

Captain John Smith's Body Lies in Ancient St. Sepulcher-The Soul of the Great Englishman Goes Marching On.

Smith, the real founder of Virginia, to attain his proper place in history.

The Jamestown exposition to be held the shore of Hampton Roads in 1907 will prove to be a partial apotheosis of this great Englishman. It is more than probable that by the time 1931 comes around the people of the state of Virginia will fittingly memorialize the three hundredth anniversary of his death Since 1631 his mortal remains have re-

posed in quaint old St. Sepulchre, in the Of the Aster, Enlarged Six Times, from The time necessary for this operation varies from a few hours to a few days in most species, while in others it may

Since 1631 his mortal remains have re-posed in quaint old St. Sepulchre, in the very heart of London. It was an old church when he was buried there, dat-ing back as far as 1090. The Hon. R. Walton Moore, a distinguished mem-ber of the Virginia bar, who has a highly developed faculty for unearthing historic lore relating to his native state, while in London recently, endeavored to learn what new facts he could regard-ing the last years of the great gover-nor of Virginia and admiral of New England. "I believe," says Mr. Moore, "the facts relating to the last years of Capt. Smith's life are rather vaguely known and that there is no record of the place of his death. It is beyond question, however, that he resided in the parish of that church and we may suppose that when he had become a broken and lonely man, and was ap-proaching the end of life's fittul fever, he found within its sacred precincts the peace for which he longed." St. Sepulchre is one of the oldest church edifices in London. It was first built in 1090 and rebuilt in 1440. The woodwork was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, but the walls remained, and the task of restoration was quickly un-dertaken and completed. Its organ, which is said to be one of the finest in London, dates back to 1670. The church has an interesting relation to the ancient part of London in which it is located. Near by was Newgate prison, and it was the duty of the bell-man of St. Sepulchre to ring a bell out-Now, in the aster and in the other compositae, the pistil projects above the stamens, so that the pollen dust cannot reach it, and the help of the insect tribes is necessary. Not only do insect tribes is necessary. Not only do none of us "live unto ourselves" as the

is located. Near by was Newgate prison, and it was the duty of the bell-man of St. Sepulchre to ring a bell out-side the cell of anyone confined there condemned to death at midnight on the eve of the execution, and at the same time recite the verses whose concluding lines are:

"And when St. Sepulcher's bell in the morning tolls, The Lord above have mercy on your

Past 12 o'clock."

The bell itself, which is really a small metal anvil, is kept in the church, ai-though disused for many generations. It was also the custom for the cart which carried the condemned man from Newgate to the place of execution to stop at the church in order that he might there be presented with a flower which it was intended he should wear to Tyburn. The last man who wore the St. Sepulchre funeral flower was a dis-ciple and follower of the notorious Jon-athan Wild. As for the local setting of the church, it may be mentioned that the church, it may be mentioned that not far off is St. Paul's cathedral, that within 100 yards is the Old Balley, and

T HAS taken 300 years for Capt. John | some has been attributed the first com-plete translation of the Bible into Eng-

He declined a pardon offered upon condition that he recant, saying, "That which I have preached will I seal with which I have preached will I seal with my blood," and, to quote the historian, Milman, "Passed on, not as to his death, but as to his wedding." The roar of the traffic of modern London reaches the church from Cheapside, from the Strand, from Fleet street, from Ludgate Hill, from the Smithfield Market, and about it, over the less known thorough-fares that hem it in, with its school-house and yard of flowers, clamors the varied and incessant activity of the busy city.

varied and incessant activity of the busy city. "I found," continues Mr. Moore, "the church closed, but managed to arouse the beadle, who is the most curious looking little oid man; attired in gold lace, and plumcolored dress of his office, that has ever lived outside of the books of father. of fiction.

"He, mumbling things I could not understand, called the verger, who admitted me and never dreamed of leaving me a moment after learning that I was a Virginian and attracted to



TO BREAK WIRELESS TRUST.

Delegates representing 31 govern-ments are now assembling in Berlin by invitation of the German govern-ment with the object of reaching a common agreement for an exchange of messages between the users of varmessages between the users of var-ious wireless telegraph systems and to define the basis on which private wireless companies may operate with the consent of governments. One of the most important matters to be settled by the conference will hinge on the Marconi company's re-fuel to interchange with the Slaby-

that within sight is the open space where the martyrdom of so many brave spirits immortalized Smithfield. One of the Smithfield victims was Roger, the vicar of St. Sepulchre, to whom by

the church by the memory of Capt. Smith. The body of the founder was undoubtedly borne into the church that day of his burial in June, 1631, after the weariness of mortality had finally overtaken him, through the same iron gate which was opened to me across ster which was opened to me, across the spiendid fan-vaulted porch into the church, and was then laid away under the chancel. To mark the spot a gray stone slab was placed over it bearing heraldic devices and a rhyming tribute

Without

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stone slab was placed over it bearing heraldic devices and a rhyming tribute to his exploits and virtues. All that was originally figured or written on the stone has been worn away, except that the verger assured me, when he had knelt and carefully brushed away the dust, that he could discern the three Turks' heads which we know were carved on the escutcheon. The slab has been removed from its first position to one of the alsles, and in the wall opposite to it has been placed a brass tablet in a wooden frame, which repeats the inscription which the stone once bore, beginning: "To the memory of his deceased friend, Captain John Smith, sometime Gov-ernor of Virginia and Admiral of New England, who departed this life the twenty-first day of June, 1631. "Accordiamus, Vincere est Vivere."" Following this are 26 lines of verse, as follows:

Here lies one conquered that hath conquered kings, Subdu'd large territories and done things, Which, to the world impossible would But, that the truth is held in more

Shall I report his former service done In honour of his God and Christen-

How that he did divide from Pagans three Their heads and lives, types of his

For which great service in that cli-mate done, Brave Sigismundus, king of Hungarion, Did give him as a coat of arms to

wear, These conquered heads, got by his sword and spear. Or, shall I tell of his adventures since Done in Virginia, that large conti-

nent? How that he subdu'd kings unto his

yoke, And made those heathen fiee, as wind doth smoke, And made their land, being of so

large a station. An habitation for our Christian nation, Where God is glorified, their wants supply'd; Which else, for necessaries, must have

Enquire of J. E. Wilson, manager, about evening class in pattern making, 333 west First North. dy'd. But what avails his conquests, now he

lyes Interred in earth, a prey to worms and flyes? O! may his soul in sweet Elysium sleep, Until the Keeper, that all souls doth

keep, Return to judgment, and that after thence, With angels he may have his recom

pence. In conclusion, Mr. Moore says:

"Nearly opposite the slab on the other side of the alsle is the pew oc-cupied by the lord mayor of London, when once a year he goes to St. Do you know that \$2.00 a week will bring a good Piano in your home, that you will own. N. Y. & Western Piano Co., 52 Market St.



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TWO OF THE WILD ASTERS.

At the left, "Aster Fremontl," with lavender colored rays, soft leaves and smooth stems. At the right, "Astter oblongifolius," with violet rays, stiff leaves and rough stems. Drawn from nature by Seventh grade pupils of the Sate Normal Training school.

ever, bloom chiefly in October. The former are to be found on every hill-side, in every canyon, beside many of the city sidewalks, and along all the waysides of the country places. Even the sonflower does not dispossess this charming and dainty mass of violet-council bloom: for upon venturing into purple bloom; for upon venturing into the midst of the ocean of yellow color in the sunflower field, it was found that in the sunflower field, it was found that the latter had not entirely usurped the soil, but that in between the tall hell-anthus patches and covering the hills and bare places were bunches of a plant from a few inches to a foot or so high, that exhibited a beauty as lovely and delicate as that of the sunflower was bold and commanding. This was the aster, in three varieties, most usually of a deep violet-purple color, but pass-ing through shades of lilac and lavender to a pinkish white, and sparkling like colored stars at the top of elegant green follage. green toliage. The aster h is celebrated in song and story, and is certainly worthy of the literary homage it has received. A little close observation finds that this dell-cate specimen of wild weed improves upon acquaintance. The method in the nature-study classes at the university was to approach it in this way:

8

ASTERS: A STUDY

IN VIOLET-PURPLE

Loveliness and Utility of One

Of the Common

Weeds.

REAL WESTERN BEAUTY.

"Golden Rule for Flowers" Teaches

The Co-operation of Kingdoms

Of Nature.

One of our most refined ballads be-

"In the sweet calm of this September

I pass along the paths we two have

And still upon the dear famillar way Blooms the blue aster and the golden-

NOW BLOOMING EVERYWHERE.

Our own asters and goldenrods, how-

A RAY AND A DISC FLOWER,

Pen Drawing by Pupils.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

require months.



SIG MARCONT.

A GENERAL VIEW.

What is (to you) the most striking feature of the plant? What shades of color do you see in the flowers of vari-ous specimens? How does it compare with the sunflower as to size, strength, ous specimens? How does it compare with the sunflower as to size, strength, texture, and duration of its stem? In the position, shape, size, and number of its leaves? In the presence of smaller leaves (bracts) on the upper stems? In the nature of its surface, whether rough or smooth, hairy or glabrous? Consider the flawers—the number, shape, and size of its heads; the number, color, size and shape of the ray flowers; of the disc flowers: the flower cup, or involuce that contains the head of the flowers as to its cylender-bell shapes, and the number of rows of small leaves that form it. As to the worth of this weed —is it ornamental? Should it be exter-minated? Stripped of its blossoms? Or others like it, but with more numerous ray flowers? These are the erigerons, the flowers. The eastern sales. They bloss in great profusion earlier in sum-mer and in spring. A CLOSE STUDY.

A CLOSE STUDY.

Coming to finer distinctions, observe the stem more closely—almost woody (suffruitoose) at the base, and therefore a perennial: the leaves—long and sien-der (linear); the flower-stalks that arise from the axils, or inner angles, of the leaves; the peduncles, or flowerstems into which the flower-stalks divide; the involuere with its small scales closely appressed forming the cylinuncal bell; the oblong linear ray flowers without stamens, but with bristly pappus, or calyx down; the disc flowers (use a iene) with yellow style projecting like a two-tined fork; and the seed, or akene, resembling a small peg, three times as long as wide. Now comes some-thing of more interest. Coming to finer distinctions, observe thing of more interest.

WHAT POLLEN GRAINS DO.

Fertilization is the process by means of which the seed is made fertile or ready to grow, through the operation of the pollen grains in penetrating the pistil and entering the ovule, or young seed

The familiar yellow dust of the aster of sunflowers and bitterweeds is borne by the stamens, and is the special stimby the stamens, and is the special stim-ulant which is necessary to cause the seeds to grow, and without which the ovules, or young seeds, simply shrivel and die. Little sacs (anthers) contain the pollen dust, which is most com-mently yellow or brown in color, but may be red, green, blue, whitish, or even black, and the grains are of va-rious shapes with unique markings. even black, and the grains are of va-rious shapes with unique markings, when seen under the microscope. Each pollen grain, delicately coated with oil, is filled with a liquid of a most nutri-tious kind, and is the flesh-forming food of the honey-bee, the bee-bread also of the young grubs in the hive. When a pollen grain falls upon a pistli, the grain wends forth a minute tube that penetrates the pistil and carries this fuid down to one of the ovules below, which it finds with unerring aim and enters at an opening which every young seed provides for this purpose.

insects are not, as a rule, useful visitors for flowers, and various are the devices which the latter exhibit to keep devices which the latter exhibit to keep thern out. But flying insects of all kinds, even to the smallest flies and midgets, get dusted with the pollen and carry it from one blossom to another. The beautiful ray-flowers of the aster have no style and stigma, hence their seeds cannot be fertilized, but remain sterile: while the inner or disc flowers develop fertile seeds. What, then, are the lovely ray flowers for? They tell the bees and butterflies that the aster has something good for them-a ting drop of nectar at the base of each cor-olla tube. Now, since this nectar is of no use to the flower itself, it must be put there simply to attract the olla tube. Now, since this nectar is of no use to the flower itself, it must be put there simply to attract the winged tribes-a bait to invite its friends to a feast of pollen and nectar, for these friends are highly serviceable to the plant. The nectar is hidden deep down in the flower amid the com-pressed heads of the composite order, so that ants, beetles, worms and other creatures without wings can barely it at all reach it. But the bees, moths and butterflies push their long tongues down into the flower tubes and drink up the nectar. As they do so, they get covered with pollen dust from the stamens which cling around the pistil. All bees are bairy, the hairs themselves often being bristly or webbed, while the rough or spiny pollen grains cling all the better for the various devices of their own coverings. The bee has to visit many flowers before its scrop is filled with nectar, and in so doing car-ries the pollen from one flower to an-other, chiefly to the same kind of flow-er on any one visit, and so performs for the flower the great service of sprinkling every pistil with its own kind of pollen grains, since any other kind would be useless. The accompanying drawings by the pupils of the state normal training school will make more clear the techni-cal matters in the description, while a simple observation of the delicate col-ors of these fine weeds now covering

simple observation of the delicate col-ors of these fine weeds now covering many of our otherwise waste places, will amply justify the words of the

poet: And still beside the shadowy glen She holds the color of the skies; Along the purpling wayside steep She hands her fringes passing deep. And meadows drowned in happy state Are lit by starry eyes. -- "Asters," by Dora Read Goodale.

HUMAN BLOOD MARKS.

HUMAN BLOOD MARKS. A tale of horror was told by marks of human blood in the home of J. W. Wil-liams, a well known merchant of Bac, Ky., He writes: "Twenty years ago I had severe hemorrhages of the lungs, and was near death when I began tak-ing Dr. King's New Discovery. It com-pletely cured me and I have remained well ever since." It cures Hemorrhages, Chronic Coughs, Settled Colds and Bronchitis, and is the only known cure for Weak Lungs. Every bottle guar-anteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept, 112 and 114 So. Main St., druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

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