

should be expelled from Russia he de-clared with emphasis that he would never consent to such a manure. This spring the czar issued a manu-festo full of noble sentiments, promis-ing religious liberty to all his sub-jects; and before the summer had be-gun the world was startled by news of the terrible persecution of the Jews which took place under official sui and, at Kishineff. When the details of Kishineff first became known the creat Kishineff first became known refused to intervene, remarking that the Jews were themselves responsible for the hatred felt against them; but within a few days he had dismissed the governor-general of the province of Bessarabla and had sent an emissary to Kishineff to see that order was res-tored there. Dozens of similar cases could be cited in which the czar has pursued a zig-zag course in his policy from day to day. The truth is that the Czar Nicholas II is physically weak, with shattered nerves and without much will of his nerves and without much will of his own. He is an amlable young man and well-meaning enough, but he is abso-lutely unfitted to be the autocratic rul-er of a country like Russia, where an iron-handed administrator is essential. The czar fs a dependent nature, always leaning on some one stronger than him-self. If now and then he grows bold enough to come to a decision of his own and to act on it he quickly falls back into his normal condition of mental an a most effeminate softness of Nicholas II's character that he has been prin-clpally influenced by women, and not by one fascinating member of the sex, as stronger men than he have been, sex, as stronger men than he have been, but by several women of the most divergent tastes and qualities

s said to love the subsidiary title in th and is in no hurry to t for Coventry. But when sh does, her dignity as a countess will well to the front as a gr ime among American women in Engligh society

The future earl is cheerful, perous. He is brother to the

t. Coventry who is one of d society beaux. Lady

name

SHE'LL BE A BARONESS.

The Hon, Mrs. Dudley Leigh (Helen Brokes, daughter of the Hon. N. M. Beckwith of New York), is another American woman who has a high title ahead of her. Mrs. Leigh will be Baroness Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenliworth, Warwickshire. This lady has lived abroad many years and has accustomed to Engand's state life, but her privileges, like Lady Deerhurst's will be greatly enlargwhen the Hon. Dudley becomes ; baron. As it happens the Hon, Roland long Sir Henry Campbell-a's private secretary, also American-Mabel, daughter Sannerman's private rdon of Savannah, Georgia brother of the Hon, Dudley is not so very far removed title, and a second American might possibly some day be

at similar to this situation in amily is one which may pre-William Vernon Harcourt's ous old gentleman, on rerom politics, does what he been invited to do, and enters age, Lady Harcourt is an a. She was Mrs. Ives when am married her, and her fath-John Lothrop Motley, the his-Lady Harcourt would be folpeeress in the family by an daughter-in-la v Vernon Harcourt, formerly Ethel Burns of New York, f the late Walter 1 urns, one Morgan's partners.

course among the other noibilities" of rises in the Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and B Deacon. People who claim ay that while Mr. Chamberever take a title for him desires one for his wife, and she survives him, she will be he rank of peeress in her own As for Miss Glady, Deacon, abe and the survives him, she will be and the great Duke of Nor nier peer in England, actually match of it-as rumor insist-ys they will-Miss Deacon will thead even of the Duchess of the Duke or Norfolk having ereditary rank of any man outside of royalty and, in ng one of the richest of Miss Deacon has been of test of the duke and his Mary Howard, at Arundel Massex, one of the greatest in England. The duke is holic. His only child by Catholie er marriage died recently.

HONORS FOR LADY CURZON.

s accustomed to think that the le Mary Victorin Leiter of Chi-as already sathered about the litle that is open to an Ameri-nan in England. As wife of the of the the second sec of India she is a sort of courused of india she is a sort of cour-juscen of a far greater population that of the United States, and a temporary rank of which even entile little Duchess of Maribo-is envious in a friendly way. But lories of India are fleeting, and Lord Curzan scitutes how for Lord Curson returns home from ended torm as viceroy, his wife ordinarily have to step back to the lowest rank of peeresses, brilliant husband is at present common or marked by the step that the step back n or garden baron. As et sings, however,

I am George Nathaniel Curzon, A most superior person,"--

and in consequence there is practically to doubt whatever that he will be re-warded for his work in India by a rise in the peerage, becoming a vis-

LADY DEERHURST,

the Lovely American Who is to Become Countess of Coventry,

before her. With a prestige indeed | bridge and Mrs. Russell spends much of her time in the college town. If she does become "my lady," a woman quite different in type from former Countess of Russell will uphold the dignly of the house of Russell. The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell is a temperance work-ar and an ardent advector of factors rare, the career is likely to be a brilliant one. There is no prettier Ameri-can woman in England than the new Marquis of Dufferin's wife—and the marquis feels that way about it, too. Lord Dufferin, unlike his distinguished and an ardent advocate of factor forms. LADY MARY. father, the late Lord Dufferin, is not exactly clever; but he is charming. He reforms. met his wife when he was attche to the British embassy in Paris, and until the recent death of Lord Dufferin, the pair

THE COMPELLING FORCE.

tory

"Uncle Josiah, do you believe old Giles can take a forked switch in his hands and locate a vein of water with it ?!

"He walks around holding that switch

out, and when it bends down to the

ground he tells the man that wants a

gits \$10. I've allus thort that had somethin' to do with the switch turnin'

"Wall, I've seen him do it."

vell dug there, does he?

thing to do with it?"

down."-Chicago Tribune.

does

shaven. He has a hobby in his bi-cycle and particularly enjoys riding about the most crowded streets of Lon-don. But books and things of that kind are not in his lordship's line. It is said that the late queen, out of deference to Lord Dufferin, helped his boys into the army, else their bad ex-amination marks would have kept them forever out.

were known as Lord and Lady Clande-boye-that being one of the minor titles

of the great diplomat, which he was at liberty to place at his sons disposal.

The marquis is small, slight and clean

forever out. Lord and Lady Dufferin, while in town live in a charming house Lady Dufferin had had decorated to suit her-self. It is in the new quarter about Cadogan Square and the colorings are pink, white and yellow. The little La-dies Doris and Ursula Blackwood, aged seven and three, are much with their mother. She, by the way, is still very mother.

mother. She, by the way, is still very young, not having yet reached thirty. A petite, fair-haired little woman, she is a marked contrast to her strong-minded sisther-in-law, Lady Hermione Blackwood, the nurse, who took hos-pital training in order to have the care of her father during his last Jong ill-ness. Lady Hermione divides her time pow between pursing in the slums and now between nursing in the slums and staying with her mother in Ireland. The Dowager Lady Dufferin, who was once in the position Lady Curzon now holds in India, has given up nearly all her philanthropic work, even her practical interest in nursing which was once very strong. Canada and India once very strong. Canada and India both remember the Dowager Lady Dufferin in this connection. Lady Cheylesmore, who until a very short while ago was the Hon. Mrs. Her-

bert Eaton, used to be Miss French of New York. A clever woman is Lady social Chevlesmore and although her position has been good ever since her coming to England, now that she is a baroness her prestige is much greater. Being a woman of rare tact combined with ambition, she will undoubtedly wield a strong social influence in England before she gets through with Lady Cheylesmore's children are much more than half American, their father's mother having been the daughter of Thomas L. Harman of New Orleans.

The home into possession of which Lady Cheylesmore has just enterel is a wonderful old estate with romantic associations. It was once owned by the Biack Prince, then by the Earls of Warwick, the Duke of Northumberland and the present Marquis of Hertford, fatherin-law of the Pittsburg girl who recently became Lady Yarmouth. POSSIBLE PEERESSES.

Here are the names of some other American women, who are somewhere in line for a share of ancient titles within the next few years.

Mrs. Alan Bempde-Johnstone (An-tionette Pinchot of New York), whose husband is a younger son of Lord Der-went, and is now in the Darmstadt iegation

The Hon, Mrs.Archibald Majoribanks (pronounced Marshbanks), whose hus-

A STRANGE CONTEST

Since the day he ascended the throns there has been a continuous contest be-twen his wife and his mother for sucame a devout ad dox Greek faith. adherent of the Ortho-

THE NEW MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN.

(From a Photograph Just Taken.)

have got into trouble by demonstrating their political opinions too vigorously: she has espoused the cause of strikers; she has championed the rights of the who can he baited with impuhave got into trouble by demonstrating 1 of the Russian, court. The fact that sented to her husband the injustice of suppressing. Polish nationalism by blood-and-iron methods, and she has warmly advocated a more merciful treatment of the liberty-loving, patriotic Finns.

MANY SHARP COLLISIONS. Needless to say, during the nine years of the czar's reign the czarina and her mother-in-law have come into sharp collision over political affairs on numerous occasions.

The czar wavers continually between allegiance to his wife and to his mother. He loves his wife, but he fears his mother; and it is a constant struggle between love and fear. Sometimes the one gets the upper hand, sometimes the other; hence the zig-zag course of the czar's policy visible to the world. When the czar issued his peace manifesto his wife was full of genuise en-thusiasm for the good cause, but his mother ridiculed the scheme as a sentimental absurdity. When the holy sy-nod proposed that Tolstoi should be excommunicated the dowager empress persuaded the czar to give his assont to this step; but when the syn-d de-manded the expulsion of Toistoi the czarina's influence was predominant for the time and the demand was re-

more influence over him than his wife, but to the additional influences which tell in favor of his mother's advice The dowager empress stands for th precedent and tradition of Russian government; all the weight of the pow-erful nobility and still more powerful bureaucracy is thrown into the scales of her side; while the czarina stands almost alone in her efforts against

Muscovite reaction In these circumstances it is not surprising that the mother overrules the wife. There is at once comedy and tragedy in the thought of this continuous struggle, with its varying results, between two women of diametrically opposite sentiments for intellectual

supremacy over the man who holds the fate of millions in his hand and who possesses the power of life and death ver the myriad subjects of the Russian empire

THE LOVELY COUNTESS.

The women who exercise influence ver the czar are not limited to these two, for Countess Lubomirski also plays a strong hand in this strange po-glidical game. The czar's friendship for her dates from some time before his marriage, and from that day to this he has continued to listen to her advice. Countess Lubomirski comes of an old Polish family, of which there are sev-eral branches in Russia and Austria. She is 33 years old, tail, of commanding presence, dark, with eloquent black eyes and possessing an indefinable fuscination. The political influence which she possesses over the czar is not excessive, but she renders him useful service, for she keeps him informed re-garding the true feeling among th Russtan people in respect to political af-fairs. She tells him without reserve fairs. what people say and think about him and his government, what pleases and what displeases the nation

She is, perhaps, the only channel by means of which public opinion can be brought to the ezar's knowledge, for his ministers and courtiers seek to conceal it from him rather than to make him familiar therewith. In so doing the countess discharges a useful and beneficial public service, but further beneficial public service, but further than this her political influence rarely goes. She is not disposed to risk the loss of her position by becoming in volved in political intrigues, which might easily end in her disgrace and downfall. Nevertheless, the functions which she performs in enlightening the exar regarding the trend of public opinion are so important that she must be accorded a prominent position among the women who exercise politic-

al influence on Nicholas II. The Grand Duchars Marie Pavlovna, The Grand Duchass Marie Pavlovna, the wife of the czar's uncle and helf presumptive, Grand Duke Vladimir, is the most formidable and most danger-ous of the women who exercise po-litical influence on the Russian em-peror. This ambilious woman covets the throne of Russia for her husband and for her son, and her whole career has been devoted to the task of under-mining the present czar's position. Whenever she can contribute to the acompilshment of something likely to weaken the czar's position, she exerts She has sought to make the 行業計

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

nsiderable considerable time, looking faithfully for himself, and then unfortunately los-ling the warrant. His lawless tenden-cles eventually made him an object of suspicion to the Manchester authori-ties, and he returned to his birthplace, Achill. What became of the old charges against him does not appear.

It was while in this force that he was credited with having received for exe-cution the warrant for his own arrest,

citizens with whom he came in

carrying it about in his pocket

He was a good-looking man in those days, well built, quick-witted, and with a blathering tongue. He had no diffi-culty in getting a job as bailiff, or gen-eral manager of estate, for a well-to-do voman named Mrs. Agnes McDonnell.

GHASTLY MURDER ATTEMPTED.

Although it is now nine years since Lynchebaun made his ghastly attempt to murder Mrs. McDonnell, the crime is well remembered yet because of its sin-gular horror. It is hard to believe that the mutilation inflicted by the criminal upon the luckless woman was the work of a human being and not of some of a human being and hot of some maddened wild beast. The man served Mrs, McDonnell for three months after his return to Achill Island, but she was not satisfied with the way his work was done and got rid of him. Then he determined to revenge himself by mur-dering her. On the night of Oct. 6, 1894, at's an hour when he knew that his for-ner employer would be alone and in bed. Lynchehaun set fire to the stables on her estate. Then, assuming the role of rescuer, he rushed to the house, awakened Mrs. McDonnell and, telling her that the stables were on fire, asked for the keys saying that he wished to release the horses. The unlucky woman fell into the trap. Coming downstairs, she handed the keys to the criminal, and was turning round to go back to her room to dress when Lynchebaun pounced upon her. Winding his arm around her, he dragged her to the sta-bles, now burning fiercely, and tried to throw her into the flames. She struggled bravely, however, and de-fended herself so well as to rouse all tended perseit so well as to rouse an the beast in her assailant. Lynchebaun not only did his best to strangle her, but with his teeth, he bit off part of her upper lip and nearly all her nose. He tore out one of her eves entirely and injured the other seriously. Then he finished his work—as he supposed he finished his work—as he supposed— by dealing her a frightful blow which crushed in her forehead. The picture of this frightful struggle between su infuriated man and a helpless work2. alone in a burning building at night, was one that must have terrified even Lynch-baun after his first burst of fury. He left the woman, lying on the stable floor and fied. But Mrs. Me-Donnell was rescued by neighbors who had seen the flames of the burning stables, and, in spite of her terrible mutilations, she lived and was able to uppear against the man when he was brought to trial.

HIS MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Lynchchaun was captured not long fer his flight and started off for Castelbar juil, hand-cuffed, on a jaunting car with two policemen as guards. On the way, one of the policemen was thoughtless enough to lean across to the other to get a light for his pipe, and of this single minute of grace the criminal took instant advantage, Holding his manufed hand above his head, the better to maintain his balance when the better to maintain his balance when aged from the ground, Lynchebaun raped from the car, and then the round seemed to open and swallow im up for three months. The story hat he brought about his own capture in order that one of his needy friends light pecket the \$50° offered for his northenets is insurantly a neith His night pocket the sole offered for his pprohension is apparently a myth His idian place proved to be in a house lose to the local postofiles. In the our of a bedroom a hole had been dug and a packing case placed over it, and i this lowichchaun was found, half-aked, flithy and huddled up like a and. His trial and schtence to life in-terment in More boronich action for cisonment in Maryborough prison fol-wed immediately.

HAS FEW PARALLELS. The mere statement that Lynche-

Magnificent Country Seat of the Duke of Norfolk, Who, According to Persistent Rumor, is to Wed an American Girl.



ARUNDEL CASTLE

'Yes, that's the way he gener'ly premacy over the czar. His mother, the dowager empress, though brought up at 'And does the man always find a vein the most democratic court in Europe-that of Denmark-became after her-marriage to Alexander III as Muscovite 'Mighty nigh every time." "But don't you suppose he notes the lay of the ground? Hasn't that some-

in thought and opinion as the most ex-treme Russian conservatives. A Pro-"I don't know nothin' about that." "What do you think is the reason the testant by birth and education, she beitch bends down?" "Wall, if they find water old Giles

When her son, Nicholas II, then a young man of 26, became emperor his mother formed a resolve that she would guide him in the footsteps of his fath- | fused as peremptorily as the first pro-