

PRIMA DONNA TALKS.

Mlle. Zelle de Lussan Gives Some Good Advice to Girls.

"Don't Marry While You Are on the Stage," She Says—The Sphere of a True Woman Is in Her Own Happy Home.

Though she has been stabbed 600 times, smothered 50 times, and cut up with knives 100 times, Mlle. Zelle de Lussan is mighty alive. The prima donna is as full of gaiety as if the air were balmy, the sun shining, and Chicago the loveliest place in the world.

"For one who has been so badly abused, I am in tolerable good health," said Mlle. Lussan, to a Chicago Journal reporter. "You see, I have been killed in 'Carmen' 600 times, smothered in 'Othello' 50 times, and knifed in 'Pagliacci' as many a hundred. We opera singers have to pass through a great deal, but our vitality is extraordinary."

Now, girls, listen to what mademoiselle has to say about getting married. "Women on the stage should not get married at all," said Zelle, with a very emphatic toss of her great mass of hair. "They have all they can do to manage their operatic work. I am thoroughly against it. Besides, the operatic husband is generally a sorry personage. He makes his wife's life more or less of a burden. She has to do all the work, and he thinks he has the privilege of doing all the scolding."

"It seems to be the popular idea," she says, "that prima donnas are made of money. I assure you, if they make a great deal, they also have to spend a great deal. I remember singing in Leeds once in opera, and a dear old gentleman who had seen me frequently wrote me a long letter. He said: 'I suppose, like all your sister-artists, you spend your money as quickly as you make it. I have been watching you from the front of the house, and have taken a fatherly interest in your affairs.' He inclosed a list of 20 in-



Mlle. Zelle de Lussan.
(French Prima Donna Who is Now Visiting the United States.)

vestments which he recommended. They were all excellent. He said: 'Take my advice and save your money.'

"And did you?"

"I did not need the advice. I was rather a wise woman myself. I did not carry the romantic disposition of the operatic heroine with me off the stage. They are somewhat an imprudent set of people, and they are not my models."

"The sphere of a true woman," said the prima donna, archly, "is to have man do just what she wants him to. To have man worship at her shrine. I think the American woman is the happiest creature on the earth, and I have seen all the races. She is most worshipped of all our sex. I mean that the men of America are ideal as far as women are concerned. When the man makes money his first thought is how to make his wife happy. I would like to see American women marry only American men. I don't go in for the foreign polish myself."

Like Nordica, Mlle. de Lussan believes that American girls should study singing in their own country.

"I think there is every opportunity in this country for girls to study before they go abroad. They should know French, Italian and German. If they want to seriously study the art of song, it is very easy to take a course of languages here first. There are also excellent colleges of music and highly gifted singing teachers in a country with 70,000,000 inhabitants. I believe the majority of girls who want to rush off to Europe are not thinking so much of study as emancipation. They are thinking of the charms of the old world, and expecting to have a grand time.

"Of course, from the operatic point of view, girls who want to go on the stage must ultimately live on the other side of the water. They have much greater opportunities to hear the great artists at the opera houses sustained by the governments, and it is there they hear beautiful music. The operas are magnificently given. That is the great thing; you are continually in an artistic atmosphere. It is everywhere. The streets are artistic. The houses, the bridges, the parks. Everything inspires. It is like a succession of beautiful paintings. This is the soul food of the artist."

A Farmer on Football.

A Bowdoinham farmer saw the Bates-Bowdoin game at Brunswick the other day, says the Hartford Courant. A neighbor asked him about it. "Nothin' to tell," he said. "Just let 20 big hogs out on a soft field any day and then throw down a peck or so of corn in a sack and see 'um go for it, and you'll know 'bout what a game of football looks like to a farmer."

WAS FINANCIAL CENTER.

In Early Days of the West Vincennes, Ind., Was a Power in the World of Money.

Historical old Vincennes was Indiana's first financial center. There have been times when Vincennes' fame was equal to that of New York or Louisville in the financial world, and the State bank of Indiana, at Vincennes, was one of three mother institutions in the country which paid specie on demand. It always thereafter attracted attention. Vincennes at one time sold exchange to New York for a premium. Among the other distinctions which Vincennes claims as a financial center was the failure of 1820, which closed the bank with \$1,000,000 paper money



VINCENNES BANK BUILDING.
(Once It Was One of the Financial Strongholds of the West.)

out and only \$30 in the old vaults to meet this great issue.

In January, 1817, the bank at Vincennes was adopted as the state bank of Indiana, and its capitalization increased to \$1,000,000, the state holding \$375,000 of it. Unfortunately the people entrusted with the keeping of the money proved to be dishonest, and in 1821 the crash came. When the vaults were opened \$30 was found with which to redeem the \$1,000,000 capitalization, and also to cover the government deposit of \$250,000. In 1837 specie payments were suspended with all the other banks of the country, but in 1842 the legislature required specie payments resumed, and coin was paid on demand thereafter. The bank of the State of Indiana was its successor in 1850 until 1865, when the national banking system closed the doors of other banking institutions.

FINE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

A Truly Beautiful Bit of Foreign Architecture Amid Flit New York Buildings.

The New Russian Orthodox church of St. Nicholas, in Ninety-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, New York, was consecrated recently with all the elaborate ceremony of the Russian ritual. The church has already become an attractive sight in a part of the city where many imposing buildings have gone up in the last few years.

It is of the typical Russian dome style. The material of the body is red brick and light gray stone, and this mass bears a slanting roof on which are five cupolas, a large one at



CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
(Russian Sanctuary Recently Erected in New York City.)

the top, then two smaller ones half-way to the cornice, and two still smaller at the edge. They are topped with gold, and each bears the typical gold cross patence.

A step in the roof, the abruptness of which is relieved by the cupolas, bears four shields, on each of which is an angel's bust in bas-relief, on a vivid blue field. Between each pair of shields is a gilt cross on a background of beautiful green.

The pastor's residence, the first occupant of which will be Rev. Alexander Hotovitzky, has been built at the left of the church, in harmony with the main building.

They Must Swim First.

Girls inhabiting the island of Hima, near Rhodes, are not allowed to marry until they have brought up a specified number of sponges, each taken from a certain depth. The people of the island earn their living by the sponge fishery.

Bread Made of Chestnuts.

Bread made of chestnuts is the chief food of the mountaineers of Corsica. It is healthful, sweet in flavor, palatable, and readily digestible. A loaf will continue fresh for 15 days.

Audacious, But Witty.

A Brown university student once had the audacity to ask Prof. Caswell whether his name would not be as well without the C.

HONOR FOR QUIGLEY.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Prelate to Be Archbishop of Chicago.

He Is One of the Most Widely Known Churchmen in the United States—Opposed to Socialism in Labor Unions.

Information has been received in Chicago that the congregation of the propaganda at Rome had recommended Bishop James Edward Quigley, of the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., to the pope for appointment as archbishop of Chicago to succeed the late Archbishop Feehan.

Bishop Quigley is one of the most widely known ecclesiastics in this country. From childhood his parents intended him for the church, and their son accepted their plans as soon as he was old enough to realize the importance of the step. He was born in Oshawa, Ont., October 15, 1855. When he was a child his parents moved to Lima, N. Y., where they lived three years, leaving the village to take up their residence in Rochester.

In pursuance of a tradition in his mother's family, James Edward was selected to be a priest. It had always been the custom of her people to select the eldest son for the church, and, continuing this, her son's early education was begun under the tutelage of Father Edward Quigley, of the Immaculate Conception church, of Buffalo.

The education of the young man for the priesthood was continued under the direction of the Christian Brothers of St. Joseph college. A five-year course of preparatory studies was completed there. An incident of his life in this college shows how near the church came to losing a student whose career has proved him to be of so much value.

In 1872 a notable competitive examination for a West Point cadetship was held in Buffalo. Each institution of learning in the congressional district put forward its best student, and



BISHOP JAMES E. QUIGLEY.
(Recommended for Appointment as Archbishop of Chicago.)

the future bishop of Buffalo distanced all competitors.

Whether it was ever his intention to become a soldier is not known, but the alluring prospect was relinquished and young Quigley decided to complete his preparation for clerical orders. After finishing at St. Joseph's college he went to the Vincentian seminary of Our Lady of Angels. In 1873 Bishop Ryan secured for the young man a "bursch" in the University of Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol. From this famous institution to the College of the Propaganda in Rome was his next step, and here, again, he bore away honors, securing the title "Summa Cum Laude," May 23, 1879. He had already received holy orders at the hands of the cardinal vicar of Rome, Monaco de la Vallette, April 13 of the same year. The present bishop of Brooklyn, Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, was Bishop Quigley's classmate and close friend.

Returning from Rome in 1879, he was assigned by Bishop Ryan to a rectory at Attica, N. Y., where he remained five years. He then entered St. Joseph's cathedral in Buffalo as its rector, having been selected from more than a hundred eligible priests. In 1896, just before he was made a bishop, Father Quigley became rector of St. Bridget's church, of Buffalo.

The episcopal see of Buffalo becoming vacant in April, 1896, by the death of Bishop Ryan, the Buffalo priests cast their votes for Father Quigley, and the selection was unanimously indorsed by the bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of New York. The pope gave his approval in December, and early in 1897 he was confirmed a bishop.

Bishop Quigley speaks most of the European languages, and is a force in the affairs of the church. Last spring he was brought into the public eye through a fight he began against labor unions with socialistic tendencies. He ordered all good Catholics in his jurisdiction to leave socialistic organizations. This order was followed by a bitter contest, in which the Catholic church was arrayed against socialism and its disapproval put upon the movement for a change in the industrial system.

Sample of Siamese English.

The Siamese descriptive reporter, when he writes English—doesn't, so to speak. Here is an extract from the report of a murder which comes to hand by the last exchange from Siam: "Shooting Outrage. O! Fearful Agony. Khooon Tong, one of Phya Song's staff, was on a mission to Lampon, and on his return instantly shot dead by some miscreants, scoundrels. O! untimely death. O! fearful. All friends expressed their mornie. The cowardice dog is still at large. 6 soldiers and six policemen were at once dispatched."

OLD FORT MONTGOMERY.

The Story of an American Stronghold Erected by Mistake, on Canadian Territory.

Curious, indeed, is an American fort which was built on British soil. How many can guess what fort it is and where located? The name is Fort Montgomery, and the location is on an island near the foot of Lake Champlain, about half a mile east of Rouse's Point, N. Y.

A short time ago, when traveling in that part of the country, a New York Herald correspondent saw this fort and asked the name of it. "Why, that is Fort Blunder," said the informant. "Did you never hear of



OLD FORT MONTGOMERY.
(American Fortification Which Was Erected on British Soil.)

it?" The correspondent confessed ignorance, and he explained matters.

It seems that after the war of 1812 the government of the United States became convinced that the entrance to Lake Champlain should be guarded by a fort strong enough to engage any British fleet which might attempt to force an entrance to the lake. And so Fort Montgomery was constructed at a cost of nearly \$500,000. It was an immense fortification for those days, and was arranged for three tiers of guns.

Just about the time it was completed the joint surveyors fixing the line between the United States and Canada came along, and, after doing a good bit of figuring, announced that Fort Montgomery was on Canadian soil. The northern boundary of New York state was the forty-fifth parallel, and this fort was several hundred yards over the line. Work on the fort came to an immediate standstill, and the matter was made the subject of a special treaty.

It was decided that in view of the fact that the United States had not intentionally encroached on Canadian soil the forty-fifth parallel should be bent a little out of its course at this point so as to include the fort. That is why the fort is called "Fort Blunder."

It was never armed and has never been occupied by more than one or two men. At present a sergeant of marines is stationed there, and his sole duty is to raise and lower the flag at sunrise and sunset.

A FAVORITE OF LEO.

Monsieur Donatus Sbarretti, the New Apostolic Delegate to the Dominion of Canada.

Mgr. Donatus Sbarretti, who has recently been appointed apostolic delegate to Canada, is well known in the United States from having been



MGR. DONATUS SBARRETTI.
(Apostolic Delegate to the Dominion of Canada.)

an attache of the papal legation at Washington and later bishop of Havana. He is a native of Spoleto, Italy, was born in 1858, and was ordained a priest in 1879. The monsignore is regarded as one of the most learned of living masters of canon law. Also he is said to have made a searching study of the constitution of the United States, and is quite familiar with the structure of the Canadian government. He is a favorite of Pope Leo.

Why She Took a Lame Man.

Vina Shaw, a negress who is 86 years old, was recently married to Arthur Dean, 43 years old, by Probate Judge Snyder, in Kansas City, Kan. The bride was a slave for 30 years before the war. Dean is a cripple, and in answer to a question as to why she took a lame man, the old woman replied: "Judge, I took a lame man, because he ain't apt to get away." Both have lived in Bonner Spring, Kan.

Many Irishmen in London.

It is said that there are more Irishmen in London than there are in Dublin, more Scotchmen than in Edinburgh, that half of Soho is French and the whole of Saffron Hill Italian.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

CONFIRMED.

The state supreme court has affirmed Judge Pollock in a decision in a peculiar violation of the prohibitory law. Otto Theompke is a Teutonic farmer, near Wheatland. He and a number of friends had an arrangement by which they "chipped in" and purchased beer, with Theompke acting as treasurer and keeping the intoxicants at his home. It was not alleged that there were any attempts to sell whisky or beer in the ordinary bludgig manner. The "sessions" held at Theompke's became obnoxious to some of the neighbors and complaint was made. Judge Pollock fined Theompke \$200 and costs and sentenced him to ninety days in jail. An appeal was taken and Theompke lost. The decision is the first of the nature that has arisen in this court and will have the effect of preventing "clubs" from doing business in the state.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The charred body of Christ Henke, a farmer, was found in the ruins of an old shanty near his home, a few miles from Hankinson.

Mr. Henke and Paul and Julius Ziebarth left town during the blizzard and it is supposed they became lost or very cold and took shelter in the old shanty, which in some manner took fire.

It is feared that they were all burned, as the other two have not been found. Their horses have been recovered, badly singed and burned about their heads.

NOT AFRAID.

The alleged lignite coal combine in this state has no terrors for Fargoans. If the independent companies are all to be rounded up into one organization it may increase the price, but there will be a possibility of coal being on the market, which is not true at present. The operators of the mines seem unequal to the occasion and with the millions of tons of lignite underlying the entire western section of the state, there is little to burn in the eastern part. There is a growing resentment against the lignite operators.

SAD STORY.

Married two weeks ago by a James town minister, evicted from a hotel for non-payment of a board bill by a landlord a week ago and ordered to leave Jamestown by the local police is the sad story of the honeymoon of Henry B. Shaffner and his bride. Shaffner is from Minneapolis, according to his story, and the bride gave her former address as Carver, Minn. She began telling fortunes in Jamestown, but residents did not want the future revealed and soon the couple's money was gone. The police purchased Mrs. Shaffner a ticket to Valley City and told her husband to get out of the city the best way he could.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A sad accident happened at the home of Pat Gallagher, 5 1/2 miles southwest of Bisbee, which caused the death of his 9-year-old son. The boy was at the barn taking care of the horses when one, a broncho, with about 25 feet of rope tied to the halter, ran from the barn, the rope catching around the boy's legs and dragging him for three-quarters of a mile, fracturing his skull and causing death in a few hours. A brother of the boy was outside of the barn and, hearing his brother calling to him to close the door, ran toward it, but was too late, for the horse came running out just as he reached it.

FLAX FIBRE.

The By-Products Paper Company, with a central plant at Niagara and fibre mills at various points in this state. The product will be sent east to be manufactured into fine bank note paper. Several thousand dollars worth of new machinery will be added to the equipment of the local plant, which is the central concern for this state.

NEWS NOTES.

Morris Wheeler, of LaMoore county, was severely burned while trying to save some of his property from his burning house. He will recover.

Two valuable stallions belonging to neighboring farmers near Kullm were taken sick at the same time with some peculiar and unknown disease, and died within a few hours of each other.

The new stand pipe at Jamestown is in use, and gives a pressure of 45 pounds under ordinary conditions.

Applications for admission to the Agricultural College for the short water course have been refused on account of lack of room.

The Scotch people of the state are making preparations for the proper celebration of the birthday of Burns, Jan. 25.

The Fargo waterworks system is being operated at a loss to the city and the water committee of the council is working some plan to relieve the situation. The meter system may be adopted or a considerable increase made in the present rate.

The case against Charles Wertz, charged with violating the state barbers' law at Jamestown by working without a license, was dismissed. Wertz has obtained a permit from Secretary Burke of the board and will be permitted to work until the next examination.

Richland county needs a new jail and court house, according to the Gazette, and while repairing the building last week the plasterer offered to bet the sheriff he could dig his way out of jail in ten minutes with an ordinary cold-chisel. The sheriff did not take him up.

A new town has been started at Britton, on the Soo, the next station to Braddock, and business men are taking hold and putting in stores.

Ira Oliver, aged 24, of Fort Ransom, near Lisbon, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was getting a load of hay a few miles from home on the prairie. When found he had hold of the gun barrel and was frozen stiff.

In the \$10,000 damage suit of Salzer vs. Hodges, at Fargo, the jury disagreed after having been out twenty-four hours. Salzer was shot in the thigh by Hodges and he instituted a civil action suit in addition to criminal proceedings.

A fine bed of lignite coal has been discovered on the new site of the Oliver county court house.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Nov. 27.

Gen. Miles has arrived in Pekin. He will be received by the Chinese imperial family.

Seventeen thousand five hundred tons of English coal were loaded this week for the United States.

Mrs. Langtry, who comes to produce a new play, was a passenger on the Celtic, which arrived at New York.

William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, will build a \$500,000 home for orphan daughters of Pennsylvania masons.

Secretary of the Treasury Shav predicts that no currency bill will be passed at this session of congress.

State banking institutions of Chicago show an increase of \$5,000,000 in deposits in the last three months.

Mrs. Bridget Carney and the two-year-old son of Mrs. John Dalton were burned to death in their home in Chicago.

The independent cigar dealers' national convention will be held in Chicago January 13. An anti-trust fight will be planned.

Daniel McLeod won the American catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship by defeating Tom Jenkins at Worcester, Mass.

Roulette parties in private homes are said to be very popular in New York since the closing of high-class gambling houses.

A Pacific cable agent surveyed the new cable route around New Deep, near Guam, where a depth of 4,500 fathoms was found.

The National Anti-Saloon league will ask congress for a prohibition law in the District of Columbia, territories and Philippine islands.

H. C. Erick denies that there is a vacancy in the presidency of the United States Steel corporation or that he is ambitious to rule the combine.

John Mitchell's \$1,800 annual salary as United Mine Workers' president, probably will be increased at the coming miners' convention.

Three sailors reached Toledo, O., from the steamer Hopkins, after crawling five miles over ice floes in which their ship is partly founded.

Admiral Benham predicts that the United States will be obliged to make a showing of its naval strength and advocates the addition of several war vessels.

The Northwestern university will receive \$250,000 as a New Year's gift from prominent Chicago men, according to a prediction by a university officer.

Congressman-elect Lorimer predicts that an Illinois man and probably a Chicagoan, will be appointed secretary of commerce in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Congressmen will make the claim that federal building contracts are controlled by the marble trust, the controversy arising over the new Chicago post office.

The St. Paul railroad has announced a ten per cent. wage increase to 4,700 engineers and firemen, to take effect December 28. The total increase will be \$500,000 annually.

Miss Jessie M. Vandiver, of Franklin, Ind., has been notified that she will inherit \$1,000,000, 1,000 acres of land and four houses from J. W. Dawson, of New York, who has made his heir.

Secretary Chamberlain has arrived at Durban, Natal, where he was given a warm welcome, during which he displayed a warm friendship for the conquered Boers and urged a spirit of reconciliation.

The Bertillon system for identifying criminals will be used to enforce Chinese exclusion laws. The resemblance of Chinamen to each other and facility in forging immigration certificates have made prosecution difficult.

D. G. Reid was elected chairman of the Rock Island railroad directorate, succeeding R. R. Cable. He was assistant cashier of a Hammond (Ind.) bank six years ago. He is now worth \$30,000,000, with \$1,000,000 annual income.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty will be reported by the senate foreign relations committee soon after the holidays. A favorable report is expected by Senator Cullom. Others believe the beet sugar opposition may prevent ratification.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 27.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4 00 @ 5 27
Hogs.....	6 25 @ 6 40
Sheep.....	2 50 @ 3 00
WHEAT—July.....	75 1/2 @ 75 3/4
WHEAT—May.....	81 1/2 @ 81 3/4
CORN—January.....	53 1/2 @ 53 3/4
OATS—Track White.....	28 @ 28 1/2
BUTTER.....	13 @ 14
EGGS.....	18 1/2 @ 28
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Christmas Bees.....	\$6 00 @ 6 75
Texas Steers.....	3 90 @ 4 15
Medium Beef Steers.....	4 75 @ 5 40
Common and Rough.....	2 00 @ 3 00
Hogs.....	2 25 @ 4 50
HOGS—Light.....	6 15 @ 6 45
Heavy Mixed.....	6 20 @ 6 55
SHEEP.....	3 15 @ 4 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 27 1/2
Dairy.....	17 @ 22
EGGS.....	20 @ 25
POTATOES (per sack).....	40 @ 45
MESS PORK—January.....	16 70 @ 16 85
LARD—January.....	9 30 @ 9 35
RIBS—January.....	8 45 @ 8 75
GRAIN—Wheat, December.....	75 @ 75 1/2
Corn, December.....	40 @ 45 1/2
Oats, May.....	25 1/2 @ 25 3/4
Barley, Choice.....	55 @ 58
Rye, No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 50 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	77 1/2 @ 77 1/2
Corn, May.....	42 1/2 @ 42 3/4
Oats, Standard.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	51 1/2 @ 51 3/4
Barley, Standard.....	55 @ 56 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	67 1/2 @ 67 3/4
Corn, May.....	37 1/2 @ 37 3/4
Oats, No. 2 White.....	23 @ 24
Rye, No. 2.....	41 @ 41 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	\$2 20 @ 6 00
Texas Steers.....	2 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packers.....	6 25 @ 6 50
Butchers'.....	6 40 @ 6 50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$2 25 @ 5 75
Cows and Heifers.....	2 00 @ 4 25
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 00 @ 2 25
HOGS—Heavy.....	6 25 @ 6 43
SHEEP—Wethers.....	2 90 @ 4 20