

more radical and royalties do not count with her for as much as they used to.

#### DON'T KNOW THEY'RE RICH.

Mrs. Marshall Field's two sons have been staying for a week and with their aunt, Mrs. Beatty, she and the captain having taken Brookside Lodge at Melton—about as fine a hunting box there is. The Beattys always do things well and during the autumn occupied Invercauld, the most swaggy and expensive house in Scotland.

The two young Fields are fine manly boys and so far as their mother that they should grow up snobs or prigs they are kept in total ignorance of the immense wealth which is to be theirs when they come of age. They are at school at Rugby and are allowed very little pocket money. The other day when they had received their usual monthly allowance they were discussing it with other small boys of their own ages and all were comparing notes.

"So that's all you got," said a son of a rich pork dealer, "I can hardly hardly get a good people must be!"

#### EARLY BUDD.

It is the fashion to bring the "buds" out here earlier than ever. I don't think Lady Dorothy Wodehouse can be an hour more than 17, yet her mother, Lady Orford, means to present her at one of the first courts. Lady Orford is a New Yorker, a daughter of D. C. Corbin and married in 1888, though her husband did not come into his peerage until '94. Lady Dorothy is a sweet-looking girl of a rather uncommon type and her mother has wisely kept her in the background until the right moment. It is very sensible not to show a young girl to everyone, as if she is seen about a great deal before she is definitely launched her appearance is not awaited with anything like the interest it calls forth if she is a comparative stranger. Lady Dorothy is a very accomplished girl and rather clever. The American mother here makes a point of educating her girls and has paid special heed to their accomplishments. Lady Orford is no exception. Dorothy has studied French in Paris, music and painting in Dresden and her German has been acquired in Berlin.

Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, who was Eloise Breeze, a stepdaughter of Mr. Higgins of the opera syndicate, will not take up her abode in her place in town until the end of January. Next season we will have our first opportunity of observing her as a hostess and Lord Minto's house, of which she and Willoughby d'Eresby have become the tenants, will furnish fine possibilities for hospitalities.

#### A BETTER TURNOUT.

The marriage has turned out much better than the gossip anticipated. Few thought when the young nobleman married that he had quite finished sowing his wild oats. But he had. All his family and he concluded it was a lucky day for him when he met Eloise Breeze. That is true enough and his marriage occurred in the nick of time. Prior to meeting his bride, the young man was in a most rapid and undesirable set and his parents, Lord and Lady Ancestor and his sisters were greatly worried about him. They knew of his movements believed he was on the verge of ruining his prospects, so clearly in the belle Americaine appeared at an important moment. Ever since his marriage he has turned out the sort of ideal husband found in the fiction of religious newspapers.

Lady Willoughby d'Eresby has improved in looks since her marriage. She is quite a grande dame, but she is not beautiful though her face is full of character and individuality. In her is all the making of an ideal wife—dignity, reserve and high aims. Already she keeps aloof from the fast set and has dropped not a few of even her mother's acquaintances.

#### MELBA'S SON'S MARRIAGE.

Melba is not at all pleased about the marriage of her son, Mr. Armstrong, and Miss Otway, which occurred the 15th of December at St. George's, Hanover Square. At first she most emphatically refused to entertain the idea of it and said if her son persisted she would not make him an allowance, but so enthusiastic were the young couple that this made no difference in their plans. Come what would they were determined to marry. As the bride has a decent income of her own, this was easy enough. Finding there was no use in opposition Melba came forward and gave her son an allowance of \$2,000 per annum.

The great singer is quite an old-fashioned mother and believes no one is good enough for her son. As he belonged to her she has an idea that some royal princess or great heiress must fall in love with him. She says she believes boy and girl marriages are nearly always disastrous, and especially so for men of brains and ambition. For young Armstrong she believes there is a great future. I am quite willing to admit others share this idea with her, for he is certainly a clever young fellow. His trend is in the political direction. He is beginning in the right way, for he is a great student and quite a decent speaker and to improve his method he has lately had a series of lessons in elocution.

The girl is little more than a child—very pretty and very charming. For a "bud" she showed a mighty strong will. Had it not been for this the wedding would have been postponed indefinitely and in all likelihood never have come off at all.

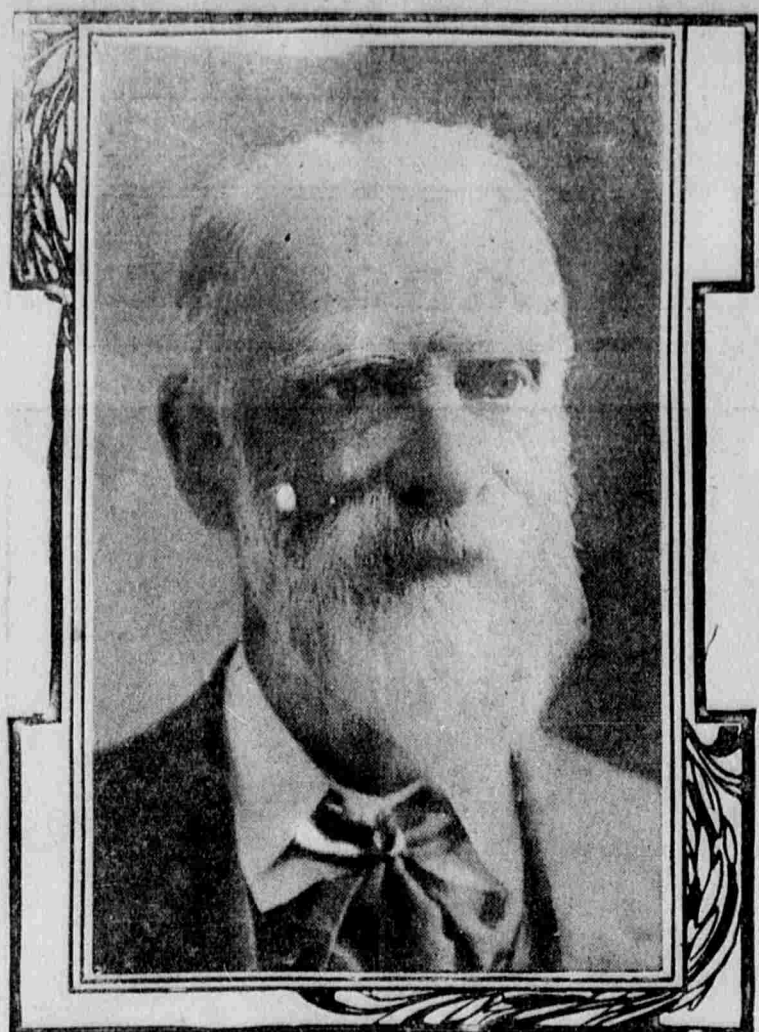
#### HOW TO AVOID PNEUMONIA.

We have never heard of a single instance of a cold resulting in pneumonia or other lung trouble when Foley's Honey and Tar was used. It not only stops the cough, but heats and strengthens the lungs. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitutes. Dr. J. C. Bishop of New York writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results in every case." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

#### AMERICAN WIFE TOO DEMOCRATIC.

(Continued from page seventeen.)

Hwa Williams when you see her? She sails for the United States with her husband on the 6th of next month when they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. Here Hwa Williams is a social leader, and has in-



FAMOUS BRITISH STATESMAN FOR WASHINGTON.

James Bryce, the newly appointed British ambassador to the United States, has been for long prominently identified with the higher politics of his country, and his nomination to Washington is illustrative of the high importance placed upon this mission by King Edward's government. It is expected that, in view of this, he will be raised to the peerage before being sent to his new post. Mr. Bryce is 68 years of age, and was born in Belfast. He was graduated from Oxford in 1862. In 1879 he first entered politics as a Liberal, and went to the house of commons. In 1885 he was secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in that year was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet. He married Miss Elizabeth Ashton of Fordbank, Manchester, in 1889.

He is the author of "The American Commonwealth," and holds degrees from a number of universities, among them the University of Michigan.

vent no end of words which it is expected will find a place in the dictionary. Moreover, she is one of the best dressed women we have with a capacity for setting a fashion according to her own ideas. She has done everything to buy her clothes, for she finds her allowance of \$10,000 per annum for that purpose falls far short of her needs. She has a great deal of style, excellent taste, and everything she wears has Paris stamped indelibly thereon. She runs a laundry in which all the hands are French, and the garments are turned out in the finest style. But, oh, the price! Seventy-five cents for an ordinary shirt waist, \$1.25 for a frilly nightgown, and everything else in proportion.

#### BELLE OF ST. MORITZ.

Italia Blair is again the belle of St. Moritz, where she, her sister and mother, mean to spend the whole season. Although Mrs. Chauncey Blair goes but little of late to Chicago, she is well known there. Italia is stunningly beautiful, and if it is known she is going to one of the big balls at St. Moritz, crowds appear to get a chance of seeing her. In London she was the prettiest debutante of last year, and made a sensation at the court at which she appeared, both the king and queen asking who she was as she made her bow. Last winter at St. Moritz a Russian grand duke lost his head over her. But Mrs. Blair, knowing no good could come of his admiration or his attentions, induced him to carry them elsewhere. It is said he answered that to Le Bell'Otero, and the Blairs were truly thankful, for they lived in eternal fear that he would do something alarming and set all society talking.

#### LADY MARY.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES NOW USE POISON IN BOMBS.

Special Correspondence.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—Accustomed as people here are to new developments in revolutionary methods, no little consternation has been caused by the latest police discoveries regarding the manufacture of bombs. For a long time it has been rumored that the bombs thrown in this city and at Moscow must be poisoned, as fragments found have borne traces of some such treatment. Now, there is no doubt left—a woman's flat having just been searched by the police with convincing results. A quantity of cylinders was found of such unusual thickness that experts at once said they were intended to contain a strong poison. Further inquiries proved that bombs of this cylindrical form are filled with compressed air, carbonic acid or any other gas guaranteed to make the cylinder explode with tremendous force. This is the reason why the bomb will blow several people into fragments. Experts affirm that bombs which have died without an incised wound on them, but with the skin cracked all over their bodies, have been the victims of the same diabolical instruments. It is further affirmed that a man hit with even a small piece of such a bomb cannot live, however slight the wound may be, as acute blood-poisoning immediately sets in. But it is not only bombs that are

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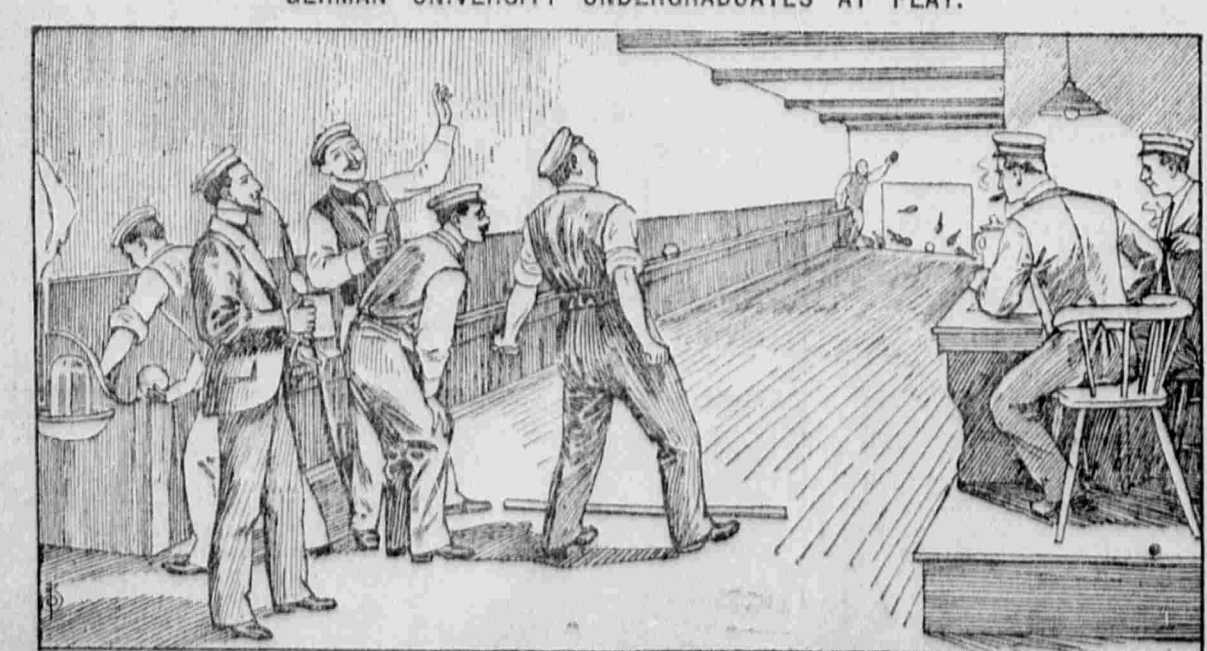
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#### GERMAN UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES AT PLAY.



The life of the German university undergraduate, as may be inferred from the picture, is not all toil. When he arrives at this period his academic drudgery is about over and he proceeds to absorb the additional wisdom denoted by his coming professional career in as comfortable a way as is possible. Bowling and the flowing stein figure largely at this point in his existence.

## NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

### JANUARY 6.

1811—Charles Sumner, Massachusetts senator and statesman, born in Boston; died in Washington 1874. Sumner was among the earliest and ablest opponents of slavery. He held seat in the United States senate from 1850 to 1874, a period covering the agitation of the fugitive slave law and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Civil war and reconstruction. For words uttered in a speech on the Kansas contest he was assaulted in his seat in the senate chamber by Congressman Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina. Mr. Sumner acted as a confidential adviser of President Lincoln and served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

1896—General Mortimer D. Leggett, a noted Federal veteran of the western armies, died in Cleveland; born 1812.

1900—Maine Boer attack on the British lines at Ladysmith; heavy fighting and casualties.

### JANUARY 7.

1718—General Israel Putnam born in Danvers, Mass.; died 1790.

1768—Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, king of Naples and Spain, born at Corti, Corsica; died in England 1844. Joseph's reign in Spain, from 1808 to 1813, was only a nominal one. After the battle of Waterloo he emigrated to the United States and resided at Bordentown, N. J., until the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830, when he returned to Europe.

1892—Baron Jean de Bloch, author of "The War of the Future," the book which led to the peace congress of 1892, died at Warsaw; born 1843. Tewfik Pasha, khedive of Egypt, died; born 1852.

1906—Earthquake shocks felt in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

### JANUARY 8.

1815—Battle of New Orleans; over 2,500 British and 1,800 American soldiers killed and 12 wounded.

1821—James Longstreet, soldier, born in Edgefield district, South Carolina; died Jan. 2, 1904.

1849—George Croghan, hero of the battle of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and Sandusky, died in New Orleans; born 1791.

1902—General Francis J. Herron, noted Federal officer in the Civil war, died in New York city; born 1840.

1906—Transfer of Russian prisoners of war at Port Arthur completed; 875 officers and 23,941 men surrendered to the Japanese commander.

### JANUARY 9.

1848—Caroline Lucretia Herschel, astronomer, died; born 1751.

1873—Napoleon III, ex-emperor of France, died in exile at Chislehurst, England. Louis Napoleon was four times exiled from France. When the prince was seven years of age his mother, Hortense de Beauharnais, retired with him into Switzerland under the ban of exile, Napoleon having lost Waterloo and the throne. In 1846 Louis made the first of a series of attempts to gain the throne then held by the Bourbons. The blow was struck at Strasbourg. The principals were arrested and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. In 1849 he made a still more formidable attempt at Boulogne, where he was arrested and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He escaped from the fortress of Ham in 1846 and retired to England. The revolution of 1848 gave Napoleon his great opportunity.

1904—General John B. Gordon, noted Confederate veteran, ex-governor of Georgia and former United States senator, died at Boynton, Ga.; born 1828.

1905—Louis Michel, French communist and revolutionary agitator, died in Paris; born 1830.

### JANUARY 10.

1769—Ney, famous French marshal in Napoleon's army; born at Saarlouis; executed for treason in the Waterloo campaign in 1815. Ney was the son of a cooper and served as a private in the army of revolutionary France. He became a general in 1796 and won renown with Massena and Moreau in Germany and Switzerland. His conduct at Jena was superb, also in the Spanish campaigns.

1894—Rear Admiral Donald McNeill, U. S. N., retired, died at Hagerstown, Md.; born 1824.

1904—George Francis Train, formerly noted as a financier and promoter, died in New York city; born 1829.

1906—Dr. William Rainey Harper, noted Hebrew scholar and president of the University of Chicago, died in Chicago; born 1856.

### JANUARY 11.

1757—General Alexander Hamilton, American soldier and statesman, secretary of the treasury under Washington, born in New York, West Indies; killed by Aaron Burr in a duel July 12, 1804. Hamilton's career was romantic from beginning to end. It was by adoption that he became a citizen of the country he served with distinction. His father was a Scottish merchant located in the West Indies. At 15 the boy was sent to New York to enter King's college to prosecute studies for which he showed a strong inclination. After two years spent in military studies he entered the army as captain of artillery. He served five years in active campaigns.

1825—Bayard Taylor, American author and traveler, born in Kent Square, Pa.; died in Berlin 1878.

1896—General Francis Channing Barlow, a noted veteran of the Army and the Potomac and a prominent lawyer, died in New York city; born 1824.

1902—Horace E. Scudder, noted American author, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1838.

### JANUARY 12.

1737—John Hancock, statesman and signer, born in Quincy, Mass.; died 1793.

1874—Surrender of Cartagena, Spain; the Carlist war assumed serious proportions.

1891—Baron Georges Eugene Haussmann, famous as the renovator of Paris, died there; born 1809. Baron Haussmann began public life as a lawyer. Napoleon III appointed him prefect of the department of the Seine in 1853. During 17 years following he concluded extensive operations for the improvement and embellishment of the city. Avenues were opened through the poorer quarters of the capital.

1906—Sir Mountstuart Duff, noted Scotch writer, well known by his series of diaries covering the latter half of the nineteenth century, died in London; born 1828.

### A THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOOD.

A. H. Thurne, a well known coal operator of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble for years, passing gravel and stones with excruciating pain. I got no relief from medicine until I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure. The result was surprising. A few doses taking the brick-dust like stones and now I have no pain across my kidneys and I feel like a new man. It has done me \$1,000 worth of good." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

### SEVEN HORSES LOST.

From Union Stockyards, Sunday night: 1 Bay, 1 Brown, 10 left high; 1 heavy mare, dapple gray, 12 on thigh; 1 Brown P. C.; 1 dark gray H. P.; 1 Dapple gray L. 1 bright bay, high held. Phone 147 Bell, Liberal Reward.

Keeley Ice Cream Co. has removed to 260 South State. Both phones 3223.

## FRANCE WORSHIPS VENUS.

WORSHIP of Venus has displaced the worship of God among the ruling coterie of France—that is, the trouble with the volatile nation, and that is what has brought about the war on the church," said the Rev. Thomas E. Judge, editor of the New World. "It should add that the French bureaucrats' abandonment of Christian religion for worship of the seductive goddess is attended with abominations of unrestrained license undreamed of by the ancient worshippers at Venus' shrine. 'The arrest, or order of arrest,' of hundreds of priests simply proves correct the forecast of those who have held all along that this so-called separation law was meant to be made the excuse for another persecution of religion in France.

"With all the emphasis at my command I want to say to Americans, whether Catholics or Protestants, that it is an outrageous deception to call the 'cultural associations' a device for bringing about the separation of church and state. Only by cruel irony could the law be given such a name, and doubtless the Machiavellian statesmen of France meant it in the ironical sense.

"There seems to be a persistent campaign to convince Americans that the French law, if accepted by the Vatican and obeyed by the French Catholic population, would bring about the same sort of separation between church and state that we have in America. Now the truth is that the American plan of

separation is what the Catholics of France want and would be delighted with. The separation that is offered them would connect the church more closely than ever with the government, to be run by government lay appointees to the exclusion of the bishops and priests, who would thus be burdened with disabilities and deprived of their citizenship rights."

In an editorial to appear in today's issue of the New World, the official paper of Archbishop Quigley's archdiocese, Father Judge styles Pope Pius X "a modern Hildebrand who may yet bring a modern despot (Clemenceau) to another Canossa. In a second editorial Father Judge says: "By what right, human or divine, could the French government sequester the homes of these people? The government, having once entered upon the work of other citizens and divided it among the socialist until it seizes the property of other citizens and divides it among the proletariat. The appetite for plunder increases like the appetite for blood. Therefore, the whole world, if our civilization is to endure, is interested in opposing these frenzied attacks upon the church in France."

This editorial concludes with a call for united action by the Catholics of this country, in their social and fraternal organizations, to the end that President Roosevelt may be led to see that it is his duty to protest to the French government just as he protested to Russia against the Jewish persecutions.

## CONTRACT MARRIAGES NOW.

MARRIAGE by contract is becoming more common in New York City. The law which permits it went into operation three years ago, says the Cleveland Leader. Since that time about 6,000 of the contracts have been filed with the city clerk. The number is steadily increasing.

Marriage by contract is an exceedingly simple process. The two persons desirous of being wedded go to a lawyer to have the contract drawn up. He fills a blank form at the office of the city clerk. Then they appear before a notary public, justice of the peace or any other official holding the necessary legal authority and acknowledge the contract. That is all there is to it. Under the laws of New York they are as legally married as though they had gone through a solemn ceremony in a big cathedral.

But is this kind of marriage desirable? The wedding contract is the most sacred and important that men and women undertake. It does not seem right that it should be entered into in the same manner as an obligation is taken to dig a cellar. There is nothing in the mere signing of an agreement to comport with the seriousness of marriage. It makes bigamy, miscegenation and the marriage of those who are under legal age easy. Instead of tending to lessen the number of divorces the contract system undoubtedly has the effect of increasing matrimonial shipwrecks. It removes checks to judicious wedlock.

Furthermore, the law is weak in a vital point. It allows the contracts to be made a matter of public record, but does not make that compulsory. The recording of the contract is optional. What can a deserted wife do to obtain justice if her husband has destroyed their marriage contract and there is no record of it? What is there to prevent him from marrying another woman without obtaining a divorce? Nothing, unless the wife can find witnesses to the signing of the contract.

The policy of the lawmakers of New York has long been that of making marriage as easy as possible. The rest of the country, however, is beginning to suspect that what is needed is more carefulness in this respect. Marriage by contract, if extensively

practised, seems bound to bring results not at all desirable.

### THE ORIGINAL.

Foley's K. O. Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

### WOMEN'S WOES

Salt Lake City Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of lung remedy, and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. Sarah Pearson, of 542 Elizabeth St., Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "I had suffered from kidney trouble for years. I do not know what caused it, in fact, I think I inherited the trouble. There was persistent pain across the kidneys and I had my when I stooped or lifted anything. Then the secretions from the kidneys were irregular, scalded and contained a sediment like brick dust. Oftentimes there was a blurring before my eyes and they smarted. I used a number of remedies but without much benefit. I finally saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got a box at the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store. I found that Doan's Kidney Pills are all that they are claimed to be. They cleared up the kidney secretions and rid me of the aches and pains I have described. I found such great relief through the use of this remedy that I am, indeed, glad to recommend it to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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