

A FAMOUS BEAUTY PRINCESS NAZIEH WAS A MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN

Heroine of Late Princess Nazieh. Heroine of Many Novels—Laughed at Court Traditions—Arrested on Account of Masked Ball and Envied by Other Royal Women

There are few persons from either side of the Atlantic who have wintered in Egypt, or even made a brief stay at Cairo, who have not heard of Princess Nazieh, the most remarkable woman of the reigning Khedive's family, and in her day one of the most famous beauties of the Orient.

The princess, who has just died at an advanced age, has been the heroine of many a European novel, notably of that by the well known French author Leon de Tinsae, entitled "Comment on devient Pacha."

She was in her younger days, and even in her middle age, one of the most romantic figures of the great world of Constantinople and of Cairo, where her name, even to the last, has remained on every lip.

At the time of the World's Fair of Chicago, 20 years ago, she took the leading part in the representation of Turkish and Egyptian women's work in that exhibition, and, if my memory serves me, increased herself in a similar fashion in behalf of the International Exposition at St. Louis a decade later.

The princess held very advanced views for an Oriental woman, and may be said to have been one of the leaders of the movement for feminine emancipation in the Ottoman empire.

She was never tired of denouncing the harem system, and insisted that it was in no way connected with the Koran, or ordered by the latter.

The system, she declared, simply grew out of the privilege which Mahomet conceded to men of having four wives.

tion in spite of him, by stratagem and artifice.

Princess Nazieh used to entertain extensively at Cairo, giving dinner parties, at which she appeared unveiled, in the most exquisite Parisian creations, and at which both men and women—foreigners of course—were frequent and welcome guests.

Daughter of Mustapha Pasha Fakhri, younger brother of Khedive Ismail, from whom he received his deathblow, in a fraternal cup of coffee, she was brought up in much the same manner as an English girl of the aristocracy, and at an early age was permitted to free herself from the restrictions of the Mohammedan home.

Before her marriage, and even afterwards, she could often be met in the country behind Scutari, on the Bosphorus, cantering along on a thoroughbred English hunter, in a short habit, top hat, and the mere suspicion of a veil, with an English groom in livery riding in her wake.

Perhaps the worst day in the life of Princess Nazieh was when she allied herself by marriage to Khalil Pasha, one time Turkish ambassador in Paris, where during the palmy days of the Napoleonic empire, he had acquired international fame by his extravagance, by his dissipation, and especially by his gigantic losses and wins at the card table.

It was not long after her marriage that she was obliged to leave her husband, and to take up her abode in a small house in the city of Cairo, where she was joined by her mother, and by her equally imperious old mother-in-law, who was constantly calling her to account for unconvictionalities, sufficient to cause comment among foreigners, but absolute consternation to strait-laced Mohammedan men and women.

Thus, on one occasion—it was in the winter of 1883—she attended a masked ball at the Cairo opera house, along with her younger sister, Princess Fatima, both arrayed in the masculine costume of the "Pettit Duc," presenting a most fetching appearance, and enjoying themselves hugely.

The matter came to the ears of the Khediviah and of her mother, who forced Khedive Tewfik to summon her to Abdeen palace, where he informed Princess Nazieh that even a widow should observe certain standards of propriety demanded by tradition and custom in the Orient, and that she was particularly wrong in causing her younger sister Fatima, at that time unmarried, to share her adventure.

By way of punishment he ordered them both under arrest in their respective residences, for a period of three months, during which time they neither of them were permitted to emerge from their palaces, and private gardens. The Princess Fatima, is now married, and is the mother of a large family.

Princess Nazieh, to the best of my knowledge, leaves no children.



Princess Nazieh, as seen in "Pet O' My Heart," at the Grand on Wednesday, March 4th.

A REMARKABLE LAKE

WATERS OF HUACACHINA, PERU, DYE THE HAIR

A Bright Reddish-Yellow Shade—A Fine Health Resort—Cures Various Skin Diseases—That Lake Will Become Popular With Sufferers

Among those who arrived at New York recently on the Royal Mail liner Tagus was a young woman whose hair was a charming, bright, reddish yellow, a tint that would have been the envy of the hair-dresser.

The only concession which she made to public opinion on this occasion, was the wearing of the very finest of veils, over the lower part of her face, by way of a yaknack, which merely tended to emphasize the beauty of her wonderful eyes.

While Princess Nazieh, by her emancipated ways, and the freedom of her intercourse with foreigners, furnished no end of material for gossip, often of a malevolent character—for Cairo has always been a veritable hot-bed of gossip of this kind, from which not even an angel dived from heaven could escape—she has been saddled with many shortcomings of which she was innocent, owing to the confusion which was constantly taking place between herself and her very much older namesake and aunt.

The older Princess Nazieh was a terrible woman. She may be described as having been the Mesalima of the Nile, and she was the palatine-looking foreigners into her palace at Cairo, from which they would never emerge alive, and is still remembered in Egypt to this day for her cruelty; among other feudish acts a laid to her charge being the punishment of a Sals, or running-footman, for not having kept in advance of her carriage by having red-hot horse shoes nailed to his feet, precisely as if he had been a horse, instead of a human being.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

TO STOP IMMORALITY

Commission Appointed by Massachusetts Makes Its Report

Boston, March 2.—"The financial profit of immorality is the principal reason for its existence and continuance. No other form of criminal offense or violation of law is so flagrant and open and so harmful to the community would be tolerated for a day in this state."

These declarations are made in the report submitted to the legislature today by a commission appointed by the governor and council to investigate the white slave traffic, so called, in this state.

The commission has received no evidence which would show that any organization exists in this state. Nevertheless the report says millions of dollars are invested in establishments utilized for such purposes and that immorality in all its ramifications constitutes a business extending all over the state.

Certain diseases, should be included in the list of contagious diseases of which boards of health take cognizance.

KEPHALDOL

BIDS PAIN DEFIANCE

This remedy, new to Canada, though well known in Great Britain and on the Continent, brings to all who are "tortured on the thorny bed of pain" a means of speedy and grateful relief.

Kephaldol offers the sufferer from Lumbago, Sciatica, or Rheumatism quick and certain cure, even where the case is of long standing.

No more is it necessary to endure the agony, enforced immobility, back-wracking and exhaustion of Lumbago attacks, the torture of Sciatica-ridden limbs, the cramping grip of Rheumatism: Kephaldol is not only a sure, safe and natural remedy, but an exceptionally prompt-acting cure.

to deceive one into believing it to be newly fallen snow.

"Between Ica and Huacachina the only means of transportation," said Mr. Zabriskie, "is by horse or mule back, and this method is found to be inconvenient on account of the rough roads and precipitous hills. The waters found in this group of lakes are so rich in mineral deposits that, to one who has not actually tested them, the reports of their saline and other mineral properties would appear to be almost an exaggeration.

"The waters are not clear or transparent but of a yellowish green color and are disagreeable to the taste and smell. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and this in a diluted form, in particles of green substances, sometimes as large as a hen egg, are floating everywhere. In some places can be seen also a heavy incrustation of scum of the same sulphurous matter covering large areas of the lake's surface.

"The name of the lake would incline one to believe that its physiological effects were known by the native Indians. The name Huacachina, according to those who are familiar with the Quechua idiom, is derived from the verb huacachina, signifying in Spanish, 'yo hago llorar,' or in English, 'I cause to weep,' which indicates that the aborigines in Peru knew of the irritating powers of the waters on the eyes.

The curative reputation of the lake is becoming known, and it is beginning to attract many people. It is now estimated that from 800 to 1,000 persons visit the lake annually.

There is very little effort to give publicity to the value of the lake, and Mr. Zabriskie points out that such a campaign of publicity would be of benefit to the country and of equal benefit to thousands of sufferers whose ailments the waters of Huacachina could cure.

"The lake, he says, is slowly but surely gaining in prestige, and this has been largely brought about by private recommendations, from person to person, from sick ones cured to relatives and friends, but through the press, he points out, nothing at all has been done.

He believes that with a trolley line or other suitable means of transportation to the lake and a well equipped sanatorium established its fame will go up by leaps and bounds. At the present time, this mine of health, with its commercial and scientific possibilities, is awaiting public or private capital for its proper utilization.

Notwithstanding the lack of amusement, those who visit the lake find conditions there to their liking and come away with reports of a delightful time well spent. The baths can be taken two and even three times a day.

Small bathing houses are grouped along the shore of the lake which are but a stone's throw distant from the two hotels and the several cottages. Bathing suits are to be had and attendants are constantly on hand, and whether the bath is taken in the early morning, in the middle of the day, or at its close, it is always found refreshing and invigorating.

"With the majority of the people the action of the baths is noticeable in a feeling of well-being, almost of hilarity, an increase of appetite, and a desire to sleep," says Mr. Zabriskie. "Another manifestation of the effects of bathing in the lake water is an increase in a person's agility in all muscular movement.

Whether sick or well, one experiences the desire to run races and to move about. There is also the desire to sleep, and a feeling of well-being, almost of hilarity, an increase of appetite, and a desire to sleep."

Seal Brand Coffee advertisement with logo and text: "The best meal will be spoiled if the coffee be of poor quality." "Seal Brand Coffee will save even a poor meal from being a failure."

Victoria Cafe advertisement: "354 King St., Kingston. Finest Restaurants in the City. Now Open. H. K. JAMES, Proprietor." "If You Are Thinking of Building... Double solid brick, Brock St. near Barrie 8 rooms, improvements, \$4500.00 for the two."

FOR SALE advertisement: "Double solid brick, Brock St. near Barrie 8 rooms, improvements, \$4500.00 for the two. I am agent for Teco Vacuum Cleaning System. Can be installed in any house. H. S. CRUMLEY, 59 Union Street."

Kingston Business College advertisement: "Courses in Bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, civil service, commercial imprudence, and all general subjects. Rates moderate. Information free. H. F. Metcalf - Principal."

Snaps in Real Estate advertisement: "Frame house on Beverly St. all improvements, gas, electric light, furnace, and a good lot 45 by 150 feet, for \$3,000.00. Double frame house on Montreal Street, renting for \$324.00 per year for \$2,000.00. Well built rough-cast house, No. 220 Queen Street, splendidly laid out and near Queen Street Methodist church, \$3,300.00 for a quick sale. HORACE F. NORMAN, Real Estate and General Insurance, 177 WELLINGTON ST."

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES advertisement: "FOR 15 DAYS. All our fall and winter stock must be cleared at prices that will greatly astonish you. That we can save you 25 to 50 per cent. on every pair. Men's Box Calf Blucher, leather lined, worth \$3.50, our price \$2.50. Men's strong working shoes, worth \$2.00, our price \$1.25. Men's extra coarse shoe Blucher boots, ready made, worth \$2.50, our price \$1.50. Women's Fine Vici Kid Blucher worth \$3.00, our price \$2.00. Women's Fine Vici Kid Blucher worth \$2.50, our price \$1.50. Women's Slipper, worth \$1.50 and \$1.00, our price \$1.00. Clear this lot. H. B. WARTELL, 285 KING STREET, Phone 1872."

Illustration of a woman in a fashionable dress with a large hat, advertising clothing for the coming spring season.

Illustration of the White Star Line R.M.S. 'Britannic' steamship, with text: "OUR NEWEST LEVIATHAN. White Star Line R.M.S. 'Britannic,' 50,000 tons.—The largest steamer ever built in a British shipyard was successfully launched at Belfast on February 20th. The 'Britannic' intended for trans-Atlantic service, had only just been laid down when the Titanic disaster occurred, and as a result of the accident the plans of the new lines were almost completely remodelled, which accounts for her long stay on the stocks. A complete inner skin extends to considerable height above the loadline, the most vulnerable portion of the vessel, and the height and number of the bulkheads have been increased."