

"Why I Prefer England," By an American Millionaire

THE following clipped from The London Daily Mail will undoubtedly be appreciated by the large English representation in Utah: There is a good deal of agitation among my countrymen because a great many Americans who can afford to live outside the United States are purchasing homes in England or occupying one of the many or your delightful and most comfortable hotels in England. I am of opinion that this movement is only in its infancy. England, with its delightful town and country houses, is likely to become the headquarters of the more wealthy of the English-speaking peoples, and there is a sort of rough justice in the movement, inasmuch as the United States and Canada have been almost entirely populated, so far as their better elements are concerned, from England, Scotland, and Ireland. One of the real reasons so many of us are escaping from America is the desire to be let alone. In London, and for the matter of that in Paris, though not so much there as in London, people are accustomed to mind their own business. Private gossip and scandal are at a minimum here, not only in homes, but in clubs, and your newspapers do not print it.

My day, as a wealthy man in England, is so entirely different from my day in the United States that I will describe both for the benefit of American friends who may be desirous of joining us in life in this delightful country. It is the London season. I rise at half-past 8 or 9 to a quiet meal, at which we help ourselves without the aid of servants—who are not present at English breakfasts—to the accompaniment of newspapers that prefer world politics to what we call neighborhood news. I walk or ride as I choose, and there is no crowd of curious spectators to watch me as I make my exit. There is, in fact, no curiosity with regard to rich people in England. Only the other day there died in England your Mr. Morrison, one of the richest men in the world, and I had never heard his name, nor had any of those at the clubs in which the matter was being discussed. Mr. Astor and Mr. Morgan, whose smallest doings would be chronicled in the United States, may move about as they please here, and their private comings and goings are not recorded, for the simple reason that no one wants to hear about them.

ENGLAND'S LACK OF CLASS FEELING.

The absence of class feeling in England is another reason why many of us prefer to live here. The rich and the poor are not divided into two hostile factions. Every man has his place. There is not the rush, envy, and malice of New York society, with its continual struggle of Western and Pittsburgh people to get into that curious circle "The Four Hundred." New York society is not what it was in my early days. When old Mrs. Astor reigned supreme, society in New York was at all unlike society in London. There was no ostentation, and any persons of birth, brains, or breeding were freely admitted. Today it is merely a question of money, and such charming salons as exist in London, where rank, money, and brains occupy about the same position, are now impossible in most American cities, and certainly in New York. From a man's point of view, the constant dressing up of the American man is extremely trying. Here, contrary to the average American notion, there is very little formality of any kind; too little, many people think in these days of what is known as the "rat-catcher" style of dress adopted by the Englishman. Such things as card leaving and the hunt, and vary in length from two to seven or eight inches. The leaf-shaped implement, the use of which has not yet been determined, also occurs here. Scrapers are abundant, and one kind was probably made from the spear points no longer utilizable as such. Greenstone, quartzite or diabase, celts or tomahawks are occasionally met with. Professor Broadhead says that Dr. Riggs, of Providence, has found an excellent axe of copper, but no implements either of bone or iron have been found in this region.

POTTERY RELICS.

Among all the relics of the ancients there are none more interesting than those made of earthenware. Fragments of pottery are to be found in the mounds and scattered over the fields,

members of your royal family, all mix and meet here on terms that at first amaze the American. Now at home I have to deal with people who are all shaped in the same mold; for able virtue and the same the American man is en masse, you will realize that there are very few outstanding individualities in that population of 90,000,000. Your political world, too, possesses a charm which, alas! is not yet possible in America. The idea of a younger son of an American aristocratic family taking part in the management of national affairs is almost impossible on that side of the water. Mr. Roosevelt was a notable, a fine, exception. Of late years we have got to regard politics as a trade, and a pretty bad one at that. In London I am not perpetually stared at, telephoned at, written at, paragoned at, and libeled.

The afternoon is spent here in any of a hundred pleasant ways, and an intellectual dinner is enjoyed without mention of stocks and shares. I have only one objection to your English life, and that is your super-tax on the wealthy man, which we are still, I am glad to say, able to avoid in the United States.

"MY DAY IN NEW YORK."

Now compare my day in the particular American city which was my headquarters. I lived lately in a palatial hotel, beautiful in design, in mechanical comfort far superior to anything in England, but over-decorated, overheated, over-noised, and with very little of the milk of human kindness about it. Just as it takes half an hour to get shaved in America, so does it take twice as long to be waited on at table. The waste of time in these matters is intolerable to one accustomed to the quickness of London. I am barely awake when I am, once a week at least, beset by reporters asking for information in regard to the affairs of my friends. As like as not, were I to say a word—which I do not do—it would be twisted and distorted. Fortunately, I established such a reputation for never speaking to the newspapers that even when interviews are ascribed to me my friends know they have not taken place. Hastening down town to attend to the affairs of the corporations with which I am connected, I am snatched by photographers, worried by hypocritical acquaintances, hustled by time-wasters all day long, so that concentration of business is almost impossible. I am glad to return at night to my noisy hotel to seek a little relaxation in a quiet dinner and a game of bridge with a few friends—which gets into the newspapers as a huge gambling gathering.

Right here I would like to say something that does not please my American friends, and that is about the much-vaunted American climate. Let any man compare the pale children of New York tenement houses in the terrible hot months of June, July, August, and September with the sturdy youngsters of the London gutters, and he will realize to the full what that climate means. None but a wonderful people like the Americans could work in those conditions, and I prophesy that in the future only those who have to work will do it. The sunshine does not make up for the heat trials, which make city life in the summer almost impossible, and compel us to send our women folk to the seaside and mountains just at a time when London is so delightful. These are a few of the reasons why those who have wrested fortunes in the fierce business battles of the United States are more and more spending their middle and old age in bringing up their children in Europe. I have said nothing of your public school and university education; nothing of the unpretentious, quiet national spirit of England—too self-deprecating, too much inclined to put its worst foot forward. I have said too little of the fact that a man is really let alone for what he is, and not for what he is worth.

but, owing to the weak material very few perfect specimens are met with. The composition of the material is clay and pulverized chert, limestone or shells, and, to judge from the different degrees of hardness in the fragments, the aborigine could not generate intense heat nor could he govern it. Mounds occur both solitary and in groups, and are situated on high ridges not more than a quarter of a mile from some permanent water supply, and in nearly all cases are composed of flat stones, packed yellow clay and surface soil. The diameter varies from 20 feet to 100 feet, and the altitude from six inches to eight feet or more. In no case immediately around these mounds occurs a noticeable depression; the soil found in them must have been scooped from a large area on both sides. Inside the mounds are walled inclosures, which are in shape a regular or irregular quadrangle or circular, the greatest side or diameter seldom exceeding ten feet. Neither mortar nor pestle has been discovered, nor has anything been found to indicate that primitive man of this region ground his grain, or indeed, raised any. The shells of several species of unio (mussel) are found in large quantities scattered over the fields, and are generally found in mounds, implements such as scrapers are very abundant. The teeth are badly worn, indicating that the food contained a great deal of grit. Their food must have consisted of mollusks, fish, roots and flesh of wild animals.

No evidence of domesticated animals has been brought to light. The antiquity of these remains cannot be determined with any accuracy. However, growing on one mound was an oak tree, three feet in diameter at the base, and Professor Broadhead describes some Boone county mounds on which were growing sugar trees from two to three feet in diameter. This would fix the least possible age of these structures at about two hundred years; how much older they may be can be only conjectured.—N. Y. Herald.

For indigestion and all stomach trouble take Foley's Orino Laxative as it stimulates the stomach and liver and regulates the bowels and will positively cure habitual constipation. F. J. Hill Drug Co. ("The Never Substitutors.")

Pure Drugs and Prescriptions our specialty. Halliday Drug Company.

METCHNIKOFF THEORY OF LONGER LIFE PROVEN

As a result of investigations, which he has been pursuing at St. Mary's Hospital during the past month, Dr. Distaso, of Paris, declares that the theory of Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, for warding off old age is a sound one, says the London Daily Mail. Professor Metchnikoff, a few years ago, evolved the theory that the large intestine was the breeding place of most of the harmful germs, and that been removed by operation it would in a person whose large intestine had been found that the beneficial germs remaining would greatly outnumber the harmful ones, and would have the effect of staving off old age. At the hospital in London, Dr. Distaso, who is Professor Metchnikoff's assistant, has been comparing the germs found in a number of patients whose large intestines had been removed with those found in normal individuals, and so convinced is he that the Metchnikoff theory is fully proved that he expressed the following opinion yesterday: "Every child should have its large intestine and its appendix removed when it is two or three years old."

In the patients experimented upon, who in every instance have enjoyed greatly improved health during the year or more which has elapsed since their operations, a number of new germs have been discovered. These are thought to be harmless germs whose action, if any, is beneficial to the system. Further studies of their action are to be pursued. Dr. Distaso, who returns to Paris tomorrow, takes with him for further study at the Pasteur Institute two persons who are excellent examples of the benefit to health resulting from the removal of the lower intestine. Practically bedridden before the operation about four years ago, these two patients are now in robust health, and have put on, in each case, almost two stones in weight. During their month's stay all their expenses will be paid by the Pasteur Institute.

To a representative of this journal yesterday Dr. Distaso stated: "My experiments have proved that we would all of us be better off without the lower intestine, which is nothing more or less than an ideal breeding-place for disease germs. Almost every chronic disease may be traced back to the action of these germs. Chronic heart disease, arterio-sclerosis, and most kinds of headaches are examples." The following diet was recommended as being the most hygienic for people who refuse to part with their large intestine, yet desire to live as long as possible. A very little meat at one meal a day only. Plenty of green vegetables at this and the other two meals,

and water in abundance during the day. No tea, coffee or spirits. A little diluted wine at meals if desired. Eggs, according to Professor Metchnikoff's theory, are absolutely dangerous as food. "An egg undergoes the same decomposition in the intestines," Dr. Distaso continued, "as it does outside the body, and in the intestines forms an excellent breeding-place for germs." People with chronic bronchitis, asthma and lung trouble, will find great relief and comfort in Foley's Honey and Tar, and can avoid suffering by commencing to take it at once. F. J. Hill Drug Co. ("The Never Substitutors.") The meat to eat—that can't be beat—That makes you smile when'er you eat Is that by the Inter-Mountain Packing Co. packed. The meat that by Uncle Sam is backed.

"You Should be There"

IXL Only One More Week!

and the \$175,000 stock of home-furnishings of the I X L Furniture and carpet Installment House will be placed at auction to be sold to the highest bidders—nothing will be reserved.

The disastrous fire of March 17th, '09 has made it necessary for the I X L to redecorate and refinish the entire interior of the building—this in addition to putting on two new floors to the present structure will cause an accumulation of dirt, plaster, dust and debris that would practically ruin this entire stock—they cannot move it, and as the store must be ready for the opening of fall business, their only alternative is to sacrifice this immense stock at Auction daily.

Sept. 7th to 21st the Date 10 A. M. is the Time

On this date will begin the most terrible avalanche of majestic furniture, carpets, rugs, ranges and household goods that was ever offered to the people—it will be a premier bargain event that will surpass any furniture sale ever given before in the Western states. We hereby advise you one and all to avail yourselves of this great money-saving opportunity.

Beyond the question of a doubt, this will be a most gigantic sacrifice of house-furnishings, a colossal event, a fifteen day sale of household bargains such as was never given in this city before. You know the I X L's reputation—you know how conservative they are and the character of furniture they have been selling in this city and vicinity.

JUST AT THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON and at the time for furnishing the home with furniture, carpets, rugs, ranges, etc., this entire \$175,000 stock will be placed on the market to be sold at AUCTION.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE

This will be a sale you will long remember—you have ONE MORE WEEK in which to come in and make your selection of the goods you wish offered at auction. Have you done this? ALL GOODS will be open for inspection any time up to and during the sale.

TERMS OF SALE

All sales up to and including \$50.00 are to be cash. Those requiring time will be accommodated on payment of one-third of the amount of purchase, providing that amount is not less than \$50.00.

SAVE YOUR MONEY for this rare sale and IT WILL SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

\$175,000

worth of goods will go at this sale, and in this vast quantity of house-furnishings you are absolutely sure of getting exactly what you want.

Again, let us remind you of the most important feature, namely, that you get the goods at

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