

## EUROPE'S LOVE OF FLOWERS.

Europe spends millions every year for flowers. Flowers are an indispensable feature of every social occasion, and the French government has used them extensively of late in its observance of public festivities.

One of the most expensive features of getting married in France is the florist's bill. The man in the case celebrates his engagement by sending a basket decorated with lilies and carnations to his fiancée. If he does not possess as wealthy he may get out of the obligation for \$20 or \$30, but the one who spends \$2,500 for an orchid as a centerpiece and grouped around it four others at \$1,200 apiece.

There is also a legend of an Australian who spent \$5,000 on a basket of orchids and pinks for his engagement gift, and another of a girl of the Hungarian nobility who received a bouquet made up entirely of Alpine flowers which cost \$4,000. One flower in it had cost a search of five weeks through the higher valleys of the mountains.

After the introductory corollies, the engaged man must send a bouquet every day. These bouquets are supposed to be more modest. The devotion of the sender is to be expressed rather in rarity and beauty than in cost. Or he may fall back on the language of flowers and send orchids to express romance, roses as blooms, white lilies as purity, carnations for innocence or crimson ones to typify his own ardent passion.

It is obligatory that the wedding bouquet shall be of white roses and orchids, and it must be framed with myrtle leaves. It is not necessarily expensive, but of course, it is as far as he likes in the decoration of the church.

In this item it is doubtful if European extravagance comes anywhere near that of fashionable American marriages. There was a marriage in Marseille in 1907, though, which made a record.

It was in the height of the bicycle craze and bridegrooms and brides and all their attendants rode to and from the church on wheels completely hidden with flowers. The bride's wheel was all in orange blossoms with white ribbons. The bridegroom's was adorned with greenery brightened up with crimson roses and pinks.

The cycles of the bridemaids matched their dresses. The men rode on wheels rigid like the bridegroom's but less elaborately. The whole show cost \$2,500.

Enormous sums are spent on the floral decorations for the nuptial feasts at the palace of the Elisee. Felix Faure invariably had the tables at his state dinners decorated with orchids.

It is in Russia that the dinner table decorations reach their climax. There is a different floral garniture for every course. Beginning with violets with the soup, they will change to lilies of the valley with the fish. Then come bouquets of pinks with the roasts, a relief with carnations, pinks with the sherbet, roses with the roast and orchids or sweet peas with the sweet course. A favorite decoration of the table in Paris is a serpentine mirror, which meanders about the table like a river between banks of moss through which wild flowers are dotted. Clusters of orchids suspended over the table are reflected in the glass.

At one floral dinner, the bill for which ran into five figures, screens of

vines, apparently growing, surrounded the table and formed a canopy over it on wire trelliswork dotted over with tiny electric lamps of every imaginable hue. Miniature fruit trees were grouped on the tables about fish ponds full of real water with real gold fish swimming about.

Then there was a famous entertainment given at a noted restaurant in Paris by a London man in 1893 to 26 of his friends. It lives in local tradition as the supper of roses. The florist's bill was 75,000 francs, or \$15,000.

An American is said to have spent \$4,000 on huge chrysanthemums, which suspended singly from the ceiling, were the decoration of a supper room. To this a Hollander countered with tulips imported from Amsterdam to decorate a banquet hall.

A Parisian woman entertaining fashionably will have to set aside at least \$5,000 for flowers for the decoration of her table and her drawing rooms during the three months of the Paris season. In England, much greater sums are spent. It is said that the Duke of Portland spent \$14,000 on draperies and \$10,000 on flowers for a ball which he gave in honor of the Duke of York in 1858.

The bouquet that is passed over the footlights to the theatrical star at great profit to the florist is an odd sort of parallel in the bunch of flowers which it is now the custom for some pretty child or blooming girl to present to the president of the republic or any member of the ministry who happens to make an official visit to a provincial town or village. This tribute is usually made in red, white and blue to display the national colors.

Enormous sums are spent on the flower festivals, which are now a feature of the summer gaily in every great European city and pleasure resort. The simplest decoration of a victoria costs from \$40 to \$60. Those on which a couple of hundred dollars have been spent are not rare.

In 1894 in Paris the carriage of Mme. Du Gast was hidden under \$600 worth of orchids. At Lucerne in 1903 the hit was made with an exact hidden in field flowers. It had cost a small fortune.

Flowers have their political significance. In France, twenty years ago the followers of Gen. Boulanger adopted the red carnation as their emblem. Goats recalled that Mlle. Mars, the famous actress, was hanged at the guillotine in Paris in the restoration period because she wore a bunch of violets. Violets are the Bonapartist flower.

When a French baby is born his cradle is decked with flowers and blossoms. When a Frenchman dies his bed and his grave will be lavishly decorated with flowers.

The sum spent on the adornments of graves runs into the millions annually in Paris. In some cases the tomb of the Worms de Romilly family is kept covered with fresh flowers at a cost of 30,000 francs a year.

What is spent all over Europe for this purpose would, according to one authority, support all the orphanages at all the hospitals in the world. The flowers that grow on graves are distributed in memorials to friends of the departed every summer.

It was in line with this custom that the widow of the dramatic actor, Ibren sent the two first blossoms that appeared on his grave to Eleonora Duse in Rome and to Suzanne Desprez in Paris in memory of his admiration of their portrayals of characters in his dramas.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## GENEALOGY.

We are in receipt of several excellent articles intended for this department, but can publish only one at a time. Therefore, we beg the indulgence of our correspondents until such time as all may appear.

**Stearns Family.**—Two large genealogical works on the Stearns family genealogies and memoirs containing some 15,000 names, have come into the possession of Christian Peterson of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Any person interested in this name can communicate with the above for further particulars.

**Canfield Family.**—Mrs. Fanny Meadows of Farmington, Davis county, Utah, obtains all possible information concerning the Canfield family, as her grandmother bore that name.

**Tuttle Family.**—Printed records of the Tuttle family are in the hands of Tuttle, who are, it is believed, each doing work from same records in St. George, Logan and Mantle temples. These families should communicate with each other. Letters addressed to the care of the temples will in all probability reach each family.

**STEWART FAMILY GENEALOGY.**

There are in the Church a number of branches of the Stewart family, and in most instances their genealogical records are very limited, but all or nearly all of them have done some work in the various temples for their ancestors, and all are anxious to secure further information that they may be able to continue that very important work.

In considering the genealogy of this family it is necessary to make some explanations with regard to the origin and proper spelling of the name, for it is spelled Stewart, Stewards, Stuart, Steuart and Stuard, and it is very important to know whether these are distinctive families or whether they are merely different ways of spelling the same family name.

In the genealogy and biography of

the descendants of Walter Stewart of Scotland and of John Stewart, who came to America in 1718, and settled in Londonberry, New Hampshire, I find the following:

"The Stewards are of Norman blood. A gentleman by the name of Alan, the conqueror into England and obtained by his gift the lands and castle of Oswestry in Shropshire with the title of Lord Oswestry. His eldest son, William, became the ancestor of the Earls of Arundel. His second son, Walter, went to Scotland and became prominent in the service of David I, and had large territorial possessions conferred on him by that monarch, including the barony of Scotland, together with the office of lord high steward of Scotland. The stewardship became hereditary in his family and was assumed by his descendants as a surname with the single change of the final letter 'd' to 't' so that the proper orthography is not Stuart but Stewart."

It is the opinion of historians and genealogists generally that the Stewarts are all descendants of the same family and consequently are all related.

From a work last published by E. S. Stewart of Philadelphia, entitled "The Stewart Family of New Jersey," I quote the following:

"According to Chambers Encyclopedia, Walter Fitz-Alan, second son of Alan Fitz-Alan, the Norman, who came to England at the time of the Norman conquest, went to Scotland in the service of David I and had large pos-

essions conferred on him along with the dignity of 'Steward of Scotland,' which, in fact, was a hereditary office and gave his descendants the surname of Stewart, or the French form Stuart.

For seven generations the stewardship of Scotland descended without a break from father to son. Walter, the grandson of the first Stewart, held in addition the office of lord high steward of Scotland. The fourth Stewart (1214-53), was regent of Scotland in Alexander III's minority; he commanded at the battle of Largs in 1263, and secured the Isle of Man and annexed it to the Scottish crown. From his son sprang the Stewarts of Darnley, Lennox and Aubigne. James, the fifth Stewart, (1514-1592), was one of the six regents of Scotland after the death of Alexander III. Walter, the sixth Stewart (1592-1626) occupied a conspicuous place among James' companions-in-adventure. He was good at sword and gun, and four years later successfully defended Berwick against Edward II in person. He married Marjory, James' daughter, in 1515. His son, Robert, seventh Stewart (1516-50), on the death of David II in 1517, ascended the throne of Scotland as James V, who sat on the throne of Scotland from 1513 until James VI (1566-1625), who became also James I of England. With Charles I of England, the name was modified to Stuart, the French form, which became the authorized spelling for the English house.

Unquestionably the Stewarts of Scotland and Ireland, and the Stuarts and Stewarts of England, had a common ancestry in the High Stewards of Scotland.

### HARRIMAN'S DAUGHTER'S ENGAGEMENT TO R. L. GERRY.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Cornelia H. Harriman, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, and Robert Livingston Gerry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. Gerry has been devoted in his attention to Miss Harriman for some time, and the engagement announcement does not cause surprise to their intimate friends.

There are no two families in the United States of greater prominence than the Harriman and the Gerry. The Harriman through the great railroad interests which the head of the family controls and the Gerry through the prominent place they hold in society and finance since the days of the revolution.

composed of one representative from each branch of the family for the purpose of gathering genealogy and doing the work for the family in a systematic way, so as to avoid duplication of genealogies and of work. Every branch of the family which has not already sent in the name of the member of their family whom they desire to be their representative, will please do so as soon as possible.

J. Z. STEWART.  
Logan, Utah, Oct. 12, 1907.

### MANTI TEMPLE NAMES.

Following are lists of families already affiliated for, in part, at least, in the Manti temple. Lists should be preserved:

Jones family, by N. V. Jones of Salt Lake City.

Judd family, by Z. K. Judd of Kanab.

Judd family, by Mrs. L. T. Terry of Fairview.

Johnson family of New England, by B. F. Johnson of Mesa, A. S.

Johnson family, by Neph Johnson of Kanab.

Johnson family, by Warren Johnson of Lee's Ferry.

Johnson family, by Sixtus Johnson of Mexico.

Jarvis family, by George Jarvis of St. George.

Jewell family, by John Jewell of Neph.

Kimball family, by Darius Longoe (dead) of St. George.

Knapp family, by W. M. Frampton of Pleasant Grove.

King family, by King family of Kingston.

Knapp family, by Mrs. M. M. Glazier of Provo.

Knight family, by Jesse Knight of Provo.

Knight family, by Samuel Knight of Santa Clara.

Kyes family, by Clarence Jackson of St. George.

Keeler family, by J. B. Keeler of Provo.

Widdow family of New England, by M. F. Farnsworth of Mantle.

Learned family, by Charles Shumway of Arizona.

Lee family, by Joseph L. Lee of Moan Coppy.

Lewis family, by James Lewis of Kanab.

### AN INDIAN WOMAN LAWYER.

The only Indian woman lawyer in the United States, Julia St. Cyr, a Winnebago Indian, has been before the federal court in Omaha this week, where she defended herself on charges of having accepted too large a fee as a pension attorney from an old Indian squaw of her tribe whose husband had been a scout under Crook, and so well did the Indian woman conduct her defense that the jury found her on the very first ballot. During the trial Miss St. Cyr used all the arts of a trained pleader, not hesitating to show a few tears at a critical moment. But having departed from the customary stolidity of Indian character long enough to make her impression on the jury, she returned to the impassive mask of the red man, and when the verdict of "not guilty" was announced simply said, with the greatest indifference:

"When I knew it would be that way."

She did not attempt to thank the jury for its verdict, but with head erect stalked out of the court room when told that she was free.

Julia St. Cyr, the Indian woman attorney, is a woman of intellectual attainment and is well known all over the Winnebago and Omaha tribes. Although a Winnebago herself, when any Indian of either of those tribes gets into trouble he runs to Miss St. Cyr for advice. And so much has she been known over them that never reaching a court of law at all. Her word is mighty near law on the reservations.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### MISS GOULD'S LOVING CUP.

The beautiful object of art illustrated hereof was recently presented to Miss Helen Gould by the sailors of the



Atlantic fleet in appreciation of her efforts to uplift the enlisted men of the United States navy. The cup was designed by Tiffany, and every one of the 12,000 enlisted men in the navy contributed a quarter to the fund.

## Walker's \$4,500.00 gift

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Purchases made in any of our 22 great departments and the cut flower store entitle you to participate in this great offer, provided they amount to \$1.00 or over—cash.

Present your duplicate check at Auto Ticket Booth, receive coupon, deposit coupon stub in locked box and keep the ticket. No tickets issued on C. O. D., or C. O. D. Will Calls except for amount paid at time of purchase.

Remember, in both these great offers, the Auto and \$2,500.00 cash, we wish to emphasize the facts that all goods will be sold strictly in the Walker way, prices guaranteed to be as low as any of our competitors and all special sales or reductions will be counted in purchases included in this great offer.

Out of town customers. Remember, we will not send you tickets through the mails, but your duplicates may be sent to some friend who may call at the store and get your tickets for you, or if no one is available, we will upon request, see to it ourselves.

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### ELDERS LABORING IN COLORADO.

From left to right, top row: J. T. Nielsen, William M. Black, H. J. Olsen, A. J. Christensen, Walter  
Lillian, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Anderson, F. L. Rogers, A. J. Russell, C. B. Barndahl, W. M. Terrie.