufacturers, glove maker fewelers, are all there to carry out the necessary observations in their respec-tive spheres of activity. During the king's visit to Marienbad they exploit

of watching Edward's taste in all de partments of clothing and outfitting. PUBLIC PARADE FOR TAILORS.

the full so excellent an opportunit

Every morning before 7 o'clock, the

Every morning before 1 octock, the king appears on the public promenade to drink the waters from the springs, together with hundreds of visitors from all parts of the world assembled at Marienbad, and at this early hour he with other articles of clothing to match, but whatever the color of the suit may be he always wears a colored shirt and brown shoes. It is noticeable that the king has an especial liking for red in density himself, for on nine days out Ring: has an especial many to red by dressing himself, for on nine days out of ten he wears a red tie and almost every day red stockings can be seen peeping forth between his turned-up trousers and low shoes.

A HUNDRED TRUNKS.

The king takes with him to Marien-bad more than 100 large trunks for a stay of three weeks, so that he has a liberal choice of clothes from which the choose every morning. It is noticemorning, and that he varies the color

a white collar on a colored shirt, but the cuffs are always of the same color as the material of the shirts. The king's handkerchief also corresponds to the color of the suit which he is wearing. If the weather be cold the king reveals the possession of an amazing variety of overcoats and ulsters of all colors, lengths and styles, and alto-gether his early morning promenades yield a world of observations in regard to the kind of clothing to be worn on unceremonial occasions.

SOME OF HIS STYLES.

If the king goes out to lunch or to afternoon tea, as is often the case dur-ing his Marienbad visit, he wears, by by a gray top hat, a style of dressing which is sometimes varied by a blue by a girly top inter a varied by a blue frock coat, or blue cut-a-way, also sur-mounted by a gray top hat. In the evening the king either goes to the lo-cal theater, or attends a small and comparatively informal dinner party given by some English, French or Aus-trian aristocrat in his honor, and on these occasions he wears a dining jacket with a black tie. Once or twice during his summer vacation there may be a more formal dinner to attend, and then the king always goes out in full evening dress and white the Every Sunday morning he religiously attends the little English church, and then he dons the traditional tail black silk hat typical of the English Sunday, together typical of the English Sunday, together with a black frock coat, colored waist coat and gray trousers.

FASHION STUDIES.

The makers of European fashions have thus ample opportunities for study. Every morning on the pro-menade they can be seen note-book study. Every can be seen note-book in hand, jotting down particulars of their observations, or making, sketchos of this or that feature of King Ed-ward's outfit. If he goes for a walk they shadow him, and if he takes a drive they are again on the lookout to spy out any other alterations in his costume which may be worthy of imitation. On Sundays, their rush to obtain seats in the English church be-came such a nuisance, inasmuch as they occupied seats which ought to have been available for English wor-shippers, who were thus excluded, that the officiating clergyman was obliged to give orders to exclude them, obliged to give orders to exclude them, and now they have to content them-selves with watching the king as he alights from the carriage and through the little churchyard. id walks

THEATER STUDIES.

In the theater, however, they have In the theater, however, they have a fine field for observation, and many of them engage seats for every per-formance which the king attends, paying extravagant prices to make sure of their places. In the theater, the king sits in a con-spicuous position in the front of a box on the first circle, immedately opposite the stage, and his vigitant shawoders are then able to get the ex-act lines of the evening dress or dining jacket. The king's dining jackets this year aire rather long with graceful in-ward lines at the waist and with a link button. The waistcoat is cut rather-more narrowly than hitherto, so that field for observation, and many button. The waistcoar is cut rather more narrowly than hitherto, so that the visible expanse of white shirt has a smaller area than former fashions. With full evening dress the king wears white waistcoat, quite narrowly cut,

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