

announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys, to Mr. Andy Trane, the marriage to take place Aug. 1.

Mr. Don V. Harwood of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Harwood.

EUREKA.

Mrs. Jere Driscoll went to Salt Lake last Saturday to be absent for a few months.

Miss Eva Peterson came up from Provo last Saturday evening and is having a visit with Miss Retta Lovell.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Larson and grand-daughter of Murray, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bird at Tintic Junction this week.

Alex McAnley has returned to camp after several months' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Con J. Hannifin and Maud C. E. Hulsh returned Sunday evening after an outing at the Mt. Nebo reservoir.

James Gately returned last Friday from a three weeks' trip back to his old home in Michigan.

Ralph Kellor, manager of the Tintic Development company, has moved his family from Provo to Eureka.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thurgood returned to their home in Provo Monday morning after a visit in Eureka with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thurgood.

Mrs. Kligon and daughter, Miss Frances, of Nephi, were Eureka visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCune were called to Nephi Thursday by the death of a sister of Mrs. McCune.

Mr. and Mrs. Parley Beck of Lehi have concluded a visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. Duncombe.

W. C. Clark and wife, who are living at the Winklow mine in West Tintic, were in Eureka for a few days this week, the guests of Mrs. James Chinn.

Mrs. Frank McHatten and daughter, Miss Winnie, returned on Tuesday evening from Payson, where they spent a 10 days' visit with the former's daughter, A. G. Guthrie.

Mrs. Eva Van Tromp left Tuesday for Janesville, O., in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her father.

Miss Mattie Durfee returned to Eureka Tuesday evening after a few days' visit at Provo.

Dr. Pfouts spent last Saturday and Sunday at Payson.

Mrs. Edward Pike entertained the members of the Carnation club at her home Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Emberton and son, Noah, left Thursday for Teton basin, Ida., where they will spend a month visiting with the mother of Mrs. Emberton.

BEESEY'S MUSIC SALE.

Choice music 1/2 price, a week only.

Saltair bicycle races, 10c admission.

SUMMER TIME—THE HIT.

Beeley Music Co. Annual Sale, all next week.

In Women's World.

Much of the enjoyment of the vacation, no matter where it is spent, depends upon having suitable attire, says a writer in the July Delinquent.

The girl who is going away should not take her whole wardrobe, but only as many clothes as she really needs. For the mountain or seaside resorts, three muslin dresses, not too elaborate, half a dozen pretty white short-sleeved, a linen walking suit, and a tailored suit should prove sufficient, with both high and low shoes, and tennis and dancing slippers.

Country or camp life, on the other hand, requires nothing but the most serviceable of clothes, and as few clothes as it is possible to get along with.

Then there are the traveling accessories that count for so much. The traveling-bag fitted out with all the necessary toilet articles is no longer a fad. It has become indispensable to a traveler's comfort. It does away with the worry of remembering little things, such as tooth brushes, mirrors and the small things which are easily left behind in the rush of getting off. One of the most attractive of these types of bags is the English overnight bag, which has a great extension when the place of the once popular and always clumsy suit case. The latter, however, is shown in many attractive lightweight models which may be purchased at a few dollars, while the overnight bags are much more expensive.

There are other things, too, which the girl who is trying to get the most out of her vacation should have before leaving home. She must visit well in advance regarding rooms and rates. She must select a train that will bring her to her destination by daylight.

Then in regard to the question of sleeping cars. When reserving berths be sure those in the middle of the car. They are really the safest as well as the most comfortable.

Do not use the white robe of peaceful home repose on the sleeper. Have a kimono of black crepe or surah silk or even saten. Before going to bed go to the dressing room to undress.

Getting back to the made-up berth at one end of the rack should be placed the waist, over the pillows; at the other end, the underlinen and corsets; next, comb, brush, handglass and towel are put in the hammock which hangs across the windows, or they may be left in the hand bag. Hairpins and button hooks are wrapped up in a handkerchief and added. The skirt should be pinned by the hand to the long curtain over the opening, thus hanging straight down and avoiding creases.

Here is an unusually interesting experience, told by a western girl with grit and business acumen. All girls should read and remember her first statement. She says:

"In all my policy, I have been to find something that people wish done and then to do it for them as well as possible; rather than to do something to someone who does not wish it, and to be told that I am selling something I am not. The thing of which I am proudest, because it is my own invention, is my trunk business. At Christmas and in June I get orders for the girls' trunks, acting as expressman, seeing that the trunks are at the proper railway stations on time. I make my contracts with reliable express companies. If the trunks are not at the right stations on time, the express company forfeits a certain sum. I see that each trunk is tagged, loaded and I settle with the company, receiving from 20 per cent of the express charges. I make \$8 or \$10 each time the trunks are sent out."

What will the women say to the assertion recently made by John Burns, president of the British local government board, that the "servant problem" arises so much from the scarcity of good servants, as from the incompetency of present day mistresses to manage their help? Whether the charge is true or not, a girl without training for the work will



ALL READY FOR A DIP IN OLD OCEAN.

It is difficult to run her house and direct her servants as her husband is really the ideal cook for warm weather. It is so light that its weight is negligible, and yet is warm enough to give it a real purpose, inasmuch as it is the only kind of a thin frock that is not silk and which can be used for the laundry. It may be simple as you like, especially this summer, when good lines count for so much, if it is the best of its kind, satisfies the feminine exquisite.

The crepe de Chine coat is the inseparable accompaniment of the lingerie frock. What a sensible idea it is! If the weather is sultry the woman is cool in her thin frock. If a treacherous little breeze springs up, her sudden drop in the temperature, her outer wrap affords her a welcome protection. In either case her ensemble is much fresher and smarter than the heavy skirt and separate blouse and coat.

The crepe de Chine coat, now that

its excellences are appreciated, is becoming more popular every year. It is really the ideal coat for warm weather. It is so light that its weight is negligible, and yet is warm enough to give it a real purpose, inasmuch as it is the only kind of a thin frock that is not silk and which can be used for the laundry. It may be simple as you like, especially this summer, when good lines count for so much, if it is the best of its kind, satisfies the feminine exquisite.

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AS SEEN BY A SALT LAKE WOMAN

UT away your bric-a-brac, your smaller pictures, and your portieres, and all superfluous hangings, and you have no idea how cool and restful your home will suddenly become; and if you are so unfortunate as to be the owner of plush furniture, especially red, cover it with cool-colored cotton stuff, and you will fairly shiver.

A lady entered the home of a friend one day this past week, and for a moment felt she had entered a region wet and frigid after the heat of the street. The carpets had been removed for the summer, and the floors, without a streak of paint or stain, had been scrubbed to a creamy whiteness, upon which reposed a few old-fashioned rag rugs. The walls, done in soft green, had been relieved of all superfluous pictures and things, while a few restful mountain meadow and river scenes remained. The upholstered furniture had lost its warmth in cotton coverings of green and white. The mantels and stands were absolutely bare, while doors and arched windows were clear of all dust-catching hangings. The whole effect was delightful, and one felt as though one had entered the woods.

In another home, the walls were so littered, and the house so cluttered with "a tyranny of things" of silver, gold, and indifferently costly breakables, as well as cheap, heavy draperies, and rugs oriental and Navajo—that, notwithstanding it was one of our hottest days, the street seemed cool after this indoor-laden home, with every room choking and gasping, and representing a booth at a fair.

There is a rich and restful lot of paintings on exhibition in this town just now—the William Morris collection. Go there and rest today, mind and soul. Go and gaze at "Solitude" if you like, and while you gaze you will rest and cool off, and invite your soul. There are river, ocean, mountain and woodland scenes; and a scene in a dark, dark forest, by one of our artists, by the way—any one of which will refresh you and make you forget the heat of the street, and cause you to feel that nature is a good, kind, comforting mother at all seasons.

Monday was a great and wonderful bargain day, as well as a very warm one. Women were flying hither and yon, in quest of the thing they needed, never stopping for a moment to catch up with themselves, and rest their tired eyes, and brains, and feet, in the midst of these pictures which they passed and repassed repeatedly. No new to much as a glance. With green fields and pastures new so near, too. What a pity!

I went to a bargain sale To buy a simple vest; But found when there, The customers had left.

I quickly dried my tears, And found my recompense— A thing divine, At forty-nine, Marked down from fifty cents.

Bicycle races, 10c admission, Saltair.

Traditions Which Still Hold Icelandic People Firm in Faith

"Alfather he is called in our language, but in Old Agard he had 12 names. He lives from everlasting, and governs all things, both great and small. He made the heaven and the earth, together with all things therein. And what is of most importance, he made the man, and gave him spirit, which shall live forever, and never perish, although the body be turned to dust, or else burned for ashes. All who are good and virtuous shall be

with the Alfather, throughout all eternity."—Younger Zdda.

THE above quotation is from the Younger or Snorra Zdda, and contains the Icelandic heathen ancestors' idea regarding the Supreme Ruler, or Creator, whichever one wishes to apply to the Alfather, Odinn, who was to them about the same as

our heavenly Father is to us, and our fellow Christians. He was not a god of war and conquest, but rather of peaceful prosperity, and protection.

THE ICELANDER.

Everything goes to show that they were peace-loving and industrious people. In Snorra Stursson's "Heimskringla," it is frequently and unmistakably shown, that agriculture was their main industry, occasionally augmented by fishing and hunting; but as a people they did not resort to the appeal to arms, neither for maintenance, nor for existence. Even Tior, their god of war and thunder, is seldom alluded to, as exercising his military power, nor showing his irresistibly chivalry, except in the defense of the home and family, the very opposite of the Romans. Rome relied on war and plunder for existence, but the Goths—the term Goths applied to all barbarians, and barbarism applied to all who did not know the Roman manners, nor speak the Roman language—relied for their existence on productive sciences, and as a consequence, both parties reaped what they sowed, the Romans' destruction, and the Goths' growth and stability. While Rome was heathen, it was a barbarian people, making it universal, or all the world's language, and thereby paved the way for Rome becoming the queen of the world, all those who were ignorant in Latin were contempt, and the grossest kind of abuse, and consequently, though in the early times barbarian, the Roman manner, not speak the Latin language, down towards the tenth century, and that even to a great extent yet, the term "barbarianism" is supposed to signify that every man in the northern part of Europe was composed of people wholly uncultured, who were both cruel and continual savages, of the most inhuman and fiendish character.

THE DARK AGES.

After martial-Christianity, came the so-called educating Christianity, which, as is well known, resulted in the also disastrous historical period, known as "the dark age." During this time the education of the people was altogether in the hands of the clergy. And one of the chief aspirations of the Roman church being to have all literature and instructions given out in Latin, and thereby making it universal, or all the world's language, and thereby paved the way for Rome becoming the queen of the world, all those who were ignorant in Latin were contempt, and the grossest kind of abuse, and consequently, though in the early times barbarian, the Roman manner, not speak the Latin language, down towards the tenth century, and that even to a great extent yet, the term "barbarianism" is supposed to signify that every man in the northern part of Europe was composed of people wholly uncultured, who were both cruel and continual savages, of the most inhuman and fiendish character.

WEIGHT OF EDUCATION.

At the same time it came into vogue that those who were educated were regarded as vastly superior to those who were not, at the same time education was not, at the same time education of a certain class of people who reaped the benefits of all the offices. For as those who were not learned in Latin were not regarded as fit to fill any office of importance, so were those who were regarded too sacred to do any hard work.

That previous to the Christian era, and may be considerably later, the ancestors of the modern Teutons, Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, and the Celtic races, were all one people, there is but little reason to doubt, and everything goes to show that they were thrifty, intelligent, and industrious people, and of high moral character. To show this I quote Percy's translations of the Antiquary, where he says, "where he saw the Antiquary and the Teutons and other kindred people:

THE EXODUS NORTHWARD.

"When the people of the north migrated into the southern parts of Europe, they carried along with them their laws of chastity, and reserve, which excited universal surprise. Salvia, a priest of Marselles, in the fifth century, exclaims: 'Let us blush,' says he, and be covered with confusion which ought to produce salutary effects. Wherever the Goths became masters, we see no longer any disorders, except amongst the old inhabitants. Our manners are reformed under the dominion of vandals. Behold an incredible event! an unheard-of prodigy! Barbarians have by the severity of their discipline rendered chaste the Romans themselves; and the Goths have purified those places which others had defiled by their debaucheries. A cruel nation, adds he, but worthy to be admired for their continence."

BELIEF OF THE GOTHS.

In connection with the spirit of man who was never to perish, the Goths believed in a hereafter, when the eternal universe would be divided into nine apartments, or worlds, of which the universe, supposed to consist of three general stories, the literal translation of which is the following. First, "The Upper Homes." The uppermost apartment of which was the abode of the Alfather, termed Valhall, or the Palace of the Elect. It is there that the goddess Freyja (from whom Friday is called), reunited in an eternal wedlock all who had been married, and been faithful to their marriage covenants, while the other two apartments were set apart for to be the dwelling places of those who had been good and virtuous, one of the apartments for each sex.

I have not been able to find out what classes of beings were to occupy the five different divisions from between the eighth and ninth worlds, but apparently they were to be occupied by those who were worthy of less happiness than those who were to occupy the three uppermost worlds. These were growing less until the ninth world is reached, where those are who have either committed perjury, murder, or defiled another man's wife. In some places it is said that those who endeavor to lead any woman astray, or took any liberty with a woman who was not his wife, was to endure the torments of Nifheim, or the ninth world, through all eternity. It appears that all but those had some hopes in the life to come; but those who were guilty of any of the crimes just mentioned, had no hope whatever. All of which shows that good morals, and sexual purity, must have been prominent among our ancestors, previous to the Roman influence.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

As the judicial law less than the legal systems established in Iceland during the latter part of the ninth century must have been similar to those of all northern Europe at that time, and no one knows how long previously, we can with perfect confidence take examples from there as to the manner in which the dignity of their ancestors the Icelanders never completely surrendered their inherent rights to the Roman agents. They always allowed their clerical men to have housekeepers, with whom they might raise sons and daughters, who were the legal heirs of their fathers, just as children born in wedlock. They also made it a law that the clergy should always preach in the Icelandic language. Records of events and actual historical works, together with religious writings, were all in that language, due to which that tongue has been so wonderfully preserved, as the Icelanders of the present time understand perfectly what was written from eight to ten hundred years ago. Consequently Iceland, which never has had 100,000 inhabitants at one time, possesses a beautiful and important classical language. A language which may justly be regarded the Greek of the north. They are credited to by Rudolf Keyser, Thomas Carlyle, and others of like literary eminence.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Iceland was settled completely dur-

ing the 60 years between A. D. 870 and 930, and it was that latter year that the national parliament, was established; but previous to that, the whole of the country had been divided into four judicial districts known as Northern district, Western district, Southern district, and Eastern district. Each of those were again subdivided into what may be termed shires, or counties. In three of these there were three chiefs in each, but in the Northern one there were four. In each one of the chiefdoms was a place for judicial meetings, and a jury of from five to twelve appointed to administer justice. Next to those of old every year, or at fortnightly intervals, a court was held, which some think consisted of 36 members; but I am inclined to regard the number to have been 12 only, or may be not more than nine. The national parliament met every year in the month of June, and was in session for 14 days. There was the law-yard, consisting of 14 members, i. e., the 48 chiefs, each assisted by ten counsellors. Besides the president, who was elected by those who had seats in the body legislative, it was his duty to preside, and to recite to the members at the beginning of parliament the rules of order for the year, and all the principal laws during every three years, or one-third of the laws that were in force every year. Every law passed was to be adopted unanimously. At this place also and during the sitting of the parliament, all cases where the parties thereto did not belong to or reside in the same judicial quarter, were tried by the jury for the quarter where the defendant belonged to. I think this court consisted of 48 members, 12 from each quarter, and that certain days were set apart to sit upon the cases belonging to this or that judicial district. It was not until in A. D. 1004 that the fifth, or court of last resort, was established. That court consisted of 48 members, but 36 only could act, the law providing that each party to the case—so as to prevent all partiality—should count six members out. If the plaintiff did not count any out, then the defendant was to count

the whole 12, otherwise the case was to be lost. Apparently the chiefs appointed the members of the various courts, but never served in the capacity of jurors themselves; but they composed the lawmaking body of the commonwealth.

RULES OF LIFE.

The following condensation of the Gothic rules of life, as set forth in the Icelandic Eddas, the oldest Scandinavian linguistic monuments, has been made by Prof. Keyser:

1. The recognition of the depravity of human nature, which calls for a struggle against our natural desires, and forbearance toward the weakness of others.
2. Courage and faith both to bear the hard decrees of the fates, and to fight against enemies.
3. The struggle for independence in life with regard to knowledge as well as fortune; an independence which should therefore be earned by love of learning and industry.
4. A strict adherence to oaths and promises.
5. Candor and fidelity as well as foresight in love; devotion to the tried friend, but dissimulation toward the false and war to the death against the implacable enemy.
6. Respect for old age.
7. Hospitality, liberality, and charity to the poor.
8. A prudent foresight in word and deed.
9. Temperance, not only in the gratifications of the senses, but also in the exercise of power.
10. Contentment and cheerfulness.
11. Modesty and politeness in intercourse.
12. Desire to win the good will of our fellow men, especially to surround ourselves with a steadfast circle of devoted kinsmen and faithful friends.

In conclusion, or to conclude with, I wish to call the attention of my readers to this most important fact, that those men and women who have been so maliciously misrepresented during more than 1,000 years past are our ancestors, our forefathers, and our

foremothers, in whom we really live and move, and have our being. Men and women, to whom we virtually owe our being, and without whom we could not have had an existence; while the Romans, whom we much applaud were their sanguinary enemies, and it is to please the voluntary testimony of those merciless life-destroying desperadoes that we do still both in our public schools, universities, and colleges train the rising generations to regard with contempt, while it is our duty to teach them to honor those whom it is only just and reasonable that we should look to in contempt. Let us also consider that it is the Great Jehovah Himself who threatens to destroy the world if the children fail to turn their hearts to their fathers, and consequently, so long as we neglect doing that, we have no right to expect the heavenly Father to aid in the present peace-making movement, by adding His blessing thereto.

JOHN THORGERSON, Thistle, Utah, May 13, 1908.

THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ, 12 1/2c all the week. Beeley Music Co. Sale.

Bicycle races, 10c admission, Saltair.

Saltair bicycle races, 10c admission.

ONLY \$1.00.

To Ogden and return Sunday, July 12th, via Oregon Short Line. Trains at 7:10 and 9:30 a. m., and 12:35, 1:00 and 4:00 p. m. Returning, leave Ogden 2:55, 5:15, 5:45 and 8:10 p. m.

Bicycle races, 10c admission, Saltair.

BREAD MUST BE PURE

The Royal Milk loaf, bearing our crown label, is made of pure milk which gives it that delicate cream and flavor. Ask your dealer. ROYAL BAKING CO.

CAN YOU GUESS IT?

O demonstrate once more the superiority of the "Alaska" refrigerators over all other refrigerators

on the market, we shall place Monday morning, July 13, at 8 o'clock sharp a 100 pound block of ice in an "Alaska" Refrigerator in our window—and now offer the following prizes to those submitting the nearest estimates as to the exact minute, hour and day on which the ice will have entirely melted.

For the nearest estimate,

A \$20.00 "Alaska" Refrigerator.

For the second nearest estimate,

\$15.00 Credit to apply on a purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$30.00 or over.

For the third nearest estimate,

\$10.00 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$25.00 or over.

For the fourth nearest estimate,

\$7.50 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$22.00 or over.

For the fifth nearest estimate,

\$5.00 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$20.00 or over.

For the sixth nearest estimate,

\$2.50 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$17.00 or over.

In making your estimate remember:

The "Alaska" Refrigerator is lined with pebbled charcoal, on both sides of which are two thicknesses of heavy sheathing—thus making the insulation perfect.

The ice chest is lined with heavy gauge of galvanized steel and is absolutely waterproof.

The air tight chamber keeps the ice longer than any other refrigerator on the market.

A large thermometer will be displayed in the window.

Base your calculation on the size of the ice—the temperature of the air—the unequalled ice preserving qualities of the "Alaska" Refrigerator.

Every person may submit one estimate ONLY. No estimate will be received after 12 o'clock Tuesday July 13th.

Estimates sent by mail must bear stamp no later than above stated hour.

Special slips on which to write your estimate will be provided on the main floor of our store.

Mailed estimates should be addressed to "Alaska" Refrigerator Department Dinwoodey Furniture Co. Salt Lake.

Come in Monday and See the Wonderfully Interesting Demonstration of the "Alaska" Refrigerator.

See that Your Estimate is Placed in the Large Receptacle on our Main Floor.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.