

ONDON. June 25 .- In one of the most crowded districts of London, among the working-class English population, there is held every year a regular Fourth of July celebration. Eig American flags are unfurled, American patriotic songs are sung, and the liege subjects of King Edward make speeches in honor of the Declaration of Independence from British sovereignty. Everything is done to make the "Glorious Fourth" go off with a bang-just as in the United Statesporhaps, for the Brecrackers Doubtless even this feature of the day would not be absent but for the stringency of London police regulations.

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Of course, the Fourth of July is celebrated in England by American resi-dents who forerather at the Hotel Ce-cll to hear the ambassador say nice things about Angle-American relations, things about Anglo-American relations, and also by the holding of various re-ceptions, official and otherwise, in many puris of the metropolis by Unele Sam's temporary exiles. But the actual cele-bration of the Fourth by British sub-facts who sing "The Star-Spangled Bunner" and "My Country. The of "Then," will waving the American fing, is rather startling. It is no half-hearted, perfunctory celebration either. The population of Walworth--which is London's densest central district--joins in the feativities with true fervor, and on witnessing these scenes an Ameri-can citizen might well Imagine himself back home.

#### ORIGIN OF IDEA.

ORIGIN OF IDEA. The idea of getting British subjects to celebrate the Fourth of July originated with F. Herbert Stead, warden of the Browning Settlement and brother of W. T. Stead of Review of Reviews fame. Herbert Stead is a passionate in-ternationalist. He believes that if the different countries were "mixed up" in friendly personal intercourse wonders would be done toward keeping universal peace. He has done an immense amount of work in the direction of burying the hatchet and lighting the pipe of peace between England and America.

"When we first proposed to celebrate the Fourth of July in London," he said to the writer in the course of a recent interview, "we were laughed at as a lot of cranka. It seemed utterly pre-posterous that British subjects should be expected to commemorate with en-thusiasm a disastrous war between the two countries. But we of the settle-ment looked upon the matter in an-other light. We believe that the Amer-ican principle of federated democracies can make the world one common-wealth: and we have kept hammering at this idea for nearly twelve years. Instead of our Fourth of July being an unimportant event in London, we have become recognized as the head of the international fraternity move-ment, and our meetings are being at-tended by persons of importance in both countries." FIRST CELEBRATION. When we first proposed to celebrate

#### FIRST CELEBRATION.

The first year the Fourth was cele-The first year the Fourth was cele-brated in London-that is, in 1896-Pro-fessor and Mr. Zeublin of Chicago took part in the demonstration, and Thomas F. Bayard, who was the American rep-resentative then at the Court of St. James, sent a cordial letter full of good wishes for the success of the move-ment.

The celebrations lacked snap, however, until the late Ambassador John Hay took hold." He put into it all the energy of which he was capable-and that was a lot whenever it conand that was a lot whenever it con-rerned an object near his heart. In 1897 not only did Mr. Hay lend his "offi-rial countenance" to the event, but Mr. Stead scored in getting the famous olind chaplain of Congress, the late Dr. Milburn, to deliver an address at Browning Hall on the Fourth. This avent was well written up in the Lon-ion papers, and, while some of them poked fun at Mr. Stead, most of them

CHILDREN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Among the most enthusiastic cele-

Fourth of July as a British Festival In London Slums

Originators of the Lighting of the Pipe of Peace Between England and America were First Laughed at as a Lot of Cranks, But Now the Demonstrations on Independence Day are Regarded Quite Seriously by Such Grave Journals As the Times and Morning Post-Browning Hall and Settlement Schemes for the Poor.



In getting Mr. Bryce to attend one of the celebrations, and from that time, Lendon's Fourth of July has, so to speak, increased and multiplied. In the various celebrations which have been held at Browning Hall since that time Mr. Stead always has been able to get some distinguished person to deliver a rousing speech on 'the day we cele-brate.'' Even Asquith, the present prime minister of England, has attend-ed this novel celebration. It was the present prime minister of

ed this novel celebration. It was the present prime minister of Engländ, in fact, who inaugurated the Browning settlement in 1895. Besides those already mentioned, others of note who have spoken at Browning hall on "the Fourth" have been Professor Gra-ham Taylor of the Chicago university; Professor William McDowell, Justin McCarthy, Hon W. P. Reeves, the late Sir Walter Besant, Henry George, Jr., and many others. Instead of the Fourth of July being an obscure event in a still more obscure section of London, it has begun to assume almost international importance. Mr. Stead is a great be-liever in "miracles," and he would not be surprised to see the Fourth become a regular British holiday in the not distant future.

thousands of children flock to Browning hall to take part in the festivity. They join lustily in singing American hymns, and wave American flags, just as if the Revolutionary war had been a Grimm fairy tale instead of a grim reality. While the Browning hall and settle-ment strongly appeal to Americans, be-ing the only place in Europe where a typical American holiday is celebrated by genuine "foreigners," there are oth-er features connected with the place which have interest in themselves. Browning students make pilgrimages to the Hall to inspect the registry which contains the original entry of the poet's baptism and to see the bust of Brown-ing made by Barrett Browning, the poet's son. Every year members of the Settlement visit Westminster Abbey to lay a wreath on the poet's grave on the anniversary of his death, and public school children in the district compete for "Browning Poem Prizes." The parents of Browning attended York Street chapel—now Browning hall—and there is a well-authenticat-ed story in the neighborhood to the effect that the young poet-to-be was publicly rebuked for going to sleep during a dull sermon at the chapel. REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

Browning Settlement-which is in a "turn over" of more than \$50,000

regarded the affair quite seriously, and even such grave journals as the Times and Morning Post unreservedly praised it. ROPED THEM IN. From "Roping in" the American Am-bassador, Stead next made a descent upon the British Cabinet, and succeeded in getting Mr. Bryce to attend one of the celebrations, and from that time, London's Fourth of July has, so to speak, increased and multiplied. In the driv tale instead of a grim reality. Mr. Stead always has been able to get a rousing speech on "the day we cele-AIMED AT FRATERNITY.

AIMED AT FRATERNITY. From the first it departed radically from the usual "experimental" type of these undertakings. Browning settlers almed at fraternity and "neighborli-ness." As Illustrative of this differ-ence of attitude, a little story might be told. A rich lady, one of the usual type of settlement workers, abruptly called at the house of a Walwerth laborer one afternoon, and, rapping authoritatively at the door, said to the housewife. "Good afternoon; does your husband drink?" "No." said the wo-man angrily, "does yours?" and the door was slammed in the would-be re-former's face. It is owing to this somewhat high-handed attitude that most settlements have come to grief. "P. S. A." TALKS. "P. S. A." TALKS.

#### The first move of the Steads in try

ing to capture the hearts of the Wal-worthians was to give what were known as "P. S. A." meetings-that is, "pleasant Sunday afternoon" talks.

The talks were on living subjects of the day, ranging from sanitation in the home to politics. The women also were encouraged to meet on Tuesdays, and under the direction of Mrs. Stead their interest was stimulated in all subjects connected with the homes of the poor. No conventional religion was exploited; but the main idea was to show the people that they could help themselves. From a religious point of view Mr, Stead takes at times a rather startling attitude. In one of the agitations started by Browning hall in which municipal issues were at stake, civic prayer meetings were held every day, and a huge poster was is-sued with the words: 'If Jesus were a Walworth carpenter, how would He vote next Thursday? Let your con-science make the answer and vote ac-cordingly.'

science make the answer and vote ac-cordingly." SAVINGS BANKS STARTED. From the "P. S. A." meetings, savings banks were started, and the people be-gan "banking" on two cents a week. They now make deposits in their vari-ous saving institutions amounting to more than \$10,000 a year. In addition to these funds, there are what are known as "goose clubs," whereby money is saved in advance-one cent at a time-for the Christmas dinner. There are al-ready 1,600 members of the Goose club who can count on a good square meal, with real goose, for Christmas. There also is a maternity society, a clothing club, cycling club, rambling club, and the latest development is the "travel club."

ing their visits, the "travel club" is usually invited to spend a week in some foreign city; and the only ex-penses they have to meet is their fail-way fare. Even the railway com-panies seem to look with favor on these expeditions, for some big reduc-tions of fares have been obtained. By means of this club the Paris Exhibi-tion was visited and a most enjoyable week spent in France-nt a cost not exceeding \$10.

The advantages of the "travel club" are confined to Walworth workers. Hundreds of outsiders would crowd into these trips; but then the "travel club" would thereby lose one of its unique features—that is, the taking of aboriginal sium dwellers into the heart of foreign lands. It is a pliy that some "chronicler" is not engaged on these excursions to make a book out of the qualit savings and stream out of the quaint sayings and strange comments which the visitors must make on finding themselves suddenly transported from the slum to the pal

#### HOLÍDAY CAMP.

A somewhat similar though more domestic feature of the Browning movement is their holiday camp for men and women. Every year 50 or men and women. Every year 50 or more men and women make trips into the country, spending sometimes sev-eral days on a farm. The men sleep on straw in one barn. The women in another. The day is spent in ram-bling over the hills and having a good time generally. Mrs. Stead takes charge of the women, while Mr. Stead looks after the men. TEMPERANCE HOTELS

#### TEMPERANCE HOTELS

In order to counteract the influence of the "pubs"-or saloons-which in, fest the neighborhood, the men of the of the "pubs"—or saloons—which in-fest the neighborhood, the men of the Settlement have "got together" and subscribed sufficient money to build their own tavern and club house. Here billiard tables and other forms of amusement are provided; meals and temperance drinks are served, and the Browning Tavern has proved itself an excellent counter attraction to the bars and drinking clubs of the district. One of the best features of this institution is a library, consisting almost wholly of books on social problems of the day. This departure is much appreciated by the members of the club, for there is an almost insatiable desire on the part of English workers to acquaint them-selves with economic problems.

#### LEGAL ADVICE GRATIS.

LEGAL ADVICE GRATIS. Another striking element of the Browning Settlement is the "Poor Man's Lawyer." Several distinguished lawyers have given their services free and at certain times each week they attend upon the poor, giving legal ad-vice and counsel. In many cases, they actually bring actions on behalf ef poor people who have not the funds to fight their own cause. Money for these law suits is found from penny sub-scriptions, just as the people raise money for their Christmas dinner. While the men have their tavern and the women their social gatherings, poor children have their tavern at the Browning Hall and choose their "queen," while at Christmas a huge tree assures every poor child a pres-ent.

The assures every poor child a pres-ent. The Browning Hall people have ex-erted a direct influence on several lm. portant government measures. They were among the first to call public at-tention to providing state pensions fe-the aged. Several huge demonstra-tions and deputations to the prime minister were engineered from Brown-ing hall and this year the prime min-ister has fulfilled promises he made at Browning hall when he opened the settlement in 1895. There is no doubt that Mr. Asquith has now promised to provide \$30,000,000-beginning in January next-in order to give half a million British workers over 70 years of age a pension for life of \$1.25 a week. W. B. NORTHROP.

Saltair the ideal place to spend the glorious Fourth.

rious parts of Europe. When the sum of \$10 each has been saved up by 50 or 60 members a tour is arranged. The expenses of this tour never exceed this \$10; and yet the tourists are enabled to "do" various parts of Europe in style.

#### WERE IN UTOPIA.

Last year, for instance, at the invi-tation of Countess Renee de Montmort, 50 women and men from the slums of London spent a whole week at once at the finest chateaux of Normandy. "If was truly a remarkable experience," said Mr. Stead in describing this trip. said Mr. Stead in describing this trip. "We took with us working women who never had been outside their slum cot-tages, and we housed them in truly palatial surroundings placed at our disposal by the countess. Her chateau is one of the great castles of ancient Normandy; and you can imagine the surprise and delight of our workers when they found themselves amid such surroundings. They were lodged in great lofty apartments and slept in beds dating back to mediaeval times. It was a transition into fairyland."

#### TRAVELED IN STYLE.

these funds, there are what are known as "goose clubs," whereby money is saved in advance-one cent at a time-for the Christmas dinner. There are al-ready 1,600 members of the Goose club who can count on a good square meal, with real goose, for Christmas. There also is a maternity society, a clothing club, cycling club, rambling club, and the latest development is the "travel club." By means of the "travel club" the "Working class Wage-Earners of Wal-worth"-or "W. W. W.s."-have been enabled to make extensive tours in va-

# Austrian Kaiser's Kitchen The Birthplace of Banquets

#### Special Correspondence.

TIENNA, June 23 .- In this sixtleth jubilee year of Emperor Francis Joseph's reign, when Vlenna is the festival center of

Europe and visits of foreign sovereigns and princes are the order of the day. the army of court functionaries from the "Obersthofmeister" or court chamberiain, down to the youngest scuttery

maid in the imperial kitchen, are hav-ing a busy time. The kitchen plays a very prominent part, especially here in Austria, where eating and drinking have long been a fine art. For indeed in all culinary matters Vienna has been world re-nowned since the day of Maria Theresa. When that great empress took over howned since the day of Maria Theresa. When that great empress took over the Imperial palace of Schenbrunn from Prince Eugenc of Savoy there were no less than 20 tons of copper cooking utensils in the kitchens. Everything was done on a big scale and the waste of good food was something appalling.

#### ENORMOUS PERQUISITES.

<text>

#### CACHED A CAPON.

CACHED A CAPON. Since then there has been a much sticiter supervision over the leavings ten the imperial table. An odd inci-dent brought this about. Walking one day through the apartments leading from the state banqueting hall to-wards the klichens the emperor no-ticed a peculiar smell. Search was made and behind, or rather in the folds of a costly silk damask curtain were found the fast decaying remains of a fine fat capon which had evidently heen sent from table untouched. The lackey who carried it out thought to the apartment, these it behind the cur-tain. Chance prevented him from fotch-ing it afterwards and hi was left for his imperial master to discover the

trick. That the emperor was fright-fully angry can easily be imagined, and it is a clever footman now who can purloin anything between the dining hall and kitchen.

WHEN FOOD IS CHEAP.

In these days it is seldom that the remains of a banquet amount to any-thing considerable. But it sometimes happens that a court ball or state din-ner may be put off at the last moment through the death of some important through the death of some important personage and then there are moun-tains of comestibles to be disposed of. The court officials and a few privileged persons are permitted to buy anything at a very low figure, and for 40 cents one may get a magnificent salmon or haunch of venison or some other dell-caev

Most of the reforms introduced into Most of the reforms introduced into the service have only been rendered possible by the building of an entire-ly new range of kitchens in the Hof-burg. In Maria Theresa's good old times, cooking was carried on in a much less scientific and systematic manner than now, and with an enor-mous expenditure of human labor. Even until quite recently when there were gala dinners or court balls, a whole detachment of infantry was

EVER WATCHFUL

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you. They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick. John W. West, living at 160 Aa. Tweifth East St. Balt Lake City, Utah. says "Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at the F. J. Hill Drug Co., proved to be a remedy of great merit in removing kidney complaint. I have suffered a great deal from pains in my ioins and back accompanied by a dis-ordered condition of my kidneys. This was especially noticeable at night when I would have to arise many times. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have not had any pains or aches since. I can conscientiously recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others suffering from kidney trouble." For sale by all dealers. Frice 50

brought into the palace to carry the dishes from the kitchens to the state apartments. Specially constructed wooden tray receptacles were used for five hours. The Olio is then fin-ished. It is put aside to cool so that all the fat forming a crust on the top for this purpose. But now all that has been stopped. The new kitchens are immediately under the state apart-ments and a service of electric cle-vators conveys the dishes right from dishes from the kitchens to the state apartments. Specially constructed wooden tray receptacles were used for this purpose. But now all that has been stopped. The new kitchens are immediately under the state apart-ments and a service of electric ele-vators conveys the dishes right from the kitchen to the ante-rooms of the banqueting hall.

### SPLENDID KITCHENS.

SPLENDID KITCHENS. These new kitchens are unequalled in Europe for convenience and equip-ment, and no expense was spared in their fitting. Especially interesting is the emperor's private kitchen, or as it is called in German, "mundkuche," which means literally, "mouth kitch-en," where all the food for his maj-esty's own table is prepared. Here all the cooks know exactly what are the special tastes of the monarch, and, as these are extremely simple, they do not require any elaborate cooking. In fact, the emperor's tastess are al-most what the Viennese call "burger-liche." that is to say, belonging to the middle classes, A good strengthen-ing soup, a nice tender, julicy slice of boiled fresh beef, with vegetables and one glass of beer, he will eat with rel-ish" a second dish and even sweets, he disdairs and whenever they are sent to the table, they always come back untasted.

back untasted.

WHERE MENUS ORIGINATE.

Next to the "mundkuche" are the pastry and confectionery kitchens, which play an important part in Vie-ennese cookery. When the Crown Princess Stephanie and her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth were liv-ing in the Hofburg, the cooks had always to prepare some special deli-cacles in cakes and sweets for the af-terngon coffee, but these are no longer required. Next is the great "court" or "festival" kitchen with its immense roasting splits and six great stoves of the latest design. Here fine menus for gala dinners of 200 guests are prepar-ed and for another 200 equeries and gentlemen-in-waiting who dine at the so-called "Marshall's table." Here also the cooking is done for the court balls, when the guests number from 2,000 to 3,000. Another particularly interesting Next to the "mundkuche" are the

2,000 to 3,000. Another particularly interesting kitchen is the "Olio" one, where a specially strengthening soup is pre-pared which is much appreciated to-wards the end of a court ball as a kind of "brace-up" for the cotiliion. Usually 200 quarts are made and, as the process as well as the ingredients ure somewhat elaborate, it is easy to see why a separate kitchen is neces-ary for it.

### OLIO SOUP,

OLIO SOUP, Here is the recipe which has never been made public before, but always kept as ascrete of the Hofburg kitch-en. 'Olio soup—Take seven pounds of beef and six pounds of yeal and cut them into small pieces; lay side by side in a deep pan and upon this a time into small pieces; lay side by side in a deep pan and upon this a time is upon the pan is placed in the over the whole is poured just one pint of water. The pan is placed in the over and allowed to stand for two hours. Then the pan is filled half full with water and allowed to hold genity, the setum being taken of continually. After two hours more add a half leg of mitton, half a hare or rabbit, two old ebickens, two old particidges, all cut up, besides celery, pareley roots, cab-bage, turnips and carrois, also cut in slices. Then the pan is filled to the

#### VAST STORE ROOMS. Scarcely less interesting are the store

VAST STORE ROOMS. Scarcely less interesting are the store rooms where the gold and silver plate and not less precious stores or porcelain and china service are jealously guarded. Of the rare and now quite unobtainable "Alt Wien" or old Vienna china, the Hofburg hus vast stores. There are plles of dishes of all sorts and shapes and mountains of plates, of lnestimable value. And of silver there seems to be no end. And then in a specially built strong room is kept the famous gold service, used only on great occasions such as the visits of foreign sovereigns and princes or the marriage of a promi-nent archduke or duchess. Originally this service was made for eighty guests, causing much perplexity to the court officials whenever that number was ex-ceeded, which happened frequently. In such cases some of the old Vienna service was used specially for courses which were accompanied with any sharp sauces not specially good for gold plates. But some time ago at a stifting of high personages it was decided to add one hundred gold plates to the ex-isting service, of exactly the stime par-tern and size. Each plate weighs pre-clesly two and a quarter pounds, and costs for the metal alone \$400, to which must be added another \$40 for the mak-



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GLASS AND PORCELAIN. And besides all this precious store of gold, silver and china, there are closets filled with magnificent porcelain and Venetian glass for table decoration which are never used. There are chests and cupboards, too, full of the most beautiful linen embroidered and with costly lace insertions and intricate de-signs. Much of this, too, is never used, the emperor insisting that only the sim-plest white damask cloth with narfow borders be placed upon the state dining tables. At the great dinner given a few days ago in honor of the German kalser and the general federal princes the table was covered with a cloth over 50 yarde ion all woven in one place and embroidered with the imperial arms. For in matters of decoration as well as in food. Francis Joseph prefers simpli-city and good taste, only demanding that everything shall be the best pro-curable.

## JAMES SPENCER.

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#### TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE

The Eclair tells a blood-curdling ser pent story, the scene of which was the Island of Martinique, and the dramatis cersonae. Sergeant Legrand and Pri-tate Durand and the snake—a deadly ance head

personae. Sergeant Legrand and Pri-tate Durand and the snake-a deadly ince head. The soldier had been punished with a night in the cells for some trivial offense, but as the night was very hot, the sergeant had left the door open in the morning, at 5 o'clock, Legrand went to wake his prisoner, and to his borror beheld a lance-head snake colled und fast asleep on the man's breast. The sergeant did not lose his presence of mind. He stole holselessly uway with a bowl of milk at the entrance of mind. He stole holselessly uway built a bowl of milk and a tin whistle, the bowl of milk and a tin whistle, the bowl of milk and a tin whistle, the bowl of milk and her the serpent, which was a six-foot specime, awoka, which was a six-foot specime, awoka, the bowl; but it had no sooner buried to head in its beloved drink than ten the soldier Durand, who was in a woon, was taken to hospital, where he als for many days on the yerge of madness. He finally recovered, and the how to buris, not during to no agony for hours, not during to no agony for hours, not during to no agony to hours, not during to no agony to hours, not during to no agony to hours, not during to the only trace of his terrible experi-tion only trace of his terrible experi-tion only trace of his terrible experi-nee, adds the Ecliar, is that his hair is now snow-white.—London Leader.

# Buried Alive, Red Tape Prevents Peasants' Rescue

Special Correspondence.

TIENNA, June 20 .- Tymko Novak, a Galician peasant, who owned a small farm in the village of Mackowica in Austria lived through the greatest tragedy of his life after his funeral, thanks to the criminal carelessness and stupidity of three people.

Tymko, an elderly man, died in his cottage home and was buried in the neighboring churchyard with all the pomp and ceremony so dear to the Slavonic mind. His family and friends, Slavonic mind. His family and friends, having shed their tears over him, went home. Only the grave-digger remained and he hurried to fill up the grave be-fore night-fall. Suddenly he was hor-riefid to hear a dull sound come from the earth he had just thrown in. It stopped, and thinking his nerves were getting the better of his reason, he went on with his work. Again the noise began, and this time he felt sure that it sounded as if the dead man's soul were trying to get out of the cof-fin. TOO SCARED TO ACT.

TOO SCARED TO ACT.

Instead of uncovering the earth and opening the coffin, he gave a shrick of fear. threw down his spade and what he was to do. Unhappily, the head of the village-a man named Kusek-was as stupid as the grave-digger. All the advice he could give was, "Nobody is allowed to open a rave except by special permission of the gendarmes and ask them for their per-mission. But our friend Tymko No-vak must have committed a great sin if his soul cannot rest quietly in that coffin." FRUITLESS HUNT. It seems incredible that all this hap-Instead of uncovering the earth and Instead of uncovering the earth and opening the coffin, he gave a shrick of fear, threw down his spade and ran to the head of the village to ask what he was to do. Unhappily, the head of the village—a man named Kusek—was as stupid as the grave-digger. All the advice he could give was, "Nobody is allowed to open a grave except by special permission of the gendarmes. You must go to the gendarmes and ask them for their per-mission. But our friend Tymko No-vak must have committed a great sin if his soul cannot rest quietly in that coffin." FRUITLESS HUNT.

pened only a few miles from Vienna. The grave-digger took Kusek's ad-vice and set out to the gendarmes' station, which lay a mile or so dis-tant in the next village. By this time it was durk and the grave-dis-ger hurried on, thinking he was being pursued by poor Tymko's soul, which had got out of the coffin. By the inn he met an excise man, Jan Wen-ger, and told him the story. Wenger, without waiting to hear the theory of Tymko's soul, pulled him along and hurrying to the cemelery, began to uncover the grave as fast as he could.

#### HORRIBLE SIGHT.

HORRIBLE SIGHT. When they finally got the coffin up and opened it, a terrible sight met their eyes. The corpse now lay on one side. The left arm, instead of being crossed with the right over the breast, was under the head. The face was distorted with the agony of this terrible death; the whole of the clothing was torn into shreds, the flesh bruised and cut from the un-fortunate man's efforts to get out of this living grave.

THIRTY MINUTES TOO LATE.

All efforts to restore any signs of fe were now in vain. The doctors

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