

convince that aristocratic marriages with American girls are failures. I have previously told in this correspondence how the countess prevailed upon him to become a London county councillor, because she saw that he could never cut any figure in politics while he restricted himself to merely occupying his hereditary seat in that gilded abode of dignity and dullness—the house of lords. Now as part of her ambitious scheme for his political future she is pushing him forward socially, and inducing him to cultivate friendships within the charmed circle of royalty, too. Previously he had never shown any disposition to be a courtier, preferring sport and outdoor games to the stiff-necked demands of high society ceremonial. He was almost a stranger at Buckingham palace. But now he is seen there frequently both at public functions and in his private capacity. He has become quite chummy, too, with the lord chamberlain, the Earl of Clarendon, and passes much of his time at the latter's office in the palace. More than one shrewd observer has remarked that although society women in America take no part in politics there, if the necessity arises they speedily master all the tricks of the game here. The Countess of Essex is said to it that her husband neglects no chance to work up the sort of "pulls" that count.

THE OLDER THEORY.

While many men—for the most part those of the old fogey school who have passed the age at which, according to Dr. Oler, they should be chloroformed—stoutly maintain that women are unfit for public office, women themselves are proving their fitness when they get the chance. Lady Maurice Fitzgerald, widow of Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, brother of the late Duke of Leinster, has just been unanimously re-elected for the third time chairman of the Wexford board of guardians. The position is one of considerable responsibility and requires no small amount of administrative capacity. No people are more careful about the expenditure of funds raised out of the rates than an Irish board of guardians, composed largely of farmers. It is perhaps because by so doing they protect their own pockets as well as the income of their neighbors. If something like the same system could be introduced into the British war office there would be an end to the reckless extravagance there. Lady Maurice has been again chosen to the office solely because she has displayed such excellent business ability in the management of the finances of the Wexford union. She has shown the same skill in the management of her husband's estate since she became a widow four

years ago. She is not the only woman who is chairman of a board of guardians in Ireland. The Hon. Mrs. de la Poer, wife of Count de la Poer, has been chosen chairman of the Clontarf board. In the neighboring county of Limerick, Lady Emily, the Hon. Mrs. de la Poer's sister-in-law, has just headed the poll in the election of rural councillors and poor law guardians.

LADY MARY.

QUEER CONDITIONS CENTURIES DEEP.

(Continued from page 13.)

But the sergeant does not carry the mace as he ordinarily does, proudly on his shoulders. He dandles it delicately in his arms as if it were a fashionable babe on the way to the baptismal font. Like the abbreviated wig the act has a deep significance. It means that with only a half-made speaker the house of commons is not fully constituted and that, therefore, its symbol of authority must not be too boldly displayed.

TRANSFORMED INTO A FULL-LEDGED SPEAKER.

In the house of lords the speaker-elect, with many genuflections, presents himself before the scarlet-robed and bejeweled lord high commissioners, who sit on the woolsack, mute and spectre-like, with cocked hats and wands. In words which have been used by his predecessors for many generations he announces his election. The lord chancellor replies in words which are also quite as much a part of a set ritual as the language of the library. They are to the effect that his majesty is quite pleased with the selection which the commons have made of their presiding officer. Then come two other speeches of the strictly ritualistic order.

The speaker demands that the house be allowed freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest, free access to his majesty, and that the most favorable construction may be put upon the "acts" of the house of commons. The lord chancellor accedes to all these demands, specifying them in almost precisely the same words.

The speaker bows to the lord high commissioners, and the lord high commissioners bow to the speaker. With the bowing members trailing after him like a swarm of bees the speaker returns to the house of commons. Disappearing behind the speaker's chair into what in a theater would be called the property room, he emerges in a trice

with his transformation completed, the hobnob wig that marked the chrysalis stage of his speakership being replaced by the long, full-bottomed, horse-hair headgear, covering his ears and falling over his shoulders, which indicates that he is a full-fledged speaker, entitled to all the rights, privileges and perquisites of that office.

His access of dignity is further indicated by long flowing robes with a huge train. Thus attired he seats himself in the lofty, cushioned chair, and with the mace on the table and three clerks with bobbed wigs at his feet is ready for business, the most important part of which consists in exercising a judicious blindness when competition is keen for the privilege of "catching the speaker's eye."

NEVER WEARS HIS OFFICIAL BEAVER.

Part of his official equipment for which parliament makes a generous allowance consists of an imposing three-cornered beaver hat. But he must never clip it on his legislated head. The horse-hair emblem of his authority is never permitted to suffer even a partial eclipse while he is performing the functions of the presiding officer of the house. It must be visible at all times in its entirety. The official hat is officially used only when some member demands a count. Then the speaker utilizes the three-cornered beaver as a pointer, with which he motions to each of the members in turn while counting them. If there are fewer than 40 present there is a "count out," and the speaker adjourns the house by the simple process of leaving the chair. If there are more than 40 present he stops short when he has enumerated that number, replaces the three-cornered hat by his side and sets the legislative machinery in motion again.

The speaker is provided with an official train-bearer, paid by parliament, whose business it is to see that his (the speaker's) legs do not get tangled up in his long trailing robes when he leaves the chair and stables through the house. In the good old days, when no one under a three-bottle man was considered competent to hold high office, the job was occasionally a delicate one, demanding the exercise of much skill. For many years it has been a cinch. Still, Mr. Gully has recognized the ability with which the train-bearer has kept the speaker's feet from getting mixed up with the speaker's robes by presenting him with a silver goblet. In one of his exuberant moments the irrepressible and irreverent Timothy Healy described the speaker of the house of commons as "a man who is paid \$5,000 a year for sitting in a chair and bawling 'Order!'." But to know just when to call a member to order much more is required of the speaker

than familiarity with the rules of procedure of the house. He must be thoroughly posted on its elaborate code of etiquette, which concerns itself principally with members' hats and legs.

ENFORCES HAT ETIQUETTE.

To the casual observer it would seem that there is no assembly in the world whose members are more free from all restrictions whatsoever with respect to these matters. Apparently they do with their hats just as they please, and keep them on or take them off as the notion strikes them. With respect to their rather limber license allowed them if anything seems to be even greater. The characteristic attitude of the well-seasoned member of the house consists of lying back in his seat, with his legs stretched out to their utmost length, and sitting, as Mark Twain expressed it, "on the small of his back." The impression produced on the American visitor to the house is that of an assembly which ignores all the rules of etiquette by which ordinary legislative gatherings are bound, and has discarded every vestige of dignity to pile it all on the speaker.

But appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, a member of parliament is by no means free to do as he pleases, either with his hat or his legs. On entering the house he must uncover, and as long as he stands up his hat must remain off. On reaching his seat he may wear his hat or not, as he pleases. When he makes a speech he must deliver it standing up and bareheaded, but even to this rule there are exceptions whose infringement involves being called to order. When a division is called a member may address the speaker only sitting down, and with his hat on, or some other fellow's hat on.

On one such occasion William Ewart Gladstone saved himself from being summarily and ignominiously silenced by borrowing the nearest available hat, which proved so many sizes too small for him that the necessity of balancing it on its precarious perch seriously interfered with his oratory.

REGULATES MEMBERS' LEGS.

The code of etiquette with respect to members' legs which the speaker is required to enforce recognizes a distinction between those which belong to official members and those of private members. While both classes are permitted to dispose of them in any attitude which conduces most to their personal comfort, without regard to grace or dignity, only the former are allowed to place their feet against the large, broad table opposite the front benches. It is this privilege which enables Mr. Balfour, the prime minister, to sit on the small of his back without slipping off onto the floor.

But there is a limit even to the leg privileges of the official member. On the matting, some two feet distant from the front benches on either side, is a thin red line. Both official and private members are under equal obligations, when engaged in debate, to see to it that their legs do not carry them over these lines. In the old days, when gentlemen habitually carried swords, members occasionally found their weapons more effective than their tongues in repelling arguments. It was to prevent them from approaching close enough to one another to exchange sword thrusts that the red lines were marked.

Unlike the speaker of the house of representatives and most modern legislative assemblies, the speaker of the house of commons is not a party leader. He is supposed to live in a kind of lofty ignorance that such a thing as party politics has any existence. He has nothing to do with shaping the policy of the government and has no responsibility for it. So far as legislation is concerned his duties are restricted to seeing that both sides get fair play in debate. Except for the tremendous fictitious dignity which he is compelled to maintain, his billet is a much easier one than that of the American speaker.

IS WELL PAID, TOO.

He is much better paid. He gets \$25,000 a year. On taking office he is allowed to defray the cost of his robes, wigs and other trills and fixings. In addition to this the nation makes him a present of 2,000 ounces of silver plate for his table, and two horseheads of silver for his cellar. The master of the buckhounds is required to provide him with a good fat buck and a doe to match every year. The Clothworkers' company yields him an annual tribute of a "width of good broadcloth." Another perquisite is \$500 a year for stationery. Rent free he occupies an imposing home, a lordly residence at Westminster palace. But all these material benefits fade in glory before his dazzling equality with the peers of the realm, which was conferred upon the office by special enactment as long ago as 1689.

Nor has he any need to worry as to what he shall do for a living when he becomes an ex-speaker, a question which often causes his American prototypes not a little concern. He is made a peer with the title of viscount and receives a pension of \$20,000 for the rest of his life.

E. LISLE SNELL.

THE NEWS IN LOS ANGELES

The Deseret News will be found on sale in Los Angeles at the Standard News Company, 414 south Main street.

Ladies' Shoes

Kid Lace . . . \$1.35
Kid Lace . . . 1.15
Kid Button . . . 1.00

Another Great Bargain is a Child Shoe, 5-8 at 40c per pair.

These and others on the tables.



Romney Dependable Shoes

258 South Main Street.



P. C. Kittle of the Kemmerer Fuel Company is

\$100.00 Ahead

We collected it from a bad debt in Wyoming. We can collect some for you if you turn them in.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS.

FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager.
Top Floor Commercial Block. Some People Don't Like Us.

ANNUAL JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Dress Goods and Silks

All Figured Silks including Pin checks and foul-ards, that sell regularly from \$50 to \$1.25 Third Off.

Entire line of Silks and Dress Goods excepting Bond Taffeta, will be discounted 20%

Parasols and Umbrellas

Ladies' and Children's Parasols and Ladies' black and colored Umbrellas, will be discounted One-Third.

Staple and Linen Dept.

Keep Your Eye on Our Half Price Tables.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our Staple Department, where we are making some great and Special Bargains for next week. We are obliged to make room for our fall stock, therefore make these special offers for this Sale.

Scotch Oxford for men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Regular price 25c, sale, 10c

Imported Scotch Madras, 32-inch, beautiful shades and designs. Worth 25c to 35c, sale price 15c

25 per cent Reduction.

On all Table Linens, Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, pillow cases and Scarf Linen.

Hammocks, 25% Off.

20 to 33 1-3 per cent Reduction on all.

Sateens, Silkoines, Art Ticking, Twills, Calicoes, Cheriots, Ginghams, Red Ticking, Percales, Canton Flannels, Outings, Wool Flannels, Embroidered Flannels, all summer Dress Goods, Lawns, Dimities, Mousseline De Soie, Silk Organdies, Voiles and everything in Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Pillows, Quilts, Bed Spreads and Down Cushions.

GLOVES.

Kayser's Silk and Lisle Gloves, 6c quality for 50c | \$1.00 quality for 75c

\$1.25 quality for \$1.00

Hand Bags Third Off.

BELTS.

All Black and Colored silk and Leather Belts Half Off

Z.C.M.I.

THE TIME has come for Summer Goods to go. And when Z. C. M. I. says go they go with a rush. For, as you know, we don't mince matters when it comes to making prices to move merchandise. And what's more you can depend on every reduction mentioned as being genuine. So come Monday and every day of next week and buy goods that you are using right now at a saving of a THIRD to a HALF below the real value.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Our Entire Line of Ladies' Cloth Suits, Mohairs, Cheviots, Coverts, Panamas, Home-spuns and Broadcloths are the Fabrics. The Styles are this Season's very best and you are going to have them at—

HALF-PRICE.

\$10.00 suits for 5.00	\$18.00 suits for 9.00	\$25.00 suits for 12.50
\$12.50 suits for 6.25	\$20.00 suits for 10.00	\$30.00 suits for 15.00
\$15.00 suits for 7.50	\$22.50 suits for 11.25	\$35.00 suits for 17.50
	\$30.00 suits for 15.00	
	\$40.00 suits for 20.00	

Choose Now for Early Fall Use, the Styles Are Right.

SILK SUITS HALF PRICE. Our entire line of hand-some Jacket Suits in Taffeta, peau de sole, eton, blouse and Redingote effects.	SILK COATS HALF PRICE. Taffeta, peau de sole and pongee, 42 inches and full lengths, Redingote and full effects.	SHIRT WAIST SUITS, 1-3 OFF. Our entire line of lawn, pique, linen and duck Shirt Waist Suits, all new, many of them only just opened.
WASH SKIRTS HALF PRICE. Duck, pique, crash and linen. White voile and batiste Skirts—	COVERT JACKETS, HALF PRICE. Cravenettes THIRD OFF, Silk Waists THIRD OFF, Lawn Wrappers and Long Kimonos HALF OFF, Children's Dresses THIRD OFF, Children's Silk and Cloth Coats HALF OFF, Children's Travelling Coats HALF OFF, Silk Petticoats THIRD OFF, White Dresses THIRD OFF, Blue line of white Lawn, Linen and Swiss Shirt Waists—	SKIRTS, HALF PRICE. Our entire line of Dress and Walking Skirts, ranging from \$15.00 to \$40.00, will be half, and all other skirts except 1907 will be sold at—
HALF-PRICE.	ONE-FOURTH OFF.	ONE-THIRD OFF.

MILLINERY!

All Trimmed Hats, including Patterns, formerly priced from \$1.00 to \$20.00, will be assorted into four lots and sold as follows:

LOT 1	\$2.00
LOT 2	\$3.00
LOT 3	\$4.00
LOT 4	\$5.00

Every untrimmed shape and every outing Hat will be sold at, each \$1.00
Flowers, Braids and Ornaments 50% Discount.

HOSIERY.

All fancy mixed colored hose, also plain colored, 33 1/3% Off.
Our entire line of Ladies' Misses' and Boys' and Infants' hosiery will be sold during this sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

UNDERWEAR.

All Muslin Underwear will be Greatly Reduced Prices.
Children's Knitted Vests and Pants:

35c Line	20c	25c Line	15c
Ladies' Vests in all styles and colors:			
35c Line	25c	75c Line	50c
50c Line	35c	1.00 Line	65c
65c Line	40c	1.25 Line	85c

Ladies' Union Suits, low neck and no sleeves, knee length, regularly sold at 25c, 50c and 75c, during sale One-half Price.

25 per cent off our entire line of ladies' union suits, not specially mentioned.
Ladies' Knitted Corset Covers One-Third Off.
Ladies' Knitted Pants, 25c grade, 20c
All face trimmed white leg pants One-Third Off.
All infants' knitted vests and hands 20% Reduction.

CORSETS.

Our entire line of Warner Bros. rust proof corsets, every pair this year's style and of the most up-to-date models. All sizes.

65c Quality	50c	1.50 Quality	1.15
1.25 Quality	90c	1.75 Quality	1.35
		2.00 Quality	1.50

All Ladies' and Misses' Corset Waists 20% Reduction.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

100 dozen 8-oloped, embroidered and lace trimmed, made to sell up to 25c, all put into one lot at 10c each, 25c

NECKWEAR.

Entire line of neckwear Third Off.