

The fact (knowing the force of public opinion) in these days of advertising is open to natural suspicion.

SECRET EVENING NEWS.

Job said: "The one truth words as the palate tastes meat." And in these days of printing, and of advertising, the word "eyes" may be substituted for "ear."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

ENGLISH ACCENT FOR AMERICANS.

If they Would But Cultivate It They Would Escape Exorbitant Charges.

INGENUOUS WOMAN'S SCHEME

James A. Van Allen Will Charge Visitors Twenty-five Cents Each for Trip to His Estate.

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Americans in large numbers are now flocking hither, most of them firmly convinced that America is the best land on earth to live in and proud of the fact that they have neglected no opportunity of arousing the envy of less favored folk by proclaiming their nationality. Far be it from me to deny such patriotism. I merely point out here that though most of them may be in blissful ignorance of the fact they have had to pay a heavy tax for it. Those who cater to the varying public in these islands discriminate against the natives, and that chance is found not at the large hotels and places of entertainment where all charges are fixed by printed schedules, but at the smaller shops and at the country inns which sight-seeing Americans delight in patronizing when they leave London and fare forth in search of novelty and adventure. There are almost invariably charged more than English visitors—not infrequently double as much—and subjected to all sorts of humiliations in the shape of "extra" for lights, attendance, etc. It is the price they pay for being spotted as Americans. Doubtless there are some who consider it worth it and continue to pay it ungrudgingly. But to those who object to being fleeced in this fashion I would point out that they can escape it by temporarily suppressing their exuberant patriotism and cultivating a few peculiarities of English speech, manners and deportment. People of such rare adaptability are rare Americans, but easily acquire sufficient mastery of these things to deceive rural bores and tradesmen, and for the rest they need avoid talking too much. I have known Americans who have "done" England on this system and have been surprised how much further they have been able to make their money go. A little preliminary training is of course desirable. There is an enterprising American woman, for several years a resident of London, who undertakes to supply that. Putting herself down on her own resources through an unfortunate investment, she has hit upon this ingenious method of earning a livelihood. She sits in a half a dozen lessons she can put sufficient English into the mouths of her pupils, of both sexes, to answer the purpose. And they can easily rid themselves of it when they no longer have any use for it.

EXPATIATED AMERICAN.

James Van A. Allen, the expatriated American millionaire has taken a hint from Duke of Westminster who has for some time past charged all tourists or excursionists who desire to explore Eaton Hall and spend a day among the beautiful scenery on his Cheshire estate, 12 cents a head. So great has been the influx of tourists to Eaton Hall, Mr. Van Allen's large place in Northamptonshire, during the past summer, commencing with January 1st next, proposes to follow the duke's example and charge 25 cents a head. The conditions slightly changed. The income derived from the duke's visitors is divided among local charities. Mr. Van Allen will charge a maximum of 25 cents to all visitors from abroad and only 12 cents to those who come from the county of Northamptonshire. On the grounds will be free on Mondays and Tuesdays. He will allow fishing and he will also allow the use of the grounds for the purpose of the local charities. There is an enterprising American woman, for several years a resident of London, who undertakes to supply that. Putting herself down on her own resources through an unfortunate investment, she has hit upon this ingenious method of earning a livelihood. She sits in a half a dozen lessons she can put sufficient English into the mouths of her pupils, of both sexes, to answer the purpose. And they can easily rid themselves of it when they no longer have any use for it.

"REGGIE" RONALD.

The announcement that "Reggie" Ronald, the best known American woman in English society, is going to marry an American girl has caused something of a stir among the English. Reggie is the title of the West End club where, when his graceful dancing used to attract the attention of every Englishman, he was a popular figure. "Reggie" was a conspicuous figure at society functions and he was a popular figure at society functions. Reggie is the title of the West End club where, when his graceful dancing used to attract the attention of every Englishman, he was a popular figure. Reggie is the title of the West End club where, when his graceful dancing used to attract the attention of every Englishman, he was a popular figure.

THE GANDER WAS LOOSE.

They were riding along Grand avenue in an old-fashioned carriage drawn by a span of mules, bound for the city market. It was evident that they had not been in the city many times before, and the slightest of them as new to the city. They were a little shy. The man at the reins had just spent several minutes coaxing the mules past one of those new red automobiles, which were a novelty to the old-fashioned carriage. "Whoa!" said the man, pulling in the reins and handing the lines to his wife. "What's the matter?" she asked. "Why, that old gander has got out of the coop and started squawking down the street."—Kansas City Times.

American Girl Saves a Rich Nobleman.

Wealthy Hungarian Who Comes From One of the Oldest and Proudest of European Families—His Rescuer the Daughter of a Street Peddler and the Granddaughter of a Grave Digger—A Case of Love.

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The hero of this romance is Count Sigmund Zendovsky, aged 23, heir to one of the foremost aristocratic positions in Hungary. The wonderful doings of his warlike ancestors were first chronicled by the monks of the eleventh century, and ever since that remote period the Zendovsky family has occupied a prominent place in Hungarian history. During the latter part of the fifteenth century, Count Sigmund's great-grandfather, who ruled as independent sovereign, performed deeds of valor in 1526. During the intervening 300 years every one of his male ancestors has married a woman of noble blood, so that his descent is perhaps the purest in Europe. The Zendovsky family possesses vast estates in Transylvania and in the remote northeastern provinces of Hungary which yield an annual revenue of many thousands of dollars. Their three ancestral castles, one situated in Transylvania, another high up among the Carpathian Mountains, and a third in Croatia, are among the oldest mediaeval buildings in existence in Europe. They are filled with portraits of dozens of bygone members of the family, with the arms and armor worn by the Zendovskys warriors all through the ages and with many other priceless treasures of personal and historic value.

Amid this historic environment the Zendovsky family has taken an exceptional pride in the maintenance of the family traditions and of many relics of other ages. Life on their estates is carried on in the old feudal style, and the head of the family exacts from his retainers those marks of respect which were usually reserved for royalty. Above everything else it has become a point of honor in the family to maintain the purity of the blood created by nine centuries of aristocracy. At the age of 18 he was sent to the University of Budapest, and at the expiration of his three years' period of study, he was recalled home to undergo a course of training in the administration of the ancestral estates. It was in the vicinity of his father's estate of Kemetecse, on the borders of Transylvania, that he met the heroine of this romance, Miss Irene Nanson.

A greater contrast than that between Count Sigmund Zendovsky and Miss Irene Nanson can hardly be conceived. Miss Nanson's parents were Galician Jews, who emigrated to America. Her father began life as a street peddler and her mother was the daughter of a gravedigger. Her parents settled in New York and Miss Nanson was born in Hoboken, 25 years ago. Her father never rose higher than to be a petty storekeeper. She, however, was a pushing and ambitious girl and neglected no opportunity of educating herself for a higher sphere of activity.

She was the only child, and after her parents' death, two or three years ago, there were no ties to bind her to America, so she came over to Europe to earn her living as an English governess.

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Count Sigmund fully appreciated this consideration and began to plan the result of her incarcerated lover. She went about it in a highly romantic way. She journeyed down to the Carpathians, disguised herself as a peasant woman and took up her quarters in the house of the retainers who had communicated with her. It appeared impossible for Count Sigmund to escape by way of the staircase, because various doors which were long barred and bolted would have to be passed, and he could never emerge from the castle without being captured. Accordingly Miss Nanson, acting on knowledge derived from various advice sent through the friendly retainers first of all the inmates of the castle, which could loosen the bars which secured his window. Subsequently she sent a long rope of the strongest lightest material. These preparations took a fortnight altogether, for the rope had to be purchased and obtained from Budapest.

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They are now in Budapest and the count is endeavoring to overcome the new legal objection to his marriage raised by his father, which makes it doubtful whether the wedding can be solemnized in Hungary. It appears that Count Sigmund, senior, has advanced a claim on the basis of ancient records that his son cannot marry without his consent, and if his claim be legally sustained the wedding cannot take place in the country. In this case the young couple are determined to proceed to some other country, where no such obstacle can be raised. Meanwhile they are taking great precautions to prevent a repetition of the act of violence which led to the count's capture and abduction.

Count Sigmund was well treated, and his father supplied him with an abundance of all the luxuries in life, but he was informed that his father intended to keep him a prisoner until he fulfilled

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