DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.



things theatrical in Salt Lake during years. Time was when the theater kept open the year round, at least several times a week, and though the thermometer rose as high then as now, the closing up of the one place of amusement to which the whole community resorted, was the last thing thought of. But few people went to the mountains, and the lake could only be reached by half a day's journey over a road of alkali dust, so that the theater in summer was as essential a factor in the amusement life of the people as at any other time of the year.

How much we have changed in this regard was forcibly brought to mind in tooking over an old volume of theatrical play bills at the theater the other day. The dates were 1866-67, and turning over the leaves, one saw that the attractions for the summer were just as numerous and as notable as for the winter, indeed, in some respects they were more so, for the summer brought with it the visits of the nomadic stars, who then traveled over the country seeking their support in the stock companies located in most of the western cities.

The months of June and August, 1867, were specially brilliant ones at the Salt Lake Theater. The last performance in June took place on the 29th, when the stock company played "The Carpenter of Rouen," and after the curtain descended on that heavy melodrama, Miss Alexander danced a "medley," J. M. Hardie sang "Afton Water," and "little Miss Clive" danced a jig "Paddy o' Rafferty." In all, the theater was open twelve nights during June, the most of which were occupied by the distinguished actor, Geo. Pauncefort, in such plays as "The Dead Heart," "The Three Guardsmen" and "The Streets of New York."

There was a skip during July, apparently not on account of the heat, however, for a big Independence ball was celebrated in the Theater on the Fourth. with the thermometer in the nineties. The re-opening occurred on August 1, with Mr. Couldock, Miss Couldock and Mr. Langrishe as the stars, and during that month, the house was open fourteen nights, the rule then being to run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. Judging from the comments in the program, there was a large business done, and Couldock took the town by storm. Among the plays which he endered were "Rosedale," "Louis XI," "The Chimney Corner," "The Willow Copse," "The Post Boy," "The Cricket in the Hearth," "The Jew of Frankfort," "Richelleu," "Jocrisse, the Jug-Eler," "Waiting for the Verdict," "The Advocate's Last Cause," and "Othello," Couldock appearing as Iago and T. A. Lyne as the Moor. Many interesting items are found in looking over the house program of those dates; it was then called "The Evening Curtain," and was conducted by E. L. Elean and Joseph Bull. It was crowded with advertisements, had many bright comments on theatrical topics, and usually contained a review of the preceding night's performance. A double leaded notice was kept standing, warning ladies with, inflammable dresses to keep away from the neighborhood of the lamps; E. L. Sloan advertised that he would pay theater tickets and cash for clean cotton rags; the card of the "Miners' National Bank," dealers in coin and gold dust, is prom-inently displayed. In the production of the "Dead Heart" the Marsellaise hymn was rendered by Mrs. Careless and a chorus and by the second by th chorus, and by "The Curtain" we learn that it was Paunce-

The paralysis which seems to seize all | Salt Lake, and that its first rendition here was given on the fight of Tuesday, the summer is only a product of recent | June 11, 1867, with Mr. Pauncefort as Badger, J. M. Hardie as Adam Fairweather, David McKenzie as Mark Livingston, J. S. Lindsay as Gideon Bloodgood, J. C. Graham as Paul, W. C. Dunbar as Puffy, Miss Adams as Lucy, Mrs. Bowring as Mrs. Fairweather, Miss Nellie Colebrook as Alida, and Miss Alexander as Mrs. Puffy. A 4 4

> One's respect for British institutions jumps up several notches when he reads that the censor of the drama in Lonion refused to allow Belasco's 'Naughty Anthony'' to be produced here. The writer had the misfortune to see this alleged comedy when it was produced in New York, and took occaalon at the time to express through the "News" his surprise and regrer that Blanche Bates should have descended to the level of playing such a part as that for which Belasco cast her. In New York the play only aroused a lan-guid interest; it is pleasant to note guid interest; it is pleasant to note that in London it will arouse none at

THEATER GOSSIP.

Clay Clement and L. R. Stockwell's ompany is playing to good business in

William Morris is at the head of a stock company in Washington, D. C. Percy Haswell is the leading lady.

The play of longest duration in New York this season is "Sherlock Holmes," which stopped two weeks ago at the end of its thirty-second week.

John Drew will not go to Europe this year. He will spend his holiday at East Hampton with his family about him. a pleasure he does not get too much chance to enjoy.

William H. Gilette has just been booked to appear at Irving's Lyceum theater in "Sherlock Holmes" next year. As the engagement was made on the recommendation of Irving himself, the compliment is a high one

A letter from Charles W. Meakin, who went to New York about a month ago to look for a position in the dramatio profession, states that he has been successful beyond his expectations. He has been appointed advance agent of the Frederick Warde company, and will be ahead of that organization when it plays here in February next.

San Francisco is having a lively summer season. Henry Miller's company is in iss third week, playing "A Mar-riage of Convenience." The Frawley company is rendering "The Dancing Girl," "Carmen," is running at the Al-cazar, "A Contented Woman" at the California, and "The Geisha" is in one of its periodical revivals at the Tivoli. The July number of Everybody's Japan, China, Philippine Islands, India. Magazine contains the first of Stuart and Australia of the entire Boston Ly-Robson's series of articles bearing the title "Fifty Years' Memories." In grace. ric opera company of forty-six people, for which Moutrie & Co. guarantee \$60,-000 for a six-months tour and pay all transportation and baggage contracts ful fashion Mr. Robson relates his ex. periences as a page in Congress shortly before the Civil War, and recounts a from San Francisco through the entire route and returning by way of Austra-lia to America. Moutrie & Co, deposit \$30,000 in the Bank of California, Denumber of quaint anecdotes of players and politicians of that period. The series of articles will continue for several cember 1st, 1900, subject to the order of months,

less, he must offer it extra inducements to become interested. This same sym-pathy should exist between an actor pathy should exist between an actor and his audience. A well known molo-dramatic man, in speaking of this quick sympathy of feeling, recalls a scene he played successfully in "Shenandoah" some years since. "I took the part of a young army officer who had been mor-tally wounded while doing a dangerous errand," he said. "I staggered onto the class to dia. My beed burg limity errand," he said. "I staggered onto the stage to die. My head hung limply as I spoke of my young wife at home, and I used to get so worked up over the part that I cried like a baby every night. As I lifted my head at one juncture I used to catch the audience with the corner of my eye. They had their handkerchiefs out and were suff-ling by that time, and I felt so sorry for them that the feeling reacted upon for them that the feeling reacted upon me and made me cry anew."

MUSIC NOTES.

"The Rose of Persia," the new opera by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Basil Hood, which is having such a successful run in London, will be heard in New York during the autumn at Daly's Theater.

By actual count "Martha" was produced by 14 summer opera companies last week. The popular impression lust week. about this opera is that it is thorough ly English, while, in fact it was first rendered in Vienna in 1847, in German, of course.

A humorous eastern paragraph has this to say of a girl, who, not long ago, hit the fancy of Sait Lake very hard: "Marcia Van Dresser is gone for keeps. In other words, the ex-Bostonian prima donna has married a millionaire of the name of Keep. Mr. Keep manufactures shirts, and must have seen something attractive to Miss Marcia's last name.

Mme. Emma Calve has given direct contradiction to the statement which had been made regarding her retirement from the musical stage. Mme, Calve admits that she , would like to play a role in which she could give full rein to her dramatic temperament, untrammeled by musical rhythm or the composer's will, but that is merely a fancy, a longing, and she has not the slightest intention of abandoning her lyric career to gratify it. The New York Mirror says; Jean de Reszke's friends here are much concerned by reports that the sudden col-

lapse of his voice while singing at Covent Garden, London, on June 12th, may involve permanent injury to the voice of the great tenor. Maurice Grau's agent here believes, however, that the reports from London have been grossly exaggerated, since Mr. Grau has sent no word about the mat-ter ter.

A strange musical contest is to take place in Vienna in August. Among the legacies left by Rubinstein was \$10,-), the income from which-about \$2,-000-is to be distributed once in five years between a composer and a pi-anist who shall win the prizes. The composer must contribute a plano concerto and a piece of chamber music, while the planist must give a concert, the program of which was prescribed by Robinstein and must not be devi-ated from. It must include a Rubinstein concerto, a prelude and fugue

by Bach, a nocturne, a mazurka, and a sherzo by Chopin; two Schumann pieces from the "Kreisleriana" or "Faschingsschwank," and a concert study by Liszt. The candidates report at St. Petersburg, and the contest takes place in various cities, it being Vienna's turn this year.

One of the biggest contracts known to operatic history has just been consum-mated between Col. W. A. Thompson, of the Boston Lyric Operatic company, and Moutrie & Co., the wealthy Orien-tal operatic agents of Yokohama, Ja-pan. The contract calls for a tour of

Col. W. A. Thompson, which he meets

on or about June 30th, 1901.



son of the richest man in the world, though potential heir to more than \$200,-000,000, works harder than any laborer. Pale, haggard and careworn, he looks as if responsibility were wearing upon him.

Two years ago Rockefeller, then 25 years of age, graduated from Brown university with the degree of B. A. From the college he entered at once

the Standard Oil company's offices at 26 Broadway, and there he has remained ever since, working as hard as any man about the place.

The school life of the son of the Standard Oil king was the happiest period, He entered Brown university after being prepared by a private tutor, and during his stay won the esteem of his

fellow-students. He became president of his class, and for some time was business manager of the "Varsity football team, handling the finances skillfully as befitted his father's son.

But his college life did not run altogether smoothly. Rockefeller, with several others, was accused of plaglarism. In extricating himself from this position the displayed tact and firmness. From the faculty of Brown university he wrung an apology, and through his efforts the other members of his class

were exempted from censure. Since he left the university he has gone into no society, attended no clubs, given no entertainments. It is said that Mrs. Rockefeller and her two married daughters manifest much con cern over his close application. They are striving to make him go into society. They wish him to marry and take some interest in the world outside of Standard Oil.

But John D. Rockefeller Sr. has expressed the wish that his only son should follow closely in his footsteps. He has taken a deep interest in the early training of the boy and has mark-ked him for a worthy successor. When young Rockefeller was about 12 years old the family was living on an early the former of the man

estate near Cleveland. The great grounds were fenced in. Mr. Rockefeller walked around the entire estate-almost a day's journey-and netted 13 almost a day's journey-and netted 13 cents. It is said that the elder Rocke-feller was so pleased that he invested the little sum in so many profitable ways it grew into \$10,000. By his early schooling he learned the value of money. Recently something occurred which deeply affected young Rockedler In expression search he

Rockefeller. In expressing regret he exclaimed: "I'd rather have lost \$5 than have that happen." It was mere-

ly a habit of speech. In the winter the Rockefellers live at 4 West Fifty-fourth street, New York; in summer they occupy their summer home. Boxwood, at Tarrytown. The house and grounds cost in the neigh-borhood of \$3,000,000. Young Rockefeller rises every morn-ing at 6:30. He visits the stables and enjoys cutting wood for a few minutes.

After his breakfast he driges to the 8:40 a. m. train. This brings him to New York at 9:45: he reaches the Standard Oil office by 9:45. He is never late. His father proposes that young Rock-

department of the work.

John Davidson Rockefeller Jr., only | never drinks intoxicating liquors and his tastes are plain. When his work is over he feaves the office, usually eatching the 3:35 p. m. train to Tarrytown, reaching that place at 4:20 p. m.. But if there is any un-finished work he remains until it is

done, sometimes not reaching his home until night. He spends one hour and a half a day on the train, the trip taking forty-five minutes each way. He is met at the depot in Tarrytown

by a fine pair of bay horses attached to a buckboard. Young Rockefeller takes leasure in driving his team home timself

Wearied after his day's labor he does not pay visits or receive guests. A few hours' quiet reading or half an hours' playing on the violin-for he is fond of music-fill up the day

About 9:30 p. m. he goes to bed. You might set a clock by him, using the schedule: 6:50 a. m., gets up; 7 a. m., walks for exercise or chops wood; 7:45 4. m., breakfast; 8:15 a. m., starts for train; \$:40 a. m., takes train from Tar-tytown to New York; \$:45 a. m., arrives New-York; 9:45 a. m., reaches 26 Broad-way. Sits at desk, seldom leaving even his room until 1 p. m.; then light lunch

1:30 p. m., returns to office, 3:15 p. m. dines; 9:30 p. m., goes to bed. John D. Rockefeller, the father, had to work for his vast wealth. He hired out as a day laborer. He was born in poverty at Richford, near Oswego, N. Y., the son of a poor farmer. His mother was a Miss Davidson before her marriage. She taught her son privately until he was able to do farm work at 25 cents a day. He was good at hoeing polatoes and husking corn. The Rockefellers moved to Cleveland,

and it was there that John Davidson Rockefeller, Sr. began to make the for-tune which today brings him in a revenue of 48 cents a second every hour of the day and night. He went into a commission business, forming the firm of Rockefeller & Hewitt. He made between \$4,000 and \$10,000 in this business. He got his start on the road to wealth by investing in the oil wells of Pennsylvania. He then started with a man named Andrews, a small refinery. The firm of Rockefeller, Flagter & Andrews was the forrunner of the Standard Oll

company. Mr. Rockefeller owns the largest share of this great trust. His income is \$25,000,000 a year. From the Stan-dard Oil company alone he gets from \$12,550,000 to \$15,000,000 annually. This is why Andrew Carnegie referred to him as the richest man in the world. He has lead mines, steamship lines, rail way properties, real estate, banks and gas companies. Young Rockefeller is a man of quiet

manner. He speaks in a low voice, with great reserve, as if he had set a value upon his words. In stature he is about 5 feet \$1/2 inches. His build is medium and he is somewhat of an athlete, being a horseback rider and football player. His face is strong, the chin being firm and prominent. His eyes are somewhat close together and his nose is on the Roman order. He is clean shaven and wears rimless glasses. His manner is so quiet that he enters and leaves his office almost without notice.

During the summer months he wears a light suit and straw hat. Gloves are invariably on his hands. He walks with a firm, brisk step and does not swing his arms. One of his great dreads is publicity. When at Brown university one of the local papers pubefeller shall pass through every depart. ment of the Standard Oil business. lished a cartoon showing him refusing free tickets to newspaper men at the football grounds. He felt great bitter-When the young man began work he was provided with a desk and attended ness toward the jesting cartoonist. He is religious. When in New York to correspondence. Now he has a pri-vate office. He is familiar with every he teaches Sunday school at the Fifth avenue Baptist church, and he has never been known to miss a day. He has learned how to speculate. This was proved by his clever deal in leather His wealth seems to bring him little satisfaction. He has been heard to say stocks not long ago. Buying when leather was worth from 11 to 20, he ac-quired 400,000 shares, and sold when it went up to 30 and 40, clearing more than he looked upon his immense fortune as a responsibility. He regards himself as a steward from whom some day an





EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

The recent assembling of the family of the late Bishop Woolley, in commemoration of his 93rd birthday, brings again to the public mind the memory of one of the sterling, rugged men who helped build up this city. Bishap Woolley for years presided over the Thirteenth ward of this city, where he died on October 14, 1881. His birth took place on June 25, 1807, at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Having heard of the Prophet, he visited Kirt. land to find him. The Prophet was absent, but he fell in with Joseph Smith Sr., whom he took to Portage and aided to escape from his persecutors. Hishop Woolley was baptized in 1837. He spent a long time preaching the Gospel, among others who heard his voice being Hishop Edward Hunter. He first met Joseph and Hyrum Smith In Quincy, Ills., in 1839, and ever afterwards he remained one of their closest friends. It was his residence in Nauvoo that was last visited by Joseph and Hyrum Smith prior to their martydrom, when the Prophet uttered the words: "I go like a lamb to the slaughter, etc." Bishop Woolley arrived in Utah in 1848. He was employed by President Brigham Young for some years, and among other positions of public trust he held, he was a representative to the Legislative assembly. He was widely known for his blunt and honest characteristics; and his frankness of manner, and his detesta. tion of every species of sham, were among his prominent traits.



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It is an opinion generally entertained | woven with silk. These, therefore, added another \$6.750 to the item of cur-

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SHALL SHE STILL BE THE NATION'S CHARMING CHATELAINE?



This is the best and most popular photograph of Mrs. McKinley-indeed, she prefers it herself, it is said, over all others. It shows her in the pose most famillar to her friends -that of a brilliant, versatile, all-pleasing hostess -one of the most warmly beloved of the great women of the White House. Even her husband's fiercest foes are her ardent admirers.

Dixey if nothing if not a humorist. He with a bond guaranteeing the fulfillwas on Broadway the other day, look-ing brown as a berry and fit as an athment of his end of the contract, and another deposit of \$30,000 in the Bank of Yokohama, Japan, on the ar-rival of the company, which is to open ete after his month's sojourn at White Plains. "Well, you are looking fine," remarked

a friend. "What does Muldoon feed you on "Chickens," replied Dixey, senten-

tiously, "only he doesn't know it yet. You see, next season in "The Adven-tures of Francois," I am to play a thief. so just by way of getting into training for the part I steal one of Muldoon's chickens every morning, and get the cook to broil it for me on the sly. I have accomplished the remarkable feat of eating 30 chickens in 30 consecutive days.

An experienced stage manager can fort who first brought that old of the curtain what sort of a house he veteran "The Streets of New York" to has. If the audience is cold or rest-

ROOSEVELT AND HIS ROUGH RIDERS. Old Story About Them Going to the Paris Exposition Revived. announnounnounnounnounnounnounnoun

\$1,000,000

Special Correspondence.

Paris, June 18 .- I see from a French paper that Paris is expecting a visit from the Rough Riders of the late war. The paper explains that the Col. Roosevelt (sic) commandant of the Rough Riders, promised the soldiers of that famous battalion that if they would fight well he would take them to the Paris Exposition, and thus stimulated by that promise, they charged and captured Santiago, and now Col. Roosevelt will keep his word and bring his rough riders to the Exposition. This I know will be news to your readers and to Governor Rooseveit's Rough Riders.

partment building at the Exposition and sees the old stuffed bay horse mounted by a dummy rider with a mail bag, slouched hat and leather breeches, the same that has so long done duty in the postoffice museum at Washington as a mail carrier of the early days, he says: "There is a Boer," and remarking in an approved tone-"les Amerincanes love much the Boers," passes on to the next mistake. The old mail stage coach of fifty years ago, is in his opinion, the carriage of General Washington. A bran new red express wagon with a metal cage for transport-ing money, bullion and other precious articles, he thinks, is for the convey-ance of wild animals or prisoners. After all what infantalage to use a French word, was it to send these things here. Even if fully understood, they teach nothing, and, as misunderstood, but confirm the popular European impres-sion of our only half-civilization.

It is not pleasant to have to write so much in criticism of our country's appearance in this international competition, but it is important that the truth shall be told. I might easily gloss the facts and praise or advertise this or that American exhibit, which as an isolated exhibit is not without merit, but competitively is distanced by the exhibits in the same class of some very small countries. For some reason we "doing ourselves proud" here. not This morning I asked an American ex-hibitor in the hall of varied industries how he thought our country' would compare with surrounding 'countries.

look at the taste and richness and value of her exhibits. They are worth at least three times as much as ours. Moreover, they have been set up to

produce their most impressive effect. The English section, which bounds us on the other side, is also a very fine one, Now look at ours. There on one of the best corners is a display of about ten bushels of corn cob, smoking pipes. See here on the main aisle, oppos me, playing cards and stationery. There another firm has paper bags. In my opinion, if Tiffany's goid and silver ware, Rockwood's, of Cincinnati, pottery and my display are about the only creditable ones in the American sec-tion. I'm an American and I'd like to make the Eagle scream, but I'm keeping very quiet." It had not occurred to me to class his exhibit among the redeeming things of the American When the Parisian visitor passes section. But most Americans through the United States postoffice de- who will talk express the same opinion about the inferiority of what America has to show here in Paris. Our appropriation was abundant, more than any other country, with the exception of Germany, I think, but It was a little slow coming and for that reason we were not able to get choice of location for our machinery in the Champs de Mars. When we got the appropriation, there was no untaken space available except at Vincennes. People have been saying: "Oh, go to Vincennes if you wish to see the Ameri-can machinery." So, today I went to can machinery." So, today I went to Vincennes, and I'll never go there any It is one hour and thirty minutes more. from the main exposition, which in terms of distance ought to be thirty or forty miles. It is most uncomfortable getting there: consequently, no one goes unless attracted by a fete, an auobile race, or athletic sports. After alighting from the nearest station, 4 walk of a half mile is necessary to find the American machinery building, which is neither large nor very interesting as to its contents. Those who are particularly interested in the special classes of American machinery exhibit-ed there, will doubtless go out to Vin-cennes, but I do not believe there were half a dozen visitors there besides myself, and the place is practically hac-cessable to hundreds of skilled French workmen who, while they might not buy American machiery, would like to see and study it. There is at Vincennes a large transportation exhibit consist ing of sections of trains of cars within dining and sleeping cars. None from America. Europe has made great progress in the last twenty years and while the style and arrangement are totally different from ours, they are not inferior "I regret to say we make a very poor show. Look, here we are between Germany and England. See what a fine exhibit Germany has. She had no more ground space than we have, but she has utilized it to build a second story while we have but one. Then

Young Rockefeller allows himself bet ccounting shall be demanded. Against that time he is working. He half an hour for lunch, taking a light meal at a Broad street cafe. He seldom oes not wish to be weighed in the balpays more than 30 cents for it. He ance and found wanting.

seven while the first-class compartment of the same size was limited to four sleeping berths. In the third-class, the travelers, always Russian peasants, are expected to furnish their bedding or

blankets. Russian, like other European railroad systems, are first of all mili-tary, and these conveniences for sleeping in every car will greatly conduce to the comfort and health of the soldier and to his fitness as a fighting machine. It would not be difficult to speedily convert our freight cars into a double tier of sieeping berths on the Russian plan, and for transporting an army over long distances, they would be far more com-fortable than the ordinary car of the nited States railroads.

SHALL SHE SHINE AS THE NEXT MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE?



Mrs. Bryan posed especially for us when this photograph was taken at her home in Lincoln, Nebraska, a few days ago. This portrait is the most magnificent ever obtained of the gracious woman whose charms of soul, mind and features have buoyed the heart and steadied the nerves of the Knight of the White Metal through many a bitter hour.

that the age for costly and elaborate furniture is past and gone. Perhaps an order recently placed with a London firm by an American millionaire will tend to dispel this illusion.

Stephen S. Marchand is the possessor of the most beautiful bedchamber in the world. This immense apartment, 76x22 feet, is of elliptical form, says the New York Press. The walls are paneled with elabor-

ately carved enrichments in the style of Louis XV., the background is finished in which enamel and the carvings and moouldings are gilt. Taking into consideration the form of the apartment and the difficulty und

expense of adapting paneling and wood-work to a chamber of this shape, it is not surprising that \$54,000 was the price for the wall and dado woodwork alone. The wall inside the panels is hung with purple and gold Genoese veivet. This material being of rare color, exceptional quality and special design, was manufactured by a Lyons firm at a cost of \$38.75 a yard. Therefore the wall hangings alone—there being twentyeight panels in the room-cost Mr. Marchand something like \$387,50 per panel, or \$10,850 for the whole. The cell-ing is elaborately carved and decorated ing is elaborately carved and decontated by special artists from Paris, and cost \$15,350 more. The curtains and curtain draperies are of the same material as the wall panels, and cost \$9,200. This the wall panels, and cost \$9,200. This is exclusive of vitrage undercurtains at \$1,350 a pair. They were made by hand of the finest Brussels net, inter-

tains. The carpet, a handsom tied purple Axminster, had to be specially dyed, and ran into \$31.25 a yard. This for the whole bedchamber cost \$7,250. But the chief d'œuvre of the whole apartment is undoubtedly the bedstead and bedroom suite. The bed-stead alone cost nearly \$190,000. Of massive ebony, with elaborate carvings of solid tvory, and inlaid with gold filigree, it occupied the fluest artisans of Paris for nearly 2½ years. Some idea of the immense amount of time and money lavished on this piece of furni-ture may be gathered from the fact that a single broad ivory hand which ran a single broad ivory band which ran around the underframing was cut in such an amazingly intricate and tedl-ous pattern that four fret-cutters were over eighteen months on this part of the bedstead alone. One of the men thus employed lost his reason by the tedious nature of the work, and is at present cutting borders in imagination in Charenton. At the outset a serious difficulty arose that would have daunt-ed any one but an American. It was found that the magnificent trophy at the head of the bedstead was so large that no single piece of ivory could be obtained of the required dimensions.

The firm talked of reducing the carv-ing, but Mr. Marchand would not hear of it. They found a tusk of the requisite size at last, but it took seven months to find it, and the cost of the ivory and the journey as far as Uyan-yembe, in Africa, where the mammoth tusk was discovered, ran Mr. Marchand Into a further expense of nearly \$20,000. The hangings of the bedstead are of a special purple damask, costing \$24,50

a special purple damask, costing \$25.00 a yard, exclusive of the first cost of the loom cards. The wardrobe was nearly as expen-sive as the bedstead-\$145.000 was its price. When the trilling additional ex-penses of dressing-table, \$62,000, wash-stead 25.000 and table do put, \$14.500 stand, \$36,000, and table de nult, \$14,350, are taken into account, it will be seen that the entire suite argregated the enormous sum of \$467,750.

enormous sum of \$467,750. The chairs, of goldi carved ivory with ebony and gold inlay, increased the amount to something over \$500,000. After figures like these such triffing items as \$2,650 for a cheval glass, \$5,150 for a chimneyplece and overglass, \$2,450 each for the four doors of the room, \$1,M0 each for the overdoors, and \$2,550 for the washstand table fitings fade into insignificance. It is to be hoped that the customer was eatished when he settled was satisfied when he settled his little bill of \$978,700.



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