of flowers, and rarely bound books and Dresden china figures and miniatures and bibelota, and over everything there seemed to be a note of repose. Wher-ever the eye rested it found something beautiful to look at-of subdued cor-

BANAL THINGS BORE HER.

"I don't like things which have no meaning even in decoration," Mrs. Glyn said, "those cords really do hold up the drapery of the curtains, if you pulled one tassel it would all come down! Banal things bore me, everything should have some meaning to justify itself," she added, "but new you must gee my summer!" and she look me through a curtained doorway and the most wonderful picture met my view. A small square room with one very tall window in it, carved and paneled in the same way as the salon—the white relief on dove gray—but the furniture is all gilt here, and the curtains and bed drapery of the most beautiful shade of rose pink shot glace silk. They are draped and held back by wreaths of roses—in every known shade from salmon to pale mauve through gorgeous pinks, deep and pale, with pale green leaves of every tone from a biuish faded green to a yellower one. The roses and leaves are masterpieces of silk handmade flowers.

In this wonderful little shrine everything is of the richest, the dressing table is graned with real tere and small stable is graned and small stable is graned with real tere and small stable is graned and and small stable is graned and and and small stable is graned and sm 'I don't like things which have no

ingade flowers.

In this wonderful little shrine everything is of the richest, the dressing table is draped with real face and small bouquets of the same roses, while the toilet things are of gold. I was not allowed to linger here because the bathroom had to be seen, and I had only a limited time hefore my train left for London, so we went on through the small door.

"This is the summer, too, but the cool summer," Mrs. Glyn said. "There is no gold here, all the fittings and brushes and things are sliver. I like to feel gay and happy and pretend it is always June when I wake, that is why my bedroom is the summer, but where one baths it must be cool."

The curtains and drapery are here a wonderful shade of hine, a little paler than "Nattler" blue. In the heavy slik cords which keep them in place are bunches of roses of more wonderful pluks, and over the alcove of the bath and the center of the window drapery there are sliver baskets full of them.

The carnet is blue also and the paneling instead of being gray with white relief is white with the carving in gray. It is quite the loveliest bathroom a fairy princess might desire, and when I was shown through other small doors, into her maid's toom, a little bower of fress rosy chirts, we came through into the hall and on to the salon again where my hostess asked me to sit down and talk.

FRENCH IDEAS.

FRENCH IDEAS.

FRENCH IDEAS.

"I built this just to please myself."
whe said, "with money which I got from one of my books, The Vicissitudes of Evangeline" I think it was. Wanted some corner where I could have my own taste carried out exactly, and every single leaf-of the ruses, or turn of the carving I have designed myself. It all came from Paris, of course," she added, "English work people are splendid for solid things, but they don't understand these light French ideas."

"You like the Louis XVI style?" I asked, and Mrs. Glyn then told me something of her tastes. She prefers Louis XVI to any other style because of the straight lines and the Greek nete in it. She likes everything of the eighteenth century though.

"I am sure I have had two previous lives," she said, "one in Athens in the time of Pericles and the other in the reign of Louis XVI. I feel that I was guillottined in the revolution!"

"What makes you think this?" I asked.

"Because those two periods have

"Because those two periods have from my earliest memory been subjects of deep interest to me. I have acquired almost every detail about them with very little study, they seemed to come naturally to me. My interest in Greek art and Greek ideas amount to a perfect mania. The history of other periods I have learned as a lesson only. Knowledge of these two periods seems to come to me with perfect ease, and all interest ceases with the revolution, though in the abstract the character of Napoleon should be one of immense attraction for me." "Because those two periods have

A STRANGE BOOK.

"May I ask what you are writing now, Mrs. Glyn?" I said.
"I have just written a strange book," she replied. "which I feel sure will be very roughly criticised. It is about a woman with a passionate Slav nature, and a beautiful young Englishman, the sort one sees dozens of at every big London ball."
"Why will it he roughly criticised." Why will it be roughly criticised

"It deals with a peculiar situation; see this is the book," she said as she picked up a typewriten copy. "I should like you to read it, but I want you to see her—my heroine—as I do, a strange fierce Siav underneath, with a wonderful polish, but a passionate realization of the primitive instincts of nature. One must think of her at Lucerns, weary, at the end of all things—with the thought of her hideous life with her brutal husband—suddenly seeing this young Englishman whose family this young Englishman whose family seeing the seeing t with the thought of her hideous life with her brutal husband—suddenly seeding this young Englishman whose family she knows about, and whose likeness to his uncle, whom she may perhaps have admired in her own girlhood, awakes in her some strong emotion. Then I want you to feel the effect of love on them both, how it turns from caprice, to the highest form in her until her great desire is to reproduce his likeness. How with the most passionate and physical emotion she mingled ever the soul in her tender touches of sentiment, and always exalts his mind into vast aims and desires for fiture greatness. The immense rush of passion in Venia comes of the knowledge that soon they must part. In him love opens the eyes of his soul, so that he sees the fine in overything. Then I want you to notice the effects of the two griefs upon bim—the first one with hope undefined but ever present, making him in every way raise himself to be more worthy in her eyes, even in his prowess as a bunter; the second, and eternal one, of death, paralyzing him and turning him into adamant, until his soul awakens again with the returning spring of her spirit in his heart, and the consolation of the flying essence of their love in the child."

"LOVE IS INTERESTING."

"That sounds very interesting," I said. "Love is always interesting as a rindy," she reviled, and in this case the woman was interesting, her love in its flercest and highest giving Itself and its noblest aspirations to the joy of the body and the exaliation of the soul. She was no weakling who would have let passion run riot until it grew saited. She would have daily grown nobler in her desire to make Paul's son a great man."

I see you like your book yourself," I

"I see you like your book yourself," I said.

"Yes," said Mrs. Glyn, "It is the best I have written I think. I always like Elizabeth' accause it diverted one to writing years ago when I was ill with rheumatism. I haver meant to rulolish it until my friend. Lady Warwick, persuaded me to do so."

"You have an advantage in knowing the world you write about Mrs. Glyn," I said. "so many people only imagine the environment of their characters."

"And so what they write about does not ring true." she answered. "I could no more give a study of the social atmosphere of the suburbs than the atmosphere of Mars, as I have never seen any of them; the only way to make a picture so that everyone can see it with the author's eye, is to detect the accurately something which one mitmately knows."

COMING TO AMERICA.

COMING TO AMERICA.

"I wish you would come to America
Wrs. Glyn." I said. She smiled delightedly as she answered. "I intend to, if
all goes well this autumn. I love
Americans, they are so fine and as
Ambroshle's grandmother said, 'they
an see with their evelashes.' I have
aumbers of American friends."

Mrs. Glyn looks taller than she probWrs. Glyn looks taller than she probThe Company of the subject, is much in favor of international penny
postage. I took the opportunity of
the Company of the subject is much in favor of international penny
postage. I took the opportunity of
the Company of the government to accept such a proposition.

KING FAVORS SCHEME.

"King Edward, whom I resently saw and spoke to upon the subject, is much in favor of international penny
postage. I took the opportunity of
the Company of the government to accept such a proposition.

KING FAVORS SCHEME.



MAGIC NECKLACE CURES ALL ILLS.

Mrs. Michla Shilatzsky, an inmate of the home of the Daughters of Jacob, in New York, is the possessor of an amber necklace for which is claimed marvelous powers. She and many others maintain that this necklace possesses properties which will cure any ill and hundreds of afflicted are said to have been benefited by its mere contact. She was born in Russia in 1806 and has been in the United States for 25 years. The necklace is

ably is. She is very pale, quite dead white, in fact, with a great quantity of red hair of a particularly burnished brightness, that no art can imitate. She has rather light green eyes and very dark lashes and eyebrows. Her eyes have a strange concentrated (ascingdark lashes and eyebrows. Her eyes have a strange concentrated fascinstion which makes one unable to look away from them. Her voice is very low, and she sits quite still, with no gesticulation in her conversation. She gives one the impression of something almost uncanny and unfathomable—one never could know of what she was thinking. I could understand her being both adored or hated, but hever creating indifference. She told me among ating indifference. She told me among other things that she liked spending months alone, and then traveling

abroad.

"The neighbors think I hibernate," she said, "because I don't play golf or hockey or hunt or anything they do!" She has two dear little girls and a very tall, big husband, the exact type of the real English squire.

All the way, back to London in the train I seemed haunted by her face which once seen is not easily forgotten.

AGNES WESTON.

HORRORS OF

(Continued from page seventeen.) woman he was alive and well, though in prison. The man suffered mental agonigs for a week, and finally, when he got a note, purporting to be from the landlord of the house, saying his mis-tress was dying, he begged Grun to let him go, even if escorted by a police-man; that he would confess everything,

own to everything if he might only see her for an hour. NOW IN SIBERIA.

Grun, after making him sign a paper, in which his guilt, supposed or real, was set forth, let him go, accompanied by three armed agents who were to bring him back in an hour. When he got home he found that the woman, though worn out with anxiety about him, was well, had never had typhoid fever nor authorized any one to send a him, was well, had never had typhoid fever nor authorized any one to send a telephone message to him. Zielinski, in despair at the way in which he had been duped, tried to kill himself with a kitchen knife. But the agents dragged him back to prison and he was brought up for trial, though he declared that he knew nothing about the banknotes and that he signed the "confession" because he thought the woman he loved was dying and to see her he was willing to sacrifice his life. He was sentenced to hard labor for 10 years. He is now in the mines in Siberia.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Another instance of moral torture was brought to light only the other day, but this time Alexieff is to blame. A girl named Rosa Blumenthal was arrested upon suspicion of having killed an official. Her betrethed, a boy named Liberman, was supposed to have helped her, though, as a matter of fact, she helped him. She was questioned again and again as to his part in the

plot, but she denied all knowledge of it.

At last Alexieff caught Liberman, who also denied having anything to do with the assassination. Alexieff ordered him to be dressed in the uniform of a police official and to stand among a crowd of other men in a room through which a friend of Rosa's, also a prisoner, was to pass. Of course, Rosa heard of the fact that her fiance was dressed as a policeman. Another prisoner, who seemed to live in the next cell "tapped" to her that Liberman had gone over to the enemy and told all about herself. Rosa, wild with indignation, wrote an account of all Liberman, the traitor, had done against the government and gave it to the warden, who in turn handed it to Alexieff. Of course, Liberman had not betrayed any of his "party's" secrets, and the prisoner who "tapped" the news to poor Rosa was a servant of Alexieft, a spy who had learned the signs used by prisoners when communicating with one another. plot, but she denied all knowledge of it.

GIRL WENT MAD.

Rosa went mad and has not been heard of since. Some who were in prison with her declare that she died in a cell, having strangled herself with her hair, which she wore in two long plaits, reaching almost down to her heels. Liberman was hanged for killing the official. He died believing that Rosa had betrayed him.

official. He died believing that Rosa had betrayed him.

These are but a few cases, taken hap-hazard, of the thousands who have suffered torture at the hands of men like Ivanoff. Alexieff and Grun. For though the last has been put to death, his methods are followed by hundreds of others, and thousands of victims are groaning in the prisons and fortresses of Russia waiting for the moment when they can avenge themselves and others who have been subjected to such tortures.

PAUL OSTRELSKY.

COSTLY LAW SUIT OVER LESS THAN ONE CENT.

Special Correspondence.

DARIS, June 19.—Three centimesless than one cent-has just been awarded a wealthy French financier who sued a railway company for the recovery of an overcharge of that amount. The original action and

minus, but missed the train he intended to take. While walting for the next one, which left two hours later, he studied the company's tariff to pass away the time. He then found that he had been charged 14 francs 45 centimes, whereas the proper fare was 14 francs 42 centimes. He asked for his money back at the booking office, but without result. An interview with the station-master was also unsuccessful. He afterwards wrote a number of letters to the company, but received no answer. He then commenced an action to recover the three centimes. He won the

He then commenced an action to recover the three centimes. He won the
action in the lower court, but the company took it to the appeal court, and
afterwards to the court of cassation.
Both courts dismissed the appeal, and
the company was ordered to pay the
plaintiff the three centimes. The costs
of the company amounted to 8,25¢
francs, or \$1,650,

## Mr. Henniker Heaton Urges Universal Penny Postage.

Eloquently Pleads for Reduction From Present Costly Rate and Points Out Some of Its Most Glaring Absurdities.

MET this morning the greatest ! postal reformer of modern times ance Rowland Hill, namely, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P. It was

since Rowland Hill, namely, Mr.

Henniker Heaton, M. P. It was he who earried imperial penny postage, introduced telegraph money orders into England and the barcels post between this country and France and who declined the honor of having the prefix "Sir" placed before his name four times, says the London special correspondent of the New York Heraid.

Mr. Henniker Heaton's whole aim in life teday is to obtain penny postage throughout the world, and Jbove all with the United States, and a more senguine advocate of any cause than he is of his cause it would be impossible to imagine or find.

"Well," I said, "how is the matter of miversal nearny postage?"

"Getting along spleididly." replied the member for Canterbury, in most cheerful mood. "We are getting nearer to it all the time, and a contiaual and active exchange of correspondence is taking place."

"Where does the trouble lie?"

"With the chancellor of the exchanger. In the United States President Rosasvelt is warmly in favor of international penny postage; so. I understand, is the new postmaster general there. But the minister of finance thinks the loss would be great. He says f70,090 (\$350,090). I put it at \$25,000 (\$125,000, I have put forward a proposition to the effect that I would get together a body of capitalists who would guarance the government against loss. But that has been refused on grounds of its being beingath the dignity of the government to accept such a proposition.

KING FAVORS SCHEME.

"King Edward whom I recently

telling his majesty that he had more British subjects in the United States than in all his colonies put together. Last year 202,000 people left our shores out of that number 120,000 went to the United States. Not less than £1,000,000 (\$8,000,000) last year was sent home from the United States in small postal orders."

"But surely there would be a loss at first in reducing postal rates?"

"Yes but in three years time such less would disappear. Look now at the colonies. It has been shown there, England is not losing a bit today. The chappeas of postage is

Yes, but in three years' time such would disappear. Look now at colonies. It has been shown to. England is not losing a bit by The cheapness of postage is to lead to a far greater extended to be a far greater and postage are not by the success greater and postage.

the conceivable objections to universal penny postage are not by the success of imperial phany postage.

"As a matter of fact our letters to and from the colonies have more than doubled in humber since 1898. Here we pay far too much for the conveyance of our mail to the United States. We pay British vessels three shillings (75 cents) a pound, while German ships, which are quicker than ours, receive one shilling and eight pence (42 cents).

"Why, the difference between the two

"Why, the difference between the two "Why, the difference between the two prices would be ample to establish equilibrium and wipe out any loss. And why should England pay such a heavy form of subsidy to steamstip companies? There is no doubt at all but that the people of the United States, France and Germany are all anxious to meet the United Kingdom in establishing penny postage to and from their respective countries."

ABSURDITIES OF PRESENT RATE. Now here are some of Mr. Henniker Heaton's contentions. He says:

"The existing postal fariff is a dissirate to civilization. It is doomed, said it is hoped the voice of an English induster will be first heard calling for its abolition. How ridiculous it is to know we pay one penny (two cents) for sending a letter 12,000 miles, via Calais.

empire, Finland is very advanced in



from no political disabilities

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PRIZEFIGHTER KNOCKS AT SOCIETY'S DOOR.

Mr. Norman Selby, sometimes known as "Kid McCoy," middleweight prizefighter, who, after his conquests in the ring, became the husband of the wealthy and beautiful widow, Mrs. Edward Ellia, has cast aside forever the allurements of the ring and now seeks to hobnob with princes of of society in their native wilds. As a preliminary to the conquest of the playful rich, Mr. Selby has purchased on estate in the exclusive Oranges, in New Jersey, and will begin his cam paign at once by the route of the automobile and the week-end house party. From Jersey he expects to enter a wedge in Fifth avenue and next season may see him the host of a palatial "cottage" at Newport. Mr. Selby says his qualifications are excellent, among them being descent from Lord Hume, of England, several divorces, a number of automobiles and unlimited time at his command. management and a second second

> EMINENT GERMAN SOLDIER. Lieutenant General Alfred F. J. L. on Loca enfeld is the military man

sent over by the kaiser as his representative at the peace congress and at

the Jamestown exposition. The gen-

eral fills the responsible position of general adjutant to his German majesty

and was the only warrior invited by Andrew Carnegie to be present at the

peace conference,

Straws and

Panama

\$2 to \$15

to Australia, yet we pay two pence halfpenny (five cents) for sending a similar letter 21 miles from Dover to Calais. The glaring injustice of the two pence half-penny (five cent) rate to the continent and the United States is shown in other ways.

"In Austria, where I was recently, I could send a letter right across that country and Germany, from the Russian frontier to the North Sea, for one penny (two cents) by virtue of the 'restricted' postal union between the two empires."

"It is right to tax luxtiries, especially

"It is right to tax luxuries, especially pernicious inxuries; but it is culpable to levy taxation of a repressive kind on the communications of the people. What statesman would venture to propose a tax on the initial operations of commerce, say, by requiring commercial travellers to take out costly licenses or by imposing heavy stamp duties on seed or samples?"

His special reasons for an Anglo-American penny postal union are as follows: 'It is right to tax luxuries, especially

follows:

"That the two peoples both ardently desire a reduction of transatlantic postal rates to one penny, or two cents. Of 15,000,000 British emigrants in the period from 1815 to 1900 more than 10,000,000 settled in the United States. Sixty out of the eighty million of American people have British blood in their velns. "That the large number of small money orders, aggregating £1,600,000 (\$8,900,000) last year, sent by poor people are doubly taxed for commission and postage.

WOULD INCREASE TRADE. "That British exports to the United States last year amounted to £35,000,000 (\$175,000,000) and American exports to the United Kingdom £103,000,000 (\$515,-

000,000); great development of this trade is certain to result from penny post-

that amount. The original action and two appeals to higher courts have cost the company \$1,650.

The successful litigant recently bought a ticket at a Paris railway terminus, but missed the train he intended minus, but missed the train he intended tory, while 2½d. (5 cents) must be paid tory, while 2½d. (5 cents) must be paid

dreds of miles of United States territory, while 2½d, (5 cents) must be paid on each letter to New York itself.

"That transatiantic freightage on a ton of valuable goods should not exceed £2 (\$10), but the postage on a ton of letters amounts to £746 (\$3,720). An American can send a letter 5,000 miles by land, say from Mexico to Alaska, for a penny (2 cents) but he must pay by land, say from Mexico to Alassa, for a penny (2 cents), but he must pay 2½d. (5 cents) for a letter half the weight sent 3,100 miles across the At-lantic. An Englishman pays 2½d. (5 cents) on letters crossing the Atlantic, 3,100 miles, and 1d. (2 cents) only for one crossing the Indian and South Pa-cific oceans, 16,000 miles, to New Zea-land.

That the British and American post That the British and American post authorities have officially admitted the 2½ pence (5 cents) foreign postage is too high. At the recent Postal Union congress in Rome the United States government voted for universal penny postage, which covered and included the present proposal for Anglo-American penny postage.

can penny postage.

"That the United States has already established penny postage to one great section of the British empire—Canada—as the resultant benefits warrant its extension to the rest of the empire."

A man who is in perrect health, so he can do an honest day's work when necessary, has much for which he should be thankful. Mr. L. C. Rodgers, of Branchton, Pa., writes that he was not only unable to work, but he couldn't stoop over to tie his own shoes. Six bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure made a new man of him. He says, "Success to Foley's Kidney Cure." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The never substitutors."

A FINNISH POLITICIAN. Frau Minna Lillampa is the first wo-man elected to the Finnish parliament.



some ways. In that enlightened coun that she is underestimated. She suffer MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. The Overland Limited leaves Ogden 3 p. m. daily arives Union Station, Chicago, 9.25 a. m. second morning. Another train at 8.30 a. m. Jamestown Exposition folder free on request,

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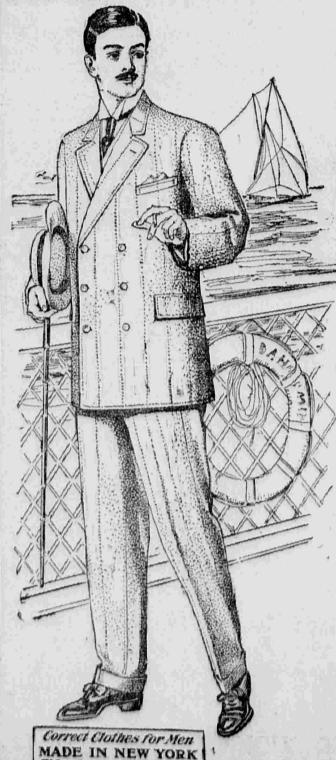
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