

JILTED A REAL KING

Montenegro Princess Drew Line on Alexander of Serbia.

Peremptorily Refused to Marry the Splay-footed, Knock-kneed Monarch of Europe's Most Turbulent Kingdom.

The only living princess who has jilted a king has become engaged to another man.

She is Princess Xenia of Montenegro. Her engagement to the divorced grand duke of Hesse recalls the most sensational and piquant episode of modern royal society.

True, it was only King Alexander of Serbia whom she jilted, but he is a real king and there are not many of them.

So overpowering was the sensation of disgust which this misshapen, obnoxious little monarch aroused in the beautiful princess that she literally ran away from him, says the Chicago American.

It is well known that royal marriages are arranged by families and statesmen and that the personal inclinations of the two principals have little to do with the matter. The wishes of the girl in the case are least of all consulted. Princesses are brought up to believe that it is their duty to submit absolutely to the commands of their parents and elders in the matter of marriage. But even in the heart of a princess there may lurk a spark of rebellion, and in this case it burst forth.

Three years ago Alexander of Serbia was scouring the imperial, royal and princely courts of Europe seeking for a bride. He needed one sorely, for his throne is very insecure, and without an heir he cannot expect to hold it permanently. After making personal application at the court of Russia and at several others, King Alexander ascertained in the most unmistakable manner that he was not desired as a relative by any of the great reigning families of Europe.

He then made overtures for the hand of the beautiful Princess Xenia, the seventh child and fifth daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. This



PRINCESS XENIA OF MONTENEGRO. (Charming Young Woman Who Rejected King Alexander's Suit.)

country is the smallest among the truly independent states of Europe. Serbia is certainly several places higher in the monarchical hierarchy. The prince of Montenegro was therefore desirous of having the king of Serbia for a son-in-law, and thereby greatly increasing his prestige in the Balkan peninsula. The alliance was agreed upon.

The poor princess, only 18 years old, innocent, inexperienced, was sent forth, accompanied by a suitable escort, to meet her future husband at his capital, Belgrade.

The meeting of the affianced pair was arranged. The princess stood in her reception room, erect, radiant, a model of Montenegrin beauty, to await the king.

The king shambled forward, grinning, shambling, knock-kneed, hardly able to see.

"Mon dieu, mais vous etes impossible!" cried the princess, speaking in French, as she is accustomed to do.

The cry came from her heart and was the first impulse of an innocent, unspoiled nature. The princess turned away from the king and put her arm around her lady-in-waiting. King Alexander mumbled a few lame words of welcome and tried to cover up the rebuff by suggesting that the princess was suffering from the fatigue of the journey—Princess Xenia glanced at him with a pitying smile and fled.

The action of the princess put an end to the match. Even in royal families it is scarcely possible to go on with preparations for a wedding after the bride has expressed the deepest loathing and disgust for the bridegroom. After the first meeting the princess did not hesitate to repeat her expressions of disgust and to assert that she would rather die than marry King Alexander. There was nothing to do but to take her back to her father's capital, Cetinje.

When Princess Xenia said that King Alexander was impossible, she did not exaggerate. His personal appearance is singularly degraded and repulsive. He has prominent, black eyebrows, scarcely any forehead and a mat of black hair. His forehead appears to have been smashed down over his head with a hammer. His small eyes are extremely weak and recede into his forehead. His nose is small and hooked. He is round-shouldered, knock-kneed and splay-footed.

The smallest screws used in a watch are so diminutive that it would take 150,000 of them to weigh a pound.

A UNIQUE CEREMONY.

First European Cremation in Siam Described by an Intelligent Eye Witness.

Dr. Peter Gowan, physician to the king of Siam, who died recently, was cremated according to the rites of the Buddhist religion. Dr. Gowan, who spent the greater part of his life in Siam, and was for many years physician to the king of Siam, gave up his practice and joined the Buddhist priesthood, devoting his time to teaching the priests the art of healing. The doctor had long suffered from asthma, and did not long survive after joining the monastery. Before his death he expressed the wish that his body should be cremated. The ceremony attending the cremation was most imposing. The king, as a mark of signal respect for the memory of his late physician, sent a gilded state car, drawn by two black horses, on which the coffin was placed. On arriving at the temple the body was placed on the top of a pyre surrounded by elaborate floral tributes from the ladies of the royal palace, while beneath were wreaths placed both by European and Siamese friends. After viewing the coffin the company, which included a large number of Europeans, adjourned while the rites of the Buddhist faith were gone through. The chief of the temple then delivered a sermon (in the Siamese language) eulogizing the meritorious services rendered by the deceased. At the conclusion of the Buddhist service, one of the king's brothers, specially deputed on behalf of his majesty, then proceeded to light the pyre, after which most of the company present, European and Siamese, placed sandal sticks and flowers on the pyre. A grand display of fireworks ended the mournful proceedings.



DR. GOWAN'S FUNERAL PYRE. (Prepared for the First European Cremation in Siam, Asia.)

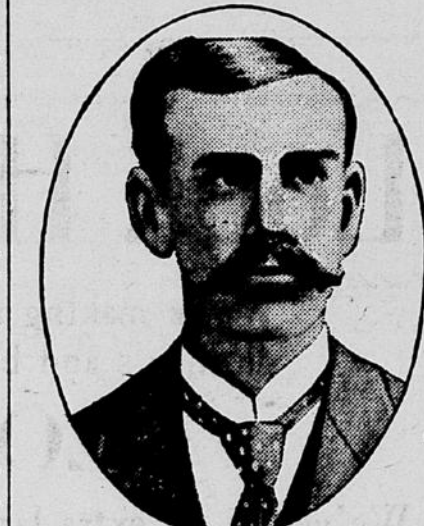
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APOSTLE REED SMOOT.

Mormon Leader Who May Be Elected to Represent Utah in United States Senate.

Reed Smoot, apostle of the Mormon church, who is practically assured of election to the United States senate from Utah as a result of the spirited campaign he waged, is but little over 40 years, wealthy and popular.

His father was one of the pioneers who crossed the plains with Brigham Young, and was an early settler of Provo, Mr. Smoot's present home. His wife is a daughter of H. S. Eldridge, a leading banker of Salt Lake City. She brought him a fortune, which he has increased by careful handling, until he himself is reputed to be a millionaire. He is a banker and manufacturer and is interested in a large number of other enterprises.



APOSTLE REED SMOOT. (Mormon Leader Who May Be Elected United States Senator.)

Throughout Utah officials of the Mormon church electioneered for him, while he had the assistance also of Senator Thomas Kearns, whom, it is said, he is to help in return two years hence. His candidacy split the republican party in the state, for many were opposed to the idea of electing a Mormon apostle. These supported openly the democratic legislative candidates, who would vote for the return of Senator J. L. Rawlins, if elected. On the other hand, many of the Mormon democrats who are susceptible to ecclesiastical influence in politics were brought over to Smoot.

Clothing Made of Bark. Shirts and hats that are never in need of ironing are worn by the Indians of the interior of Bolivia. They are made of the bark of a tree, which is soaked in water until the fiber is softened, and then beaten with stones to make it pliable.

Coffee Causes Blindness. Blindness is very common among the Moors. At 45 their eyesight begins to fail. This affliction is due, it is said, to the excessive use of coffee.

HAS NEW PRESIDENT

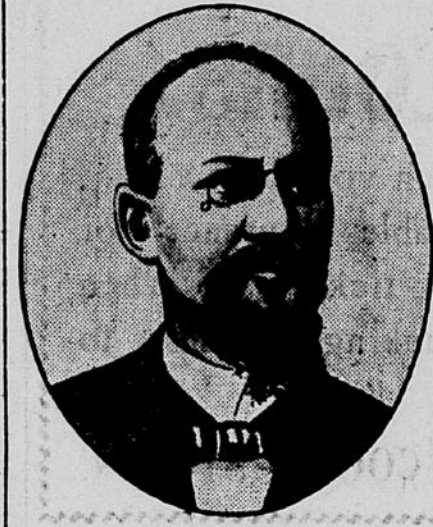
Republic of Brazil Formally Inaugurates Dr. Alves.

Official Career of Chief Executive Gives Promise of Good Things to Come—Belongs to the Republican Party.

Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, who was elected president of the United States of Brazil last March, was formally inaugurated November 15. The inauguration ceremony took place at the capital, Rio Janeiro, and the occasion was doubly important to the citizens of Brazil, because it was also the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, the Brazilian Fourth of July.

The new president belongs to the republican party, which is also described as the "conservative," the opposing faction being the federal party. He was born on July 7, 1848, at Guaratingueta, in the state of Sao Paulo. He was graduated from the Dom Pedro II. college in 1866, and in 1870 received the degree of doctor in law at the college of Sao Paulo. Shortly after that he was elected to the state legislature of Sao Paulo, and to the imperial congress in 1887. Emperor Dom Pedro II. appointed him after that as president of the state of Sao Paulo. After the proclamation of the republic, in 1889, he was elected representative of his native state in the First federal assembly, and helped to frame the Brazilian constitution. In 1891 he was appointed minister of the treasury under President Peixoto, and in 1895 was elected federal senator for his state. He resigned his place in the senate to assume the second time the duties of minister of the treasury under President de Moraes. Dr. Alves was again elected to the senate, and again left that body to become the governor of his state, and before his term of office had expired he was chosen to the presidency of the republic.

The Brazilian congress is composed of 212 deputies, representing the 21 districts or states, there being one



DR. FRANCISCO ALVES. (Just Inaugurated President of the Republic of Brazil.)

deputy to every 70,000 inhabitants. Thus, the state of Minas Geraes has 37 members, while several states have only four representatives. The state of Sao Paulo is represented by 22 deputies. The members are elected by popular vote every three years. The senators are also elected by popular vote, three for each state, for a term of nine years each, and the terms of one-third of the upper house expire every three years. When the new president was sworn in 21 new senators were also inducted into office.

The republic has been in existence only since November 15, 1889, but it bears the stamp of stability, and its citizens refer to Dom Pedro and the empire as though these had been matters of past ages. When the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil in 1815 and founded the kingdom, the Roman Catholic church was established there, and when Dom Pedro was chosen "perpetual defender," the established religion of the country was the Roman Catholic. When the republic was declared all connection between church and state was abolished, and, although there are only about 150,000 Protestants in the republic, against about 15,000,000 Roman Catholics, no obstacles are placed in the way of the minority as to their form of religious worship.

Supported by His Wife.

Not long ago Dr. Edward Brooks, the genial superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools, was asked by one of his youthful friends to listen to the latter's rehearsal of a lesson in which there was a reference to Atlas. "Do you know who Atlas was?" asked Dr. Brooks. "Yes, sir. He was a giant who supported the world." "Ah! Supported the world, did he?" went on the superintendent. "Well, tell me who supported Atlas." The little fellow looked as though he had not given the subject any particular attention, but showed immediate willingness to think it over. The doctor stood looking on, trying hard to keep back a smile; but the youngster finally brightened up and answered: "Well, I guess he must have married a rich wife."

Where Kissing Is Unknown.

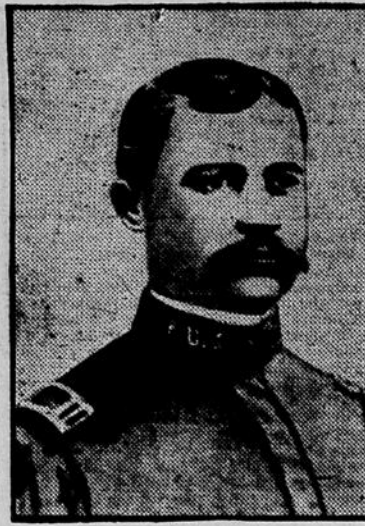
Kissing is a delight unknown to the Maori women of New Zealand. When they meet each other, and wish to demonstrate their mutual affection, they grasp each other by the shoulders and rub their noses together. In times of sorrow, when mourning for the death of a relative, for instance, two women will sit together and moan by the hour, all the time rubbing their noses together.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

Lighter Than the German or Mauser Models, But Has Far Greater Penetration.

Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to the secretary of war says the improved musket has been completed and tried with very satisfactory results, the various changes not only improving the weapon, but cheapening and accelerating the production.

The rod bayonet is a feature of the new rifle. Its advantage is said to lie in the fact that it lightens the weight of the gun and dispenses with the bayonet and bayonet scabbard now in use, and in the place of which



GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER. (Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Army.)

intrenching tools may be carried by the soldier.

The new piece weighs but a little less than 9½ pounds, considerably lighter than the German and the Mauser, yet has greater velocity and greater penetration. It is noted that opinions differ as to the value of the rod bayonet. The construction of 5,000 of the new muskets has been authorized.

Gen. Crozier embraces in his report the conclusions of the board of ordnance and fortification on the recent tests of the several systems for a new field gun to show why the ordnance department model is superior. He says the bureau is proceeding with the manufacture of field material from designs which it has prepared concurrently with the development of knowledge by tests. Generally speaking the new gun will have a caliber of three inches and will fire a projectile weighing 15 pounds with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. The breech mechanism will be of the ordnance department type with certain modifications for securing safety. The piece will have a recoil of from 45 to 48 inches. Defects developed at the tests on the proving grounds are to be remedied. A new feature will be the bullet-proof shields with which the pieces are to be provided. Capt. Charles B. Wheeler is given credit for the design of the gun carriage.

HAS BUSINESS HEAD.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark, Who Prevented Sale of Islands to the United States.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark, who is credited with having secured the defeat in the landshing of the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States, is possessed of great business ability. It is said that she acted in the interests of a syndicate of bankers and merchants with whom she is believed to be associated. This syndicate



THE PRINCESS WALDEMAR. (Famed Throughout Denmark for Her Great Business Ability.)

plans to exploit the islands by establishing a bank, encouraging agriculture and starting steamship lines. This is not the first venture of this kind in which the princess has been interested. A year ago she engaged in real estate speculation, secured a plot near Copenhagen, which she cut up into building lots, with the sanction of the city, and erected villas, which she rented to wealthy people. She is interested in the development of the Danish commerce in Asia and has secured valuable concessions from the Russian government.

War Balloons Are Costly.

War balloons are frequently made of the bladders of oxen, which are preferable to silk. The rents in a skin balloon close almost automatically, and therefore the leakage is slight. It requires the bladders of about 74,000 oxen to make a medium-sized balloon, and the cost is about \$5,000.

Garlic for Tuberculosis.

Garlic juice, inhaled under certain conditions, is the remedy which Dr. W. C. Uinchin, of Kells, Ireland, claims has cured many cases of advanced tuberculosis.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Drainage Cases.

The officials of Cass county are rejoicing over the decision of the supreme court, which affirmed Judge Pollock in the drainage cases. There were about seventy-five plaintiffs altogether and some of the suits were combined. Judge Pollock heard nineteen of them and called in Judge Lauer to hear the remainder. The supreme court's decision is a sweeping one and sustains the law in every form. It holds that the actions of the drainage board have been fully authorized and the assessments were levied in a regular manner. One rather unusual coincidence is that the decision followed so closely that of the Minnesota supreme court, which also upheld the drainage law of that state.

Finally Married.

A young Roumanian couple went to Velva and expressed a desire to wed. The local justice professed willingness to perform the ceremony, but the interested parties wanted a priest of their own faith. The nearest was at Minot, and he was wired to come, but responded that he could not. The couple took the next train for Minot, and the priest, finding that after all he could arrange to go, started about the same time for Velva. The trains crossed, and return trips were in order, and when last reported the situation was that the priest was at his home in Minot and the young people were starting out a third time to locate him.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

In district court at Washburn James Smith, who murdered Anton Jylinger last spring, was sentenced by Judge Winchester to be hanged Feb. 20 for his crime. Smith pleaded guilty to the crime on the opening day of the Washburn term, thus sparing the county the necessity of a trial. Smith has claimed that the murder was done in self defense, but when asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, had nothing to say to the court. He was then sentenced to be hanged.

Found Dead.

A sensational discovery was made in the woods along the James river, near Jamestown. The body of a man hanging to a tree was found. Later developments showed it to be that of Daniel A. Corkins of Arvilla, who escaped from the asylum Sept. 22. Corkins had attempted suicide several times before but his efforts had been frustrated. After his escape efforts were made to find him, but without success. His remains were taken to Arvilla for burial.

Must Pay Taxes.

Judge Pollock decides the Kimball tax case in favor of the city. The company brought into the state a stock of merchandise after the assessor had concluded his labors, and the city made a demand for taxes, which were paid under protest. The company sought to recover, and the local justice before whom the case was tried rendered a decision in favor of the city, which has been sustained by the district court.

Road Through Bad Lands.

The Northern Pacific has decided to build a cut-off through the Bad Lands, starting at a point one-fourth of a mile east of Belfield and running northwest to the head of Green river, about four and one-half miles north of Fryberg and thence westerly and crossing the high plateau half a mile north of the historic town of Medora.

News in Brief.

It will take 71 votes to elect a United States senator from this state this winter, and about 60 votes to control a republican caucus. Which of the candidates has the necessary sixty?

Down in Dickey county Warren E. Denning, the democratic candidate, was elected superintendent of schools, and he has now been appointed deputy by Supt. Hicks during the remainder of the latter's term. This will enable him to familiarize himself with the duties of the office before he takes hold.

Frank Wilson, one of the men arrested on suspicion of being connected with the burglary of the Sullivan store at Durbin last August, was released on the order of Judge Pollock, there being no evidence against him.

Rev. John Trenaman of Casselton, one of the pioneer Episcopal clergymen of the state, dropped dead of heart failure. He was 75 years of age.

Work on the gas plant at Lisbon is being pushed, and the plant will be completed about Dec. 15.

While crossing a side track near Nashua, Elbert E. Skinner was caught by the pilot beam of a passing engine and hurled against a train standing on the track. His left arm, one leg and several ribs were broken and he died in three minutes. He was bound for Portal.

Percy Parker, a farmer near Cando, recently enlarged his dwelling, and stoves were placed in the new part to dry the plaster. The house took fire and was burned to the ground.

Mr. Hyde, owner of one of the coal mines near Minot, was caught in a cave in a few days ago, and was quite seriously hurt.

The Chicago Tribune recently sent out inquiries to many of the republican papers of the northwestern states as to their preference for speaker of the house. Of the 13 interviewed in North Dakota seven were for Cannon, two for Babcock, one for Littlefield, and two for any friend of the president.

The Milwaukee road has completed its grade to Linton, and the work of laying steel is well under way. If the weather continues fair trains will be running into Linton inside of three weeks.

An elderly farmer named Simons, living near Washburn, was accidentally killed by being run over by a loaded water tank.

Two transients were arrested at Carrington charged with stealing a pipe from one store and a pair of gloves from another. They were sentenced to pay fines of \$60 and \$20 respectively, and are now working out the sentences in the county jail.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Nov. 20.

Physicians think Gov. Yates, of Illinois, is practically out of danger.

Henry Rose was hanged at Nelson, B. C., for the murder of Charles Cole last spring.

The business section of Oglesby, Ill., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$20,000.

Mrs. Amelia Oesterlin, who died at Springfield, O., left \$75,000 to found an orphan's home in Springfield.

M. Jusserand, the new French ambassador to the United States, has unstinted praise for America.

Nelson Hersh, editor of the Sunday edition of the New York World, was instantly killed in a runaway.

Mrs. Le Breton, the mother of Mrs. Langtry, the actress, died at her residence on the island of Jersey.

Trouble arose at a prize fight in Oklahoma City and one man was shot dead and another fatally wounded.

A Danube steamer crowded with workmen sunk off Orsova, Serbia, and 30 of those on board were drowned.

Augustin Chacon was hanged at Solomonville, Ariz., for the murder of Pablo Salcido on Christmas day, 1895.

Fire destroyed the ferry building owned by the Southern Pacific road near Oakland, Cal., the loss being \$300,000.

In a fit of jealousy G. A. Darlington shot Bertha Sheldon (not fatally) at Ann Arbor, Mich., and then killed himself.

Two bandits held up a gambling den near Minneapolis, secured \$2,000 from the proprietors and players, and escaped.

Ireland is on the verge of rebellion against British coercion and Dublin and Cork are practically under military rule.

Alexander Leinonen, aged 56 years, died at Calumet, Mich. He established the first Finnish paper in the United States.

Henry Churchill King has been elected president of Oberlin (O.) college to succeed Dr. John Henry Barrows, deceased.

Secretary Hay may negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua owing to the dilatory attitude of Colombia in closing canal negotiations.

The new law in Kansas permitting railroad men to vote away from home on election day has been declared unconstitutional.

Rev. C. M. Sheldon heads a movement to organize a life insurance company at Topeka to insure only Christians and total abstainers.

Lige Wells, a negro, charged with assaulting Max Campbell, an Iron Mountain passenger conductor, was hanged by a mob near Wynne, Ark.

Mgr. Guidi, papal delegate to the Philippines, has presented credentials to Gov. Taft and promised frankness in settlement of the church questions.

Both branches of the Vermont legislature have passed the local option, high license bill, which will be submitted to a vote of the people next January.

The trade situation of the country continues to show gain, increased volume of railroad business being followed by advance in wages for thousands of employees.

The import and export trade of the Philippine archipelago for the 12 months ended June 30 last amounted to \$22,141,842, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the same period of 1901.

Havana newspapers advise the Cuban government to accept the United States' offer of 20 per cent. tariff reduction. The island's sugar is declared an indispensable article to Americans.

Marconi arrived at North Sydney, N. S., and said that the cruiser on which he crossed was in constant communication with wireless stations on both sides of the ocean during the entire voyage.

Prince Henry, head of the house of Pless, will succeed Baron von Holleben as the German ambassador to the United States if acceptable to the American public. His appointment is meant as a compliment to the Washington government.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Nov. 22.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$1.00 @ 6.00
Hogs	6.00 @ 6.60
Sheep	4.75 @ 5.50
WHEAT—December	2.20 @ 2.35
WHEAT—January	2.15 @ 2.30
RYE—State	75¢ @ 80¢
RYE—December	61¢ @ 64¢
OATS—Track White	35¢ @ 42¢
BUTTER	23¢ @ 25¢
CHEESE	12¢ @ 13¢
EGGS	18¢ @ 22¢
CATTLE—Prime Beef	6.00 @ 7.25
Texas Steers	2.75 @ 4.00
Medium Beef Steers	4.75 @ 6.50
Common or Rough	3.25 @ 4.50
Bulls	2.25 @ 4.75
HOGS—Light	6.05 @ 6.20
Heavy Mixed	6.05 @ 6.20
BUTTER—Creamery	18¢ @ 27¢
Dairy	17¢ @ 21¢
POTATOES (per sack)	40¢ @ 47¢
MESS PORK—January	15.75 @ 16.25
LARD—January	9.00 @ 9.10
RICE—January	8.00 @ 8.10
WHEAT—December	74¢ @ 75¢
Corn, December	57¢ @ 58¢
Oats, December	25¢ @ 30¢
Barley, Choice	55¢ @ 60¢
Rye, No. 2	62¢ @ 67¢
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—December	74¢ @ 75¢
Corn, December	53¢ @ 54¢
Oats, Standard	25¢ @ 30¢
Rye, No. 2	62¢ @ 67¢
Barley, No. 2	66¢ @ 67¢
KANSAS CITY.	
WHEAT—December	64¢ @ 65¢
Corn, December	42¢ @ 45¢
Oats, No. 2 White	32¢ @ 33¢
Rye, No. 2	45¢ @ 47¢
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$1.40 @ 6.40
Texas Steers	2.90 @ 4.85
HOGS—Packers	6.15 @ 6.30
Butchers	6.25 @ 6.45
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$1.00 @ 6.25
Cows and Heifers	2.00 @ 4.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.50 @ 4.25
HOGS—Heavy	6.15 @ 6.25
SHEEP—Wethers	3.00 @ 3.00