

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

DECEMBER 23.
 1777—Alexander I of Russia born; died Dec. 1, 1825.
 1783—Thomas Macdonough, American naval commander and hero of the battle of Lake Champlain, born in New Castle, Del.; died 1825. Macdonough's brilliant victory over the British on Sept. 11, 1814, was gained by sheer pluck. The commander formed his line in a manner that compelled the British ships to pass between the American vessels. His flagship, the *Saratoga*, decided the fight. After the engaged guns had been disabled the ship was cleverly brought around, giving play to a fresh broadside. The British flagship struck to the *Saratoga*, and the British commander was killed. Macdonough was made captain for his brilliant services.
 1795—Sir Henry Clinton, British commander in America during the Revolution, died at Gibraltar; born 1738.
 1857—Henry Woodfin Grady, editor and orator, leader of the "new south," died at Atlanta; born 1850.
 1901—Edward O'Sullivan, English sculptor, died in London; born 1852.
DECEMBER 24.
 1745—Benjamin Rush, "signer" and eminent medical writer and abolitionist, born in Byberry, Pa.; died 1813.
 1814—Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent, ending the war of 1812. War was declared by act of congress signed by President Madison June 18, 1812, the reasons being British impressment of Americans for seamen, the British blockade of commerce and depredations by British subjects upon the commerce of the United States. The treaty of peace did not mention these grievances.
 1863—William Makepeace Thackeray, English author, died; born 1811.
 1903—Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn; born 1842.
DECEMBER 25.
 1635—Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec and first governor of New France, died; born at Brouage, France, 1567. Champlain made his first voyage to Canada in 1603 under the auspices of Henry IV. In 1605 he ascended the St. Lawrence and founded Quebec. He discovered the lake which bears his name in 1616.
 1787—Daniel Shays broke up the supreme court at Worcester, Mass. "Shays' insurrection," Shays was an American soldier in the war of the Revolution. The insurrectionists, who arose in 1786, revolted on account of high taxes, the extortions of lawyers, etc. They were suppressed by armed forces soon after the affair at Worcester.
 1890—Right Rev. and Hon. William Thompson, D. D., archbishop of York, died; born 1819.
 1905—Revolt in Santo Domingo: President Morales in flight. Political strike begun in Russia by the labor unions.
DECEMBER 26.
 1776—Battle of Trenton.
 1811—The Richmond theater burned and many lives lost; first calamity of that nature in the United States. The Richmond theater stood upon the site of the Monumental church, erected as a public memorial for the victims. About 70 perished, among them the governor of the state and many people prominent in the city.
 1855—Great fire in New York and fa-

mous clipper Great Republic destroyed.
 1886—General John A. Logan died in Washington; born 1826.
 1894—Dr. William Dettmold, eminent German-American surgeon, died in New York city; born in Hannover 1809.
 1906—Desperate fighting in the streets of Moscow between troops and striking reprobates.
DECEMBER 27.
 1671—Johann Kepler, famous astronomer, born at Magstadt, Wurttemberg; died 1630.
 1695—Sir Francis Drake, English naval hero, died. Drake received a commission from the queen and cruised with success against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In 1572 he sailed forth with two ships to devastate Spanish settlements in America. He returned to England bearing great prizes. In honor of the achievement the queen dined on board his ship, knighted him and made him commander of a fleet sent to "tinge the King of Spain's beard." He destroyed 100 vessels in the harbor of Cadiz. As vice admiral he helped defeat the Spanish armada in 1588.
 1896—General John Meredith Reed, American diplomat, died in Paris; born 1837.
 1898—The Dreyfus secret dossier communicated to the court of cassation.
 1901—William J. Sewell, United States senator from New Jersey, died at Camden; born 1835.
DECEMBER 28.
 1806—Alexander Keith Johnston, noted Scottish geographer, born in Midlothian; died 1871.
 1825—General James Wilkinson, soldier, died in the City of Mexico; born 1757. Wilkinson entered the patriot army as captain in 1775 and served with Arnold in the expedition to Canada. He served as a staff officer during the war and became a general. Afterward he commanded the Indian campaigns of the northwest. In 1806 he was made governor of Louisiana.
 1859—Thomas Babington Macaulay, celebrated English historian, died; born 1800.
 1870—Marshall Juan Prim, virtually the ruler of Spain, assassinated; died on the 30th; born 1814.
 1900—Lord George William Armstrong, inventor of the Armstrong gun and a technical writer of note, died at Craigside, Northumbria; born 1810.
 1901—Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the Civil war, died in Washington; born 1823.
DECEMBER 29.
 1808—Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president, born in Raleigh; died 1875.
 1874—Joachim Baldovino Espartero, Spanish statesman, died; born about 1792. Espartero was the son of a mechanic. He enlisted in the army while a mere youth and won high rank in the South American war. He defeated the Carlists and became regent of Spain during the minority of Isabella. The revolution headed by Narvaez sent Espartero into exile and finally caused the overthrow of Isabella. Subsequently Espartero returned to Spain and served the country with honor.
 1899—Major Serpe Pinto, noted Portuguese African explorer, died at Lisbon; born 1845.
 1905—C. T. Yerkes, promoter, died in New York city.



WOMAN SUSPECTED OF MURDERING FAMILY.

Mrs. Bridget Carey is the woman held in Philadelphia on suspicion that she poisoned her husband, their two children and two other persons for insurance amounting to less than \$1,000 on their lives. The interest of students of criminality has been raised to a high pitch by the case.

INTERGENCE OF THE TREE.

It is not only in the seed or the flower, but in the whole plant, leaves, stalks, roots, that we discover, if we stoop for a moment over their humble work, many traces of a prudent and quick intelligence. Think of the magnificent struggle toward the light of the thwarted branches, or the ingenious and courageous strife of trees in danger. As for myself, I shall never forget the admirable example of heroism given me the other day in Provence, in the wild and delightful Gorges du Loup, all perfumed with violets, by a huge centenarian laurel tree. It was easy to read on its tortured and, so to speak, convulsive trunk the whole drama of its hard and tenacious life. A bird of the wind, masters of destiny, had carried the seed to the flank of the rock, which was as perpendicular as an iron curtain; and the tree was born there, 200 yards above the torrent, inaccessible and solitary, among the burning and barren stones. From the first hour, it had sent its blind roots on a long and painful search for precarious wa-

ter and soil. But this was only the hereditary care of a species that knows the utility of the south. The young stem had to solve a much graver and more unexpected problem: It started from a vertical plane, so that its top, instead of rising toward the sky, bent down over the gulf. It was, therefore, obliged, notwithstanding the increasing weight of its branches, to correct the first flight, stubbornly to bend its disconnected trunk in the form of an elbow close to the rock, and thus, like a swimmer who throws back his head, by means of an incessant will, tension, and contraction, to hold its heavy crown of leaves straight up into the sky. Therefore, all the preoccupations, all the energy, all the free and conscious genius of the plant had centered round that vital knot. The monstrous, hypertrophied elbow revealed one by one the successive solitudes of a kind of thought that knew how to profit by the warnings which it received from the rain and the storms. Year by year, the leafy dome grew heavier, with no other care than to spread itself out in the light and heat, while a hidden canker gnawed deep into the tragic arm that supported it in space—Maurice Maeterlinck, in Harper's Magazine.

Now Twenty American Princesses.

THERE are no less than 21 American women now enjoying, more or less, the title of princess. Some of them have given up trying to enjoy the prince—but that is not a new story.
 One of the most brilliant of these marriages, according to the New Idea Woman's Magazine, was that of Miss Elizabeth Field and Prince Don Salvatore Brancaccio, Duke of Lustra, Prince of Triggiano, Marquis of Brancaccio and a Spanish grandee of the first class. The princess is the daughter of the late J. Hickson Field of New York and the marriage took place with much pomp and circumstance in Rome, March 3, 1870.
 The princess is a lady-in-waiting to Queen Margherita of Italy, and lives at the superb Brancaccio palace at Rome. She is a great beauty and an especial favorite of the queen.
 The Princess Cantacuzene was Miss Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant and daughter of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant. She was married to the prince with great pomp at Newport in 1885, the full Greek service being performed. She lived at St. Petersburg, where her husband is attached to the czar's guard.
 Another marriage of an American girl with an Italian prince was that of Miss Eva Bryant Mackay, stepdaughter of John W. Mackay, to Prince Ferdinando Salvo Colonna, Prince of Pallano, Prince of Stigliano, and an officer in the Italian cavalry. The marriage took place in Paris Feb. 11, 1885. The prince and princess have since separated by mutual consent.
 The Princess Hatfield was Miss Clara Huntington of New York, daughter of Collis P. Huntington. Her husband's family is one of the oldest in Germany, and Count Hatfield, a cousin of the prince, also married an American girl, Miss Moulton of New York.
 The Princess Salm-Salm is another German princess. She was Miss Agnes Jay and was born in Vermont. She met Prince Salm-Salm in Washington at the beginning of the Civil war as he had come to America to join the Union forces out of a fine spirit of adventure. The marriage took place in Washington in 1861. The princess has married again since the death of the prince in 1870, but she still retains her title.
 The Princess Czaykowski was Miss Edith Collins of New York and a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. She was married to Prince Rechy Rechy Czaykowski in Paris in 1895 and lives at The Hague, where the prince is attached to the Turkish embassy to Holland.
 There is another American Princess Poniatski. She was Miss Catherine Goldard of New York. She married Prince Charles Poniatski April 3, 1888, and lives in Italy.
 The prince is very fond of hunting big game in his northwest. He visited this country frequently for this purpose but a few months ago, while about to start out on another hunting expedition he was overcome by a fatal illness and died in New York city.
 The Princess Belomelsky was Miss Susan Whittey of Boston, daughter of Gen. Charles A. Whittey. She was married to the prince in Paris in 1885 and has lived in Russia ever since at the Palace Belomelsky, on an island in the river at St. Petersburg, which has been owned by the family for many centuries. The prince is aide-de-camp to the Grande Duke Vladimir.
 Another Russian princess is the Princess Nicholas Engaltcheff, who was Miss Evelyn Partridge of Chicago, a former beauty and belle. She was married to the prince at Chicago in October of last year and the prince has decided to become an American citizen. He was formerly of the Imperial guards of St. Petersburg.
 The Princess Francis Auerberg was

Miss Hazard of Shrewsbury Manor, N. J. She was married in June, 1886. Her husband, an Austrian of famous lineage, is studying medicine in this country.
 The Princess Camporeale was Miss Mary Dinney, daughter of John Blaney of Burlington, N. J. She was married to the prince at Burlington in 1881.
 The Princess de Lynar was Miss May Parsons of Elmhurst, O. In 1871 she married the late Prince Alexander de Lynar, an officer in the German army.
 There are two American princesses of Russia. Princess Emanuel was Miss Josephine Curtis of New York. She was married in 1885 at Paris. Princess Alexander was Miss Eva Broadwood of New York. She married in 1877.
 The Princess Louise de Saxe-Montbellard was Miss Winnaretta Singer of Boston. She married in Paris in 1887.
 The Princess de Suseant was Miss Field of New York, and was married in Paris to the prince, who was an officer in the French army.
 The Princess Virginie Cenci Vicovarro and Marquis of Roccapora, Countess Palatine was Miss Eleanor Spencer of New York. She was married to the prince in 1870, and has always resided at the beautiful Cenci palace at Rome.
 The former Princess de Chimay was Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, who was divorced by the prince in 1897, after her elopement with Janski Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy, now leader of the well known band bearing his name.
 The Princess Wrede was Miss Rothschild of St. Louis. The house of Wrede is one of the oldest of Hanoverian nobility, and many of its members have been prominently connected with the history of the kingdom.
 There was much opposition to the marriage of the present Princess Rospigliosi, who was the divorced wife of Col. Frederick Parkhurst of Bangor, Me. Before her first marriage she was Miss Marie Reid of Washington, D. C.
 One of the American princesses is an aunt by marriage to an empress; for the princess of Noer, Countess von Waldsee is aunt by marriage to the Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany. The princess has been like a mother to the empress for many years, and the advice of "Aunt Mary" is esteemed at the royal palace by both the emperor and empress.
 The princess was Miss Mary Esther Lee, daughter of the late David Lee of New York. She was married April 14, 1874, to Gen. Alfred Count von Waldsee, late aide-de-camp general of the German army. The princess was married before this to an Austrian nobleman, and the title of princess of Noer is in her own right and was given her by the emperor of Austria.

EXPOSURE.

To cold draughts of air to keen and cutting winds, sudden change of temperature, scanty clothing, undue exposure of the throat and neck after public speaking and singing, bring on coughs and colds.

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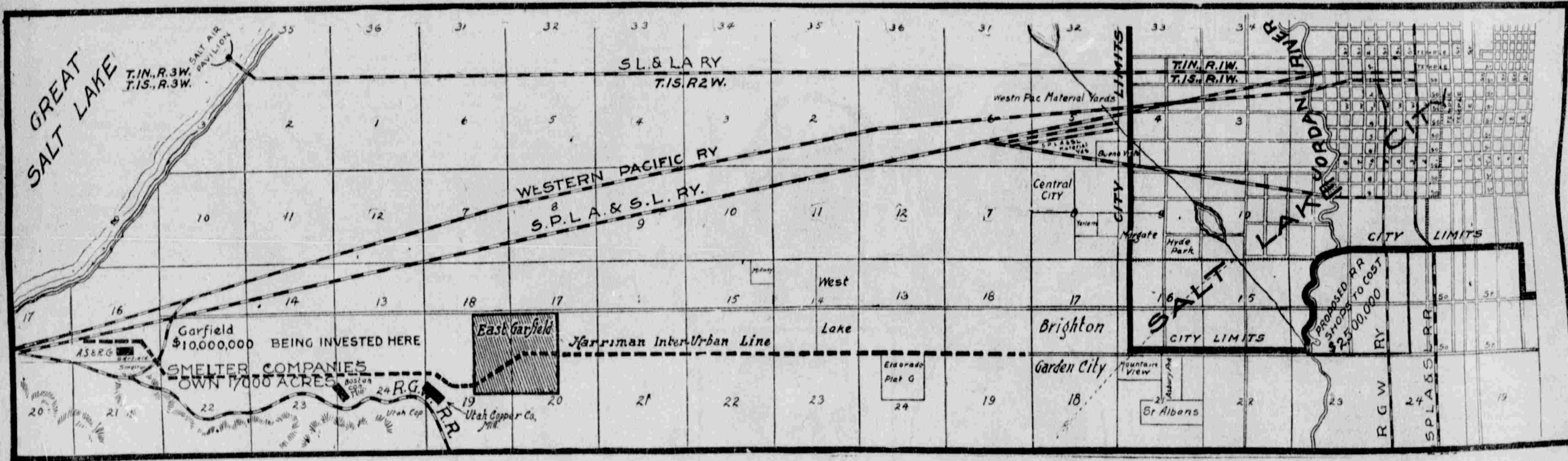
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