

COUNTESS CASSINI'S NEXT APPEAL TO SOCIETY



Hopes to Break Down Barriers Through Success on the Operatic Stage

Out of Paris the other day came a story that interested the civilized world. It concerned a young and pretty woman.

"Something of a cognition," the news dispatches stated, "was caused in the fashionable singing school conducted by Jean de Reske because of the expulsion of one of his most promising pupils without explanation."

It was learned that the expelled pupil was discovered to be the author of a series of anonymous letters addressed to M. de Reske and attacking the character of Countess Marguerite Cassini, niece and adopted daughter of the former Russian ambassador at Washington.

"Ever since Count Cassini left America, the countess has lived in Paris, studying under Jean de Reske, with a view to appearing in opera. She has made excellent progress and is almost ready to make her debut."

"It is said that jealousy of her success was the only motive of the anonymous communications in which she was attacked. The countess was greatly distressed over the incident, as the writer of the letters was a supposed friend."

Back of the simple statement made above is an interesting story that has had its various chapters written in widely separate parts of the earth—and always with a dashing young girl as its central figure.

It hasn't been so many years since the Countess Cassini, niece and adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador, was regarded as the algebraic s of diplomatic circles. No one knew what she would do next.

When the ambassador was transferred to Madrid, the daring, unconventional young countess passed out of the annals of Washington life. It was generally supposed that she had gone to the Spanish court with her uncle and foster father.

Many who thought so had their first enlightenment through the news dispatches telling of the flurry at Jean de Reske's Paris school. It was not generally known that the countess was preparing for a career upon the operatic stage.

Why? was the question that sprang to hundreds of lips in social and diplomatic circles. Why should a young woman of such distinguished position and wealth wish to pass through the grinding stages of preparation for opera, unless with another object than that of the honors attained by the successful prima donna?

No one imagines—not even herself, perhaps—that the Countess Cassini will become a new Mme. Tetrazzini or Mary Garden.

But it is whispered in Paris, one may possess sufficient talent, lifted into high operatic possibilities by arduous training, to attain a commanding position on the stage; society may fall at her feet; and this, it is whispered again, is the secret motive that animates the young woman's operatic studies.

She wishes to conquer the society that has been rather coldly disposed to her throughout her career in diplomatic circles; her newest attack upon the strongholds is to be made from the operatic stage.

Few women have been so generally discussed—certainly few have been more mercilessly pifloried by her own sex on the tongue of gossip—as the Countess Cassini.

Countess got busy when, at the age of fifteen years, she was the head of her uncle's household in Pekin—he was then representing his country at the court of the Flower Kingdom. Her beauty and accomplishments, in addition to the romance of being so young a hostess, should have made her a leader, even at that age, and she was precocious in social diplomatic circles.

It happened, however, that the wives of other diplomats had ideas of their own. They may or may not at their gossiping teas have set in motion certain remarks and opinions regarding the household of the Russian ambassador; at any rate, the Cassini maid-en found an exceedingly frosty reception wherever she appeared.

All this might have been obviated, of course, if the Russian ambassador, a widower of several years standing, had seen fit to take to himself another wife, an older woman, to be head of his household. That he was thoroughly wrapped up in the girl of advanced and voluptuous charms whom he called his niece did not



One of Her Favorite Photographs
Courtesy of Mrs. Marguerite Cassini



Count Cassini,
Formerly Russian Ambassador
to Washington



Courtesy
Marguerite
Cassini

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of a quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. If the applicant is a widow, he must be an Agency on certain conditions by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for a homestead entry.

PATENTS.—(1) At least 160 acres of residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership of land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father or mother, if the father is deceased, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead, or upon a homestead entered for him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duty by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres can be leased to one applicant.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet, \$5.00. At least \$100.00 must be expended on the claim and paid to the Mining Recorder. When \$500.00 has been expended or paid and other requirements complied with the claim may be purchased at \$1.00 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS.

General.

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McKinley's administration by her determination to assert her position. The czar had conferred upon her the hereditary title of countess, and endowed her with special honors, which, as the head of the ambassador's household, would give her at all public functions the rank and precedence of an ambassador's wife.

This was unusual and contrary to the usages of the courts of Europe, it was said; at any rate, the diplomatic corps in Washington declined to abide by it. A meeting of the ambassadors was called for the purpose of settling the matter.

It was gone about in this way: Lord Pauncefote, dean of the corps, issued invitations for a dinner party, with Count Cassini and the czar among the guests. The countess was assigned to a table place among the other young women present—a place to which no official significance could be made to attach.

Another dinner was given the following week by M. Cambon at the French embassy, at which the Pauncefote president was followed, then came a similar affair at the home of the German ambassador. That, it seemed, settled the matter so far as the diplomatic corps was concerned.

The young countess, not a little nettled, announced her intention of seeking recognition by President McKinley. She declared that at the state dinner to be given at the White House she proposed to rank next to Lady Pauncefote, and it was asserted that she forced the Russian ambassador to go to the front and make a personal place at the White House for her.

When the time drew near for issuing the invitations a curious condition of affairs presented itself. Lady Pauncefote, wife of the dean, was in court mounting and could not attend the White House dinner; the German ambassador had no wife; the wife of the

French ambassador was in Europe, and the wife of the Italian ambassador was also out of the city.

So Countess Cassini gave it out that she intended to walk into the dining-room on the arm of the president and ahead of every other woman on the diplomatic corps then in Washington. They stirred up things greatly, and the grave diplomats from various countries hurried to the White House to discuss the situation with the president.

Mr. McKinley settled the controversy by declaring that during his administration no unmarried woman would, on occasions of state, take precedence of the matrons. The Countess Cassini attended the dinner and ate her humble pie with a pretty grace that won her considerable admiration.

But, while not finding favor among the women of the diplomatic corps, the countess managed to earn a considerable figure in Washington society.

Her fads, perhaps, were partly responsible for this favor. One of these fads was the number and beauty of her dogs. Another was her predilection for red-brown hair. Her fondness for adventure and her daring in all kinds of sport also made her many friends.

It was Countess Cassini who introduced the costume dinner to the young set in Washington. All her entertainments were gay; in fact, it was stated that a great deal of money was grossed by a too pronounced type of gaiety in her social functions.

Withal, she was successful in some of her most ambitious plans. During the war with Japan she organized and carried out a bazaar for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross Society, an affair that netted nearly \$20,000.

But the young woman's campaign for social recognition could not be successful without the favor of the women of the diplomatic corps. This was withheld in Washington, as it had been in Pekin and Paris. When Count Cassini was transferred

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