

Romances in Lives of Favorite Operatic Singers

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There is that story of the French tenor who married the soprano and then grew so jealous of her success that he hired a detective to his bed. Such incidents never occur at the New York opera houses.

There are no artistic couples singing together here, although in the company at the Manhattan there are two artistic families. Both Mme. Arimondi and Mrs. Gilbert are well known as singers, although they have not appeared here this season.

Mrs. Arimondi under the name of Aurelie Klitzu was at the Metropolitan Opera house when Signor Arimondi made his first appearance there several seasons ago and was accounted an excellent mezzo in the parts she sang. Mme. Gilbert was a member of the company at the Manhattan last season and gave at least one performance of "Micaela" that brought her great praise.

There are no artistic couples at the Metropolitan now, although it reports are to be believed, it will not be long before a baritone and a young American soprano are made one. So there is no danger of such a dramatic rupture of matrimonial relations as the writer of the French story invented.

Of all the wives of singers none is better known in New York than Mrs. Dippel, who long ago ceased to be known as Mrs. Dippel. Frau Dippel, or anything else but the American Mrs. Dippel. She came here with her husband in the first days of his engagement to the Metropolitan as a young bride not out of her teens. When she came again, ten years ago, she was a typical beauty of the Viennese kind—a distinction acquired by residence rather than nationality, as Mrs. Dippel is a Pole.

She is the only wife of an artist to be taken up to an extent by society. As it is, she includes among her friends a class of New Yorkers to whom the average artist is quite strange. She is frequently seen in the gilded horseshoe to which artists are delighted to resort, and alone among the wives of the singers she has had this privilege.

Mrs. Dippel is almost as American as her husband. When it became evident that she would return to New York she determined to study English, and now speaks it as fluently as if it were her native tongue. Her husband has grown so American that he uses a typewriter for all his correspondence and has adapted into the English language two plays and a comic opera, and expects to transfer a number of other plays to the American stage.

Another accomplishment of Mrs. Dippel



MME. SAMMARCO.

MME. CAMPANINI.

MME. ANDREE DIPPEL.

MME. BASSI.

is a game of bridge, which is famous even among the most exacting players in New York society. She always goes in the early spring to the Riviera and after a stay of several weeks there goes to Paris for the season.

Then she settles at her home in Kaltenleugden for the summer, interrupting this residence with occasional visits to Ostend or some of the German spas. Such is the cosmopolitan life of the average opera singer and his family.

Mme. Bonci has known her husband since his earliest days at Loretto. He was singing then in the church choir and

making his daily pilgrimage to Parma to study with Felicien Coen, who is responsible for the much praised singing of the little tenor. Mme. Bonci's father was a dealer in religious books, pictures and symbols near the shrine which is the object of so many pilgrimages by the faithful. In this business he accumulated a comfortable fortune.

As soon as Signor Bonci had learned enough to go on the stage he became engaged to the daughter of the man who had already helped him on to success. Mme. Bonci possesses a comfortable fortune in her own right, and it was through this that

she early days of his career were made much easier than they might have been. Mme. Bonci here with her husband and they keep house in the Ansonia.

Mme. Bassi, who was a student of music when she met her husband, is now useful to him as an accompanist. She is his coach in all his roles and is to be found every night when he sings, in the wings, carrying the score in her hand and prompting him or giving him the pitch whenever it may be necessary. She also rehearses all his new roles with him.

Mme. Renaud is also a good musician and is always near the stage when her

husband is singing. Some say she is there to be of assistance to him. There are other views of her presence—but it has always been a tradition that the wives of singers are zealous.

Mme. Campanini, wife of the conductor, was a famous opera singer under the name of Tetrazini and created here the role of Desdemona when her brother-in-law produced "Otello" and lost much of his savings in the enterprise.

Mme. Sammarco after a long career as a dramatic soprano, retired to become the wife of the singer.

WEST NOW HAS LARGEST DRY GOODS HOUSE

Completion of New Structure in St. Paul's Great "Wholesale District" Another Step in March of Western Jobbing Interests Toward the Goal of Supremacy in All Lines.



New Home of Lindeke, Warner & Sons, Manufacturers and Jobbers. A model of its kind and a fitting home for one of the strongest, most substantial, most progressive business houses in the United States.

The great grey brick structure at Fourth, Broadway and Rosabel streets, St. Paul, is a more eloquent and convincing dissertation of the progress and prosperity of the great Northwest and of St. Paul, its great home market, than many pages of written claims.

Because it is typical of the growth of all of St. Paul's wholesale establishments, that of Lindeke, Warner & Sons is of general as well as special interest to every man, woman and child interested in the material welfare of the great West.

The substantial nature of this growth and prosperity is evidenced when it is stated that in the late "Hurricane" Lindeke, Warner & Sons' great force of traveling salesmen was not diminished by a single man for a single day. The faith of the founders of the Lindeke-Warner house in the great Northwest as a firm as it was, the day the establishment was born.

"Because they produced something that they work for what they earn, because the Lindeke-Warner business is a wholesome one—these are the reasons why the people of the Northwest are the best customers any business house can have."

The magnificent structure to which the engraving at the head of this article is devoted is just FIFTEEN TIMES AS LARGE as the building in which the business moved in 1883, and NEARLY THREE TIMES AS LARGE as the enlarged establishment which it replaced by its rapid growth to acquire in 1892.

137-139—Lindeke, Warner & Schurmer started business in 1837 East Third street, floor space, 2,000 square feet. 1851—Fourth and Sibley streets, floor space, 10,000 square feet. 1892—Fourth and Sibley streets with addition, 117,000 square feet.

1908—Lindeke, Warner & Schurmer have nearly 200 acres of floor space, roof and all necessary to house this great, growing, aggressive and enterprising business. The goods are known wherever good value, prompt shipments and the full service and one set of terms to all are appreciated.

Of the present members of the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Sons, only one (Mr. A. H. Lindeke) has been a partner since the founding of the house. Of the other founders Mr. William Lindeke passed away in 1897, Mr. T. L. Schurmer died in 1903 and Mr. Reuben Warner, Sr., died in 1892.

Together with A. H. Lindeke the present firm consists of Albert W. Lindeke and Reuben Warner Jr., sons respectively of A. H. Lindeke and Reuben Warner, Sr. These young men became members of the firm in 1895, at which time the present firm style, "Lindeke, Warner & Sons," was adopted.

Lindeke, Warner & Sons manufacture the famous "Capitol City" brand of overalls, jackets and "engineer" coats, "North Star" shirts, duck suits, cottonade pants, corsetry pants, boys' suits, Mackinac coats, frocks and pants. They are also importers and mail agents for the world's leading products of hosiery, underwear, shoes, hats and caps.

These and the West's largest, most representative and comprehensive line of dry goods, notions and men's finishing goods are jobbed by them through nearly four hundred traveling salesmen who thoroughly cover the entire West, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Nebraska.

Any merchant anywhere who is not called on regularly by Lindeke-Warner is invited to drop a line to Lindeke-Warner & Sons, St. Paul, with a request for a copy of their "order-by-mail" department is complete in every detail.

The new "open house" the year round to its friends in the new building in St. Paul, where a force of guides is always ready to show the visitor through the most modern and complete establishment of the kind in America. Friends who cannot come to St. Paul are invited to make themselves at home in the following branch offices: New York, J. H. Knowles representative, 250 Broadway. Duluth, C. T. McKenny representative, 100 Superior. Spokane, P. R. Garretson representative. Seattle, W. B. Gray representative. Helena, D. D. Parker representative.

Views of Women Folks in Various Walks of Life

Heroism of Trained Nurses.

THE trained nurse goes into battle encouraged by none of the blood stirring incidents of the soldier. She is often entirely alone; her struggle must be quiet, and her antagonist is grim and terrible. Her work is not death itself. Suppose it is you yourself who are suddenly stricken in the midst of your life and work, says Anne O'Hagan in the February Delineator. With the coming of the trained nurse you feel infinite relief from thanksgiving. You are no longer obliged to struggle with one who watches the door alone lest that other operator. The nurse, calmest of warriors, least grim of sentinels, sits beside your bed and will keep the vigil for you. You transfer a little to her. For yourself, you will be still and think not of the combat before you, not of the turmoil behind you—that whirling, dusty conflict of the world which was so important a little while ago—but of the great, important things—earth and its greenness, the white, white, country skies and the night, the flash of blue birds' wings in the September sunshine, all the daily miracles you had forgotten to watch when you were hurried to your manifold appointments of yours. Now you are in the region where only "the mightiest movement sounds and passes, only winds and rivers, only life and death."

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in his hat—what creation of a woman's dressmaker and milliner ever equaled the decorative toggery which this young man arrayed himself! It must have been a vision to paralyze with envy the men wearing plain black coats and long trousers. Home for Ambitious Girls. Mrs. Custer's plan for a memorial to her husband, General George Custer, the Indian fighter, is such an admirable idea that the only wonder is nobody has thought of it before. Her intention, reports the Boston Transcript, is to establish a home for girls who are ambitious to help themselves, but lack the means to do so. Every city is full of young women of energy and ability who know exactly what they want to do, and only lack a little assistance to do it. They are the saleswomen who go to evening schools; the sempstresses who are learning shorthand; the stenographers who aspire to become private secretaries; the clerks who are sure they could make a go of it as trained nurses. All they ask is a chance; they will do the rest by hard work. Mrs. Custer's

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and the flower makers have provided for such a demand, with overgrown blossoms more beautiful than natural in many cases. Fansies, exquisite in coloring, modeling and texture, are made as large as big roses; the roses, lovely beyond description, often attain Brobdignagian proportions, and one of the most effective trimmings we have seen was a sheaf of calla lilies upon a broad trimmed hat of fine white straw. These lilies were almost as large as the natural lily and were in two colorings, the natural, white with yellow centers and a pale yellow with centers of darker yellow. Irises, orchids, pink-tipped camellias with glossy leaves, gardenias—all of these among the beautiful large flowers, but there are small blossoms as lovely in their own way. A very good French hat has a brim of straw and a crown entirely covered with lilies of the valley, or rather with the leaves of the flower, slender sprays of the lily peeping out from among the leaves here and there. At the side is a big bow of ribbon in several shades of soft greenish blue. Wide, soft, black satin ribbon trims many hats of light straw, a black tuff or plume of fancy feathers of the sort with which winter millinery has made us familiar furnishing the rest of the trimming. There is a liking for high trimming rather than for drooping lines, and on the smaller shapes one sees many wings set all around the crown or at the side and rising high above the rather high crown. The many shades of blue which have been popular this winter, the bronze greens and browns, and the new sprig and gold yellows, the French pinks and berry tones, are all well represented. Wines in beautiful shades of pink and red trim successfully some of the small black hats and there are large feather pompadour shading through these same luscious tones of pink and red as well as through the modish blue and bronze colorings. The brim drooping, save at the left front, where it rolls slightly upward, is likely to be as popular in straw as it has been in winter materials. The lam pot crown and Henri II. crown are seen in some of the new shapes and the big hat of low crown and straight wide brim, suggesting a phase of the sailor tradition, which has obtained considerable recognition late this winter, is used for chic straw models. A hat with rather high crown and brim wider at back than front is vouchsafed for several fashionable milliners, but the difference in width between front and back brim does not attain caricature, as has frequently been the case in winter models, and even the brim is not very wide. A good model of this type has a crown of rough black straw and a brim of white straw bound in black satin, and with two cords of black satin running around its white surface at equal intervals. A scarf of emerald green mesaline ribbon is drawn around the crown and made into a large, loose knot, from which curl ostrich plumes shading from green next the stem, to black at the tips. These tips, like most of the trimmings, stand up to give height to the hat, instead of drooping low at the side.

Women as Ticket Sellers.

Consul General Robert J. Wynn at London reports that following the example, the main line underground electric railways in London are to try the experiment of employing women ticket sellers, or "booking clerks." He adds: "In many quarters the experiment will be watched with interest. The principal difficulty in the way of employing women in this capacity rests in the hours of duty, inasmuch as the booking offices are open from 5 a. m. until 12:30 at night. The employment of young women at railway stations in Glasgow is a practice of a good many years. The Caledonian railway has about eighteen female booking clerks, who began at £2.50 and rose to £4.50 a week. So far as their work is concerned the girls in Scotland are stated to be a success, because it is the kind of employment that suits them exactly. It cannot be said that the experiment had been an overwhelming success. Practically the same number of women clerks are now on the staff as thirteen or fourteen years ago. One drawback to the employment of girls is that it restricts the area for training youths who pass into other branches of the service."

NILY in the sunny south are

NILY in the sunny south are summer hats a necessity just now, but every woman is interested in prophecy concerning the millinery of the coming season and such prophecy is plentiful. Nothing definite concerning the hats of the early spring hats, but these actually open, but in a general way millinery tendencies may be forecast and the types of models shown now will undoubtedly be worn, though newer and more original notes may be sounded later. Echoes of the late winter modes are to be seen in the early spring hats, but these winter ideas have been accentuated slightly. The crowns of the high crowned hats are a trifle higher, the medium and small shapes are more numerous and, a factor for which to be thankful, the exaggerated brim droop and width seem to have run their course. Naturally medium sized and tall or semi-tall effects are emphasized for spring wear, and from the number of such shapes one must not argue the passing of the large hat, for summer will bring with it broad brim and picturesque, but the Parisian leaning toward toques during this latter part of the winter season sure to have its effect upon spring and summer millinery. Some extremely chic little hats are already on view, and among these are practical between seasons models which might be worn inconspicuously by worn even now, toques of flowers, of tulle, of chiffon, not so sunny as straw, yet a relief from the heavier materials of the winter. One charming little black toque, much like some of the popular fur toques that have been the late winter rage, is made of bold open folds of black tulle, and a big ropelike swirling of the tulle so fills in the angle between the rather low round crown and the very narrow brim that the general impression given is that there is no brim at all. At the left front of this jaunty little toque is set a cluster of flowers, preferably gardenias or roses, or a pom-pom of feathers with a full egret or plume of other fine feathers rising from its center. Many of the flower toques follow lines similar to the one just described, ribbon in the shades of the flowers or suitably contrasting being used for trimming, or in some cases velvet, wings or other flowers. A toque of gardenias has a knot of violet velvet and a cluster of big long-stemmed flowers of closely massed shades of brown, green, or blue, has a winglelike arrangement of soft satin finished ribbon, in many harmonious shades of blue and green. One of the most original little imported toques in a Fifth Avenue shop is made in leaves shaped like some oak leaves and showing rich shadings of brown and yellow with mere touches of brownish green, and a double choux of velvet at the side is in two shades of brown with handsome yellow-headed hennipins piercing the centers. Broad-brimmed hats in point d'esprit and other nets bound in satin to match and

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trimmed in huge bows of the net bound in satin are pretty and new, but as the bows and hats are already being offered separately and cheaply in some of the shops it is safe to assume that this attractive idea will be commoned speedily. The big bow of tulle or lace has flourished upon large winter hats and has such delightful possibilities that the milliners will be loath to give it up; but there is as much in the tying of a bow that the difference between the ordinary and extraordinary trimming of this sort will be easily marked and exclusive importers are showing some altogether delightful hats in straw, broad of brim, medium of crown, picturesque of shape and adorned simply by big deftly made bows of transparent

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the shape has been worn throughout the winter, but some very attractive hats of this class are now put forward in ring dot net, with a spray of big flowers for trimming and usually a fold of ribbon drawn closely between the big full crown and the full frill brim. In black net, with three narrow, overlapping, plaited frills for brim, soft mesaline ribbon in two shades of rose red encircling the crown and a cluster of immense American Beauty roses at the left front, this model is lovely, and, in the same shop where this hat is to be seen is a similar shape in white ring dot net with a faint pink scarf of liberty and sprays of pink water lilies. Big flowers promise to have great vogue.

Echoes of Winter Modes Found in Spring Millinery

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Another type of hat in which net or lace plays the leading role is the big picturesque model of velvet character, with huge full crown and full brim. Last summer saw many of these hats in Paris and



HATS OF LACE, STRAW AND FLOWERS.

Why He is a Bachelor.

Peter Y. Haines, a rich bachelor of Duluth, gave a New Year's dinner to seven bachelors friends, whereas each went to give a good reason against marriage. "My own reason against marriage," the host said, "is embodied in a remark that I overheard this morning at the railway station. "A strong, masterful looking woman was bidding farewell to a small, slender man. The man's manner was meek, but it changed slightly as the woman got safely unseated in her seat in the train, and before he hurried away he shouted through the car window at her in quite a vindictive way. "Am I sure, my love, to send me a nice long curtain lecture from time to time. I shall hardly manage to get to sleep without you, my love."

Penny Lunch at Schools.

The enterprise of furnishing penny lunches to public school pupils, which was undertaken by the Woman's School alliance as an experiment, has demonstrated its utility, according to a Milwaukee paper. The lunches are served in seven different school districts, to children whose parents are away from home at the noon hour for the purpose of earning a living and children who live at such distances from school that they cannot go home for the midday meal. Three of the lunches are served last year was \$200. The hard times are likely to increase the demand. As for the utility of the penny lunch, principals and teachers say that nervous restlessness and headaches among the pupils are decreased by reason

What Women are Doing.

Mrs. Hobart Chaffield-Taylor is one of the interesting women in Chicago. Several years ago she established the Free Artillery, which now has a home in the Free Arts building, 111 North Dearborn street. The author of several society novels and one more serious work on Millers. Carmen Sylvia, the white-haired queen of Roundtable, attracts the charming, flowing dresses of her country, with a long lace veil held in position with a jeweled pin. With this collar there are bracelets of set to complete the set, which, however, calls for a jetted collar or for a touch of black in the gown. The spring worried show stripes of many tones, that they can be worn over nearly any waist. The net is very soft and fine and the jets cover the boley and jetted collar. The material is found in a solid color, it is relieved by differences in the weaving, such as a seat in the herringbone. The material is found in checked mohairs and the satin striped chevrons.

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Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.

Rajahs are as charming as ever and would work up effectively into one of the new long coats now so fashionable. A wide, soft, black satin ribbon trims many hats of light straw, a black tuff or plume of fancy feathers of the sort with which winter millinery has made us familiar furnishing the rest of the trimming. There is a liking for high trimming rather than for drooping lines, and on the smaller shapes one sees many wings set all around the crown or at the side and rising high above the rather high crown. The many shades of blue which have been popular this winter, the bronze greens and browns, and the new sprig and gold yellows, the French pinks and berry tones, are all well represented. Wines in beautiful shades of pink and red trim successfully some of the small black hats and there are large feather pompadour shading through these same luscious tones of pink and red as well as through the modish blue and bronze colorings. The brim drooping, save at the left front, where it rolls slightly upward, is likely to be as popular in straw as it has been in winter materials. The lam pot crown and Henri II. crown are seen in some of the new shapes and the big hat of low crown and straight wide brim, suggesting a phase of the sailor tradition, which has obtained considerable recognition late this winter, is used for chic straw models. A hat with rather high crown and brim wider at back than front is vouchsafed for several fashionable milliners, but the difference in width between front and back brim does not attain caricature, as has frequently been the case in winter models, and even the brim is not very wide. A good model of this type has a crown of rough black straw and a brim of white straw bound in black satin, and with two cords of black satin running around its white surface at equal intervals. A scarf of emerald green mesaline ribbon is drawn around the crown and made into a large, loose knot, from which curl ostrich plumes shading from green next the stem, to black at the tips. These tips, like most of the trimmings, stand up to give height to the hat, instead of drooping low at the side.

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 Used by people of refinement
 Established in 1866 by
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.