

sternly, that he shrank from the idea of committing murder. On another evening there occurred a somewhat similar scene to the above. Again they were in the kitchen. "She put both her hands around Tulle's neck as if to throttle him," said Pierre. Tulle laughed, thinking it was a joke. But she was looking straight at me, and whispered low, "That is how you must do it."

WOMAN HAD GONE.

It was on a Sunday that he did it. Pierre, Tulle and his wife had been drinking and Tulle had laid down on his bed to "sleep it off" as usual. When he was slumbering soundly Madame Tulle fixed her piercing little eyes on Pierre and made a gesture with her hands as though fudging at the ends of an imaginary neckcloth. Then Pierre said, he was and with an impulse which he could not resist, hardly knowing what he was doing, he told the jury, he went to the bed, took the sleeping man's neckcloth in his hands and tightened it. He used little pressure at first, he said, but the woman's eyes were riveted upon him and they seemed to drive him on. He turned harder and finally exerted all his strength. How long he did it he did not know, but suddenly the spell seemed to leave him and he stopped. The woman had left the room.

NECESSITY FOR TEARS.

"She came back in a minute," said Pierre, "knelt on the bed and looked at Tulle. 'He is dead right enough,' she said, 'he is quite blue in the face. Now you had better go.' After a pause she added, 'I shall have to cry tomorrow. I don't know whether I shall be able to.'"

ACTING NOT HER FORTE.

Acting was not her forte. She denied Pierre's story in court, but her assumption of indignation was ill done. At last, under cross-examination, she blurted out, "I don't say that I didn't consent to the murder, but I— I didn't order him to do it."

BOTH ADJUDGED GUILTY.

That settled her guilt in the minds of the jury which brought in a verdict against both prisoners, leaving it to the judge, of course, to determine what sentences should be passed. As some of them afterwards admitted, his course in imposing the heavier penalty on the woman met with their entire approval. As the man was entirely unprovoked and without any extenuating circumstances, one can only wonder why the death sentence was not passed. But French law is peculiar.

KING OF CLOTHES; FASHIONS ARBITER

(Continued from page seventeen.)

wardrobe. The gold lace on a single uniform often cost him \$100 to \$150. Highly paid experts alone are employed on work of this sort, and it frequently takes four men as much as a whole week to make up a single tunic. The honorary tailors, who are bestowed on the king, cost their donors nothing, but it costs the king a mint of money to provide the uniforms necessitated by them. He holds complimentary naval and military appointments in a dozen foreign countries, besides being honorary colonel of a score of British regiments, regular and volunteer. Each one of these necessitates three uniforms, full dress, undress and mess. Besides these, he has a score of robes of the Garter, St. Patrick, Thistle and other knightly orders come high, but the king must have them. Besides his nine orders of British cavalry, the king has 50 foreign ones. He has also the regalia of different degrees of Masonry. There is only one other man in the world, William "the second to none," who possesses more uniforms than King Edward. The Kaiser's outfit, it is said, includes 2,000 of them. But the Kaiser delights in donning gorgeous costumes. King Edward wears them only when the exigencies of the king business demand that he should make a show of himself. He is never allowed to get shabby. The slightest blemish on a uniform condemns it and it becomes the perquisite of the superintendent of the wardrobe or one of his minions. Of these latter, there are two or three who are expert tailors. There are many scribes in the royal household, but the men who look after the king's wardrobe and see to it that every garment therein is spick and span always fairly earn their money.

The room which is labeled the "Royal Wardrobe" at Buckingham palace is 30 feet long by 46 wide, and with its accumulation of coats, overcoats, waistcoats, trousers, shirts, handkerchiefs, boots, shoes, socks, stockings, etc., in great variety, etc., it looks much like the stockroom of a ready-made outfitting establishment. The apartment devoted to the king's official paraphernalia is still larger, and with its bewildering array of gorgeous uniforms and robes it is strikingly suggestive of a theatrical costumers.

CHANGES OFTEN.

When there are big functions to be attended to the king may find it necessary to display his dexterity as a lightning change artist a dozen times in the course of a day, and even when there is nothing particular going on he never assumes less than three different suits a day. When he rises he puts on an easy-fitting lounge suit of black, navy blue or dark mixture. In this attire he goes through his private correspondence.

Then about 10 or half-past, if he is going to a shoot, he dons a brown tweed sporting costume with a picturesque Tyrolean hat. When the king is in residence at Buckingham palace and goes to Windsor for a few hours among the pheasants, he leaves London in a frock suit, but in the royal rooms at the Windsor railway station—one of which is fitted up as a dressing room—there are awaiting his arrival one or two shooting costumes, from which he selects the one most suitable for the weather. If he is bent on golf, clothes befitting that pastime take the place of the shooting outfit. If he has been subjected to any great exertion during his outing he undergoes a system of massage before dressing for dinner.

The statement often made that he never wears the same suit twice is erroneous. He does make it a rule never to wear the same suit twice on consecutive days. As are most stout men, he is hardest on his trousers. Because he will not tolerate the suggestion of a wrinkle in his rather garments, he rarely wears a pair of trousers more than three or four times. In this way he gets through quite a hundred pairs in the course of a year.

HEADGEAR AND OVERCOATS.

He is particularly extravagant with regard to overcoats. He indulges in a great variety of headgear, and his experiments in hats and caps from time to time have resulted in popularizing no less than seven distinct varieties. In nothing has the influence of the king been more paramount than in the introduction into England—obscure, vulgar England—of the Homburg felt, which affords such a welcome relief from the tyranny of the silk "stove-pipe."

"Chief expressed in fancy, rich not saucy," is the phrase that best describes the king's taste in dress. The bulk of his woollen garments are made from fleece supplied by his own herd of sheep at Sandringham and woven into the desired patterns at a mill in Manchester, which has a monopoly of the king's patronage in this respect. In many instances the patterns are the result of the king's own suggestions and ideas, which are conceived under a va-

Better Legation Buildings For Uncle Sam.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of President Roosevelt, and a representative in Congress from the Cincinnati, Ohio, district, is a plain, straightforward American citizen, with a good many of the traits of his ancestors. He is not rich, as riches go these days, but has sufficient to keep the wolf from eating off the door hinges. He is a sensible, normal man, who has seen much of the world, through intensely American eyes, and is not afraid to voice his judgment.

Mr. Longworth, with a keen knowledge of the needs of the diplomatic and consular service, and with the enthusiasm of young manhood, has undertaken to put the United States on a similar footing with European countries in the way of the ownership of legation buildings. Recently he offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of residences for legation purposes at the important capitals of the world. Of course, the amendment failed on a point of order, but there is no doubt that if the house ever gets a chance to vote for Mr. Longworth's bill, it will pass by a large majority.

If we owned the residences occupied by our ambassadors and ministers, a comparative poor man could live on his salary of \$17,500, but as it is now being compelled to lease his official residence, the man of small means cannot hope to represent this country abroad, and the place goes to some millionaire.

It is a notorious fact men have impoverished themselves in an effort to keep up the traditions attaching to ambassadorships and ministerships. Take the case of General Noyes of Ohio, who was appointed as minister to France by President Hayes. General Noyes was a man of the highest ability and learning. He served gallantly through the Civil war and returned with the rank of general, and afterwards served with distinction as governor of Ohio.

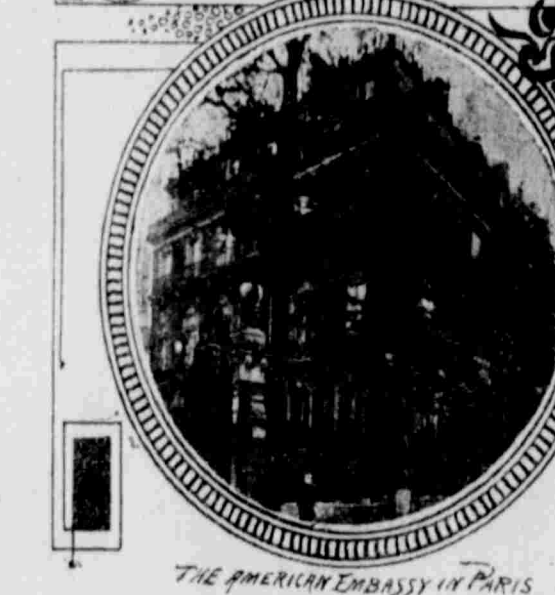
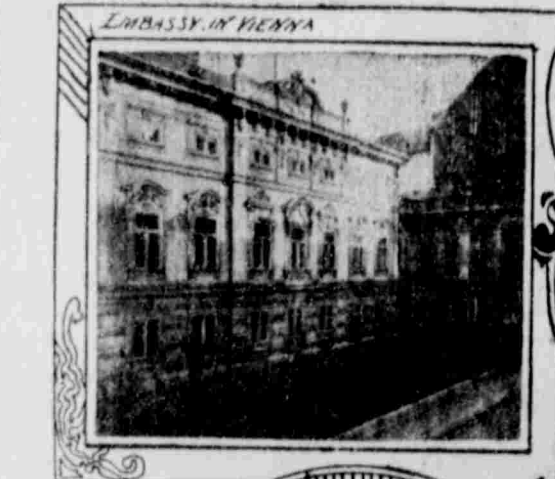
At the time of his appointment he was reputed to be worth about \$150,000. That was before he went to Paris. When he retired and went back to Cincinnati he was worth nothing; his fortune had evaporated as a result of his experience there. He had lived in Paris for four years in the simplest possible way, consistent with the dignity of his position, and yet when he retired he had spent practically his last cent in the service of his country. He was, according to Mr. Longworth, almost an object of charity for the remainder of his days. It was too late for him to build up a law practice. He was compelled to make a bare living out of the fees of small cases turned over to him by other lawyers, and he died a broken man.

In speaking of his bill Mr. Longworth said: "I venture to say that the judicious expenditure of \$5,000,000 in buying or leasing upon long terms property in these capitals at the end of

twenty years would produce an investment at least double the original cost. But whether this be true or not, it certainly would bring about this result that at every important capital there would be an official residence; a building over which the American flag would always float. Then the man appointed by the president to represent this country would not have to decide how much rent he could afford to pay. He would not have to be a house-hunter for a part of his term. It would not be necessary then to move the archives and important papers of the government from one place to another whenever a new ambassador or minister arrived at the capital. Then the man of moderate means, the man who most truly represents the bone and sinew of this republic, would not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with another man who had more money. Then, from all external appearances, the wealth or poverty of the particular incumbent would not be apparent. Then we would not hear of cases of men impoverishing themselves as did Governor Noyes nor on the other hand would we see vulgar display of lavishness in living which we have in some instances seen in the past. No longer then would a condition exist under which these offices of the highest responsibility and dignity

were, diplomats and a majority of the aristocratic swells of England patronized it. Now it has to be satisfied with a middle class trade composed chiefly of stock exchange men and military officers to whom long credit is an important consideration.

E. LISLE SNELL



THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

HOMES OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

The so-called Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, which provides for more rigid inspection of meat products, was put through the senate without any consideration whatever. Senator Proctor said that he had not even read the amendment, although he is chairman of the committee on agriculture and had charge of the bill, because he was anxious that the measure should be disposed of in the house and he felt confident that any incongruities or rough places in the amendment would be smoothed out when the bill is taken up by the conferees.

No subject up in Congress this session has received such prompt and widespread attention as this Beveridge amendment. It was naturally assumed that the packers would oppose the proposition and all sorts of inaccurate information concerning the position of those men towards it has been spread broadcast. The facts are, however, that the packers to a man have signified their willingness to submit to any sort of inspection regulations which the government may prescribe. It is also untrue that they are making strenuous efforts to have the Beveridge proviso amended so as to compel the government to pay the cost of inspection. It would seem, under the circumstances,

that the conferees would have an easy row to hoe in getting together on this item. But a serious question has arisen and that is "what will be the effect of compelling the packer to pay the cost of inspection?" Of course everyone realizes that the packer is not essentially a philanthropist, and if he is compelled to pay additional expenses he is dead sure to get it back from some one. If it costs a cent a pound to inspect meat and the packer is compelled to pay that cost, he will very naturally add that cent to the price he charges the jobber or the dealer.

But he has another alternative, and it is the one he will probably accept. He will buy all his hogs, sheep and cattle subject to government inspection. When the drover brings a carload of stock into the yards at Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago or Buffalo, he will find a buyer ready to take them provided they pass the government inspection. The drover or the cattle owner must accept the terms of the buyer whether he be a packer or the owner of a small abattoir, and he must wait for his pay until the government veterinarians have passed upon the healthfulness of the stock which he has to sell. No buyer in his senses will take the risk of purchasing animals which in an hour after may be consigned to the fertilizer plant. The drover, if he has a carload or trainload of cattle, may possibly go back to the stockgrower and demand a refund of the purchase price of rejected steers. But in the case of hogs and sheep this will be impossible. As the matter stands today the packer buys the cattle as they run and all those found to be unfit for food, in spite of the sensational reports to the contrary, are consigned to the fertilizer plants. Still it is admitted that the inspection does not go far enough and the Beveridge amendment is a long step in the right direction, and its adoption will do much towards relieving the public mind both in this country and abroad from the fear of unwholesome food products.

But the Beveridge amendment must be followed by state legislation if the entire country is to be relieved of the danger which lurks in a carcass of a food animal. Today the government inspection tag which must be placed upon every carcass leaving a slaughter house and designed for interstate or foreign trade, is a partial guarantee at least that the slaughtered animal showed no signs of disease. But the country butcher—the man who sells meat whether it be pork, mutton or beef—in the small country town is subjected to no supervision whatever. He can, and frequently does, kill and sell a hog, or a cow which would be promptly rejected if it were subjected to federal inspection. The federal authorities have not and cannot have any jurisdiction over the local butcher, whose meats are sold within a few miles of the place in which they are slaughtered. Only the states can regulate these places and state regulation will probably follow the Beveridge amendment.

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The court martial could reach no other conclusion than to find him guilty of desertion. The commanding general could pardon him and did pardon him. Edward Cooper was afterward a brave Confederate soldier. The officers raised some money out of their slender means and sent relief to the wife and children.—S. D. P. in Los Angeles Times.

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

A. A. Herren, Finch, Ark., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best preparation I know that it has cured consumption in the first stages." You never heard of any one using Foley's Honey and Tar and not being satisfied. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

An Unhealthy Sign.

Miss Olga Netherole, at a reception given in Philadelphia in her honor, told a quaint little story about actresses.

"There was a country girl," she began, "who laid down her knitting with a sigh one night, and said: 'Ah, my mother, how I'd like to be one of those great actresses or singers on the stage.'"

"Would you?" said the mother, easily. "I don't know. It's an unhealthy business, ain't it?"

"Why?" Is it asked the daughter. "It must be," said the mother. "Don't you always see their names in the papers, telling how they've been taking tonics and patent medicines, and so on?"

CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Gen. A. Sherman, Lisbon Red Mills, Lawrence, Kas., writes: "I had kidney disease for many years and had been treated by physicians for twelve years and other remedies that were recommended but got no relief until I began using Foley's Kidney Cure. The first half bottle relieved me and four bottles have cured me of this terrible disease. Before I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure I had to make water about every fifteen minutes, day and night, and passed a brick-dust substance, and sometimes a slimy substance. I believe I would have died if I had not taken Foley's Kidney Cure." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

OGDEN AND RETURN, \$1.00

Via D. & R. G. June 17th.

Trains leave Salt Lake 10:25 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 1:35 p. m., and 5:55 p. m. Returning leave Ogden 7:00 p. m. and 11:00 p. m. Hike runs at Glenwood Park 8:00 p. m. Magnificent canyon trip. Street cars to the canyon. Trout and chicken dinners at Billy Wilson's famous "Hermitage." Everybody invited.

The trout and chicken dinners at Calder's are just fine. A good place for a good meal.

IF YOU CAN'T GO

JUNE 16TH.

Remember that the Salt Lake Route Utah's Most Popular Road, has low rates to Los Angeles, June 26th to July 8th. Here today. There tomorrow.

MRS. HOOPER THE EXPERT

from A. A. Waterman & Co., New York will be with us for ten days showing the advantages of the Automatic Self-filling and Middle Joint Fountain Pens. She will give you an allowance for your old pen (any make) in exchange for one of these Modern Pens. She repairs all kinds of fountain pens on short notice.

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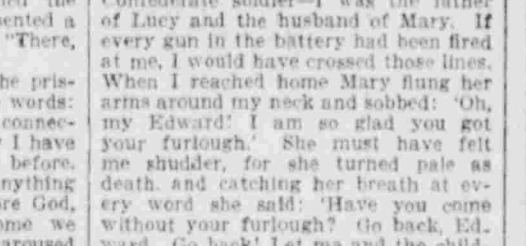
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Send us your blue prints for estimate. Same will be returned to you by post mail with figures. All work is guaranteed.

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PETERS SHOE CO. DIAMOND BRAND ST. LOUIS

SHOE MAKERS



THIS CAR LOADED WITH DIAMOND BRAND SHOES FROM PETERS SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.,



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