

of flowers, and rarely bound books and Dresden china figures and miniatures and bibelots, and over everything there seemed to be a note of repose. Whenever the eye rested it found something beautiful to look at—of subdued coloring.

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, and you pulled one tassel it would all come down! Banal things bore me; everything should have some meaning to justify itself," she added. "But now you must see my summer," and she took me through a curtained doorway and the most wonderful picture met my view. A small square room with one very tall window in the center and panels 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 shades of rose pink shot glass silk. They are draped and held back by wreaths of roses—in every known shade from salmon to pale orange, and in the center of the room, deep and pale, green leaves of every tone from a bluish faded green to a yellow one. The roses and leaves are masterpieces of silk hand-made flowers.

In this wonderful little shrine everything is of the richest, the dressing table is draped with real lace and small bouquets of the same shade as 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 before my summer, 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 silver. 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 bath it must be cool."

"The curtains and drapery are here a wonderful shade of blue, a little paler than 'Natter' blue, in the heavy silk cords which keep them in place are bunches of roses of more wonderful pinks and over the alcove of the bath and the center of the window drapery there are silver baskets full of them.

The carpet 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 the door of the bathroom to my maid's room, a little tower of fresh racy chintz, we came through into the hall and to the salon again where my hostess asked me to sit down and talk.

FRENCH IDEAS.

"I built this just to please myself," she said. "With money which I got from one of my books. The Vicissitudes of Evangelina! I think it was. Wasn't some corner where I could have my own taste carried out exactly, and every single leaf of the roses, 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 note 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 another in the reign of Louis XVI. I feel that I was reincarnated in the revolution!"

"What makes you think this?" I asked. "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. I know the facts of these two periods seem to come to me with perfect ease, and all interest ceases with the revolution, though in the contrast the character of Napoleon should be one of immense attraction for me."

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, and sort one sees dozens of at every big London ball."

"Why will it be roughly criticised then?" I asked. "It deals with a peculiar situation; see this is the book," she said as she picked up a typewritten copy. "I should like you to read it, but I want you to see her—my heroine—as I do, a strange fierce Slav underneath, with a wonderful polish, but a passionate realization of the primitive instincts of nature. One must think of her as Lucerne, weary at the end of all things with the thought of her hideous life with her brutal husband—suddenly seeing this young Englishman whose familiarity 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 ecstasy, to the highest form in her until her great desire is to reproduce his likeness. How with the most passionate and physical emotion she struggles over the soul in her tender touches of sentiment, and always exalts his mind into vast aims and desires for future 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 every thing. Then I want you to notice the effects of the two griefs upon him—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 progress as a hunter; the second, and eternal one, of death, paralyzing him and turning him into a man, until his soul awakes again with the returning spring of her spirit in his heart, and the consolation of the living essence of their love in the child."

"LOVE IS INTERESTING."

"That sounds very interesting," I said. "Love is always interesting as a study," she replied. "and in this case the woman was interesting, her love in its fiercest and highest giving itself and its noblest aspirations to the joy of the body and the exaltation of the soul. She was not wanting who would have let passion run riot until it grew sated. She would have made Paul's own nobility in her desire to make Paul's son a great man."

"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 because it diverted me to writing years ago when I was ill with rheumatism. I never meant to publish 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 not 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 describe accurately something which one intimately knows."

COMING TO AMERICA.

"I wish you would come to America Mrs. 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 Ambassador's grandmother said, they can see with their eyes. I have numbers of American friends."

Mrs. Glyn looked at me and said, "I am sure you will like to see me."



MAGIC NECKLACE CURES ALL ILLS.

Mrs. Michla Shlitzsky, 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 more contact. She was born in Russia in 1896 and has been in the United States for 25 years. The necklace is a family heirloom.

HORRORS OF THE INQUISITION

(Continued from page seventeen.)

woman he was alive and well, though in prison. The man suffered mental agonies for a week, and finally, when he got a note, purporting to be from the landlord of the house, saying his mistress was dying, he begged Grun to let him go, even if escorted by a policeman; 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 telephone message to him. Zielski, in despair at the way in which he had been duped, tried to kill himself with a kitchen knife. But the agent 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 of moral torture was brought to light only the other day, but this time Alexis is to blame. A girl named Rosa Biementhal was reported upon suspicion of having killed an official. Her betrothed, 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

COSTLY LAW SUIT OVER LESS THAN ONE CENT.

Special Correspondence. PARIS, June 19.—Three centimes—less 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 two appeals to higher courts have cost the company \$1,000. The successful litigant recently bought a ticket at a Paris railway terminus, but missed the train he intended to take. While waiting for the next train, which left in two hours, 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 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 amount of the overcharge of the company amounted to 3,250 francs, or \$1,000.

WOULD INCREASE TRADE.

That British exports to the United States last year amounted to £25,000,000 (\$175,000,000) and American exports to the United Kingdom £10,000,000 (\$70,000,000) is the result of a study of the trade figures certain to result from penny postage. "That letters from England and Canada number 4,000,000 yearly and each bearing a penny stamp, are landed in New York and carried through hundreds of miles of United States territory, while 2½d. (5 cents) must be paid on each letter to New York itself. That transatlantic freightage on a ton of valuable goods should not exceed £2 (\$10), but the postage on a ton of letters amounts to £24 (\$320). 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 2½d. (5 cents) for a letter half the weight sent 3,000 miles across the Atlantic. 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 Pacific oceans, 15,000 miles, to New Zealand.

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

A FINNISH POLITICIAN.

Frau Minna Lillampa is the first woman elected to the Finnish parliament. Even if it is a province of the Russian empire, Finland is very advanced in

ABSURDITIES OF PRESENT RATE.

Now here are some of Mr. Henniker Heaton's contentions. He says: "The existing postal tariff is a disgrace to civilization. It is doomed, and it is hoped the voice of an English minister 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, some ways. In that enlightened country woman has no cause to complain that she is underestimated. She suffers from no political disabilities."



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 Ellis, has cast aside forever the allurements of the ring and now seeks to hobnob with princes of society in their native wilds. As a preliminary to the conquest of the playful rich, Mr. Selby has purchased an estate in the exclusive Oranges, in New Jersey, and will begin his campaign 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.

EMINENT GERMAN SOLDIER.

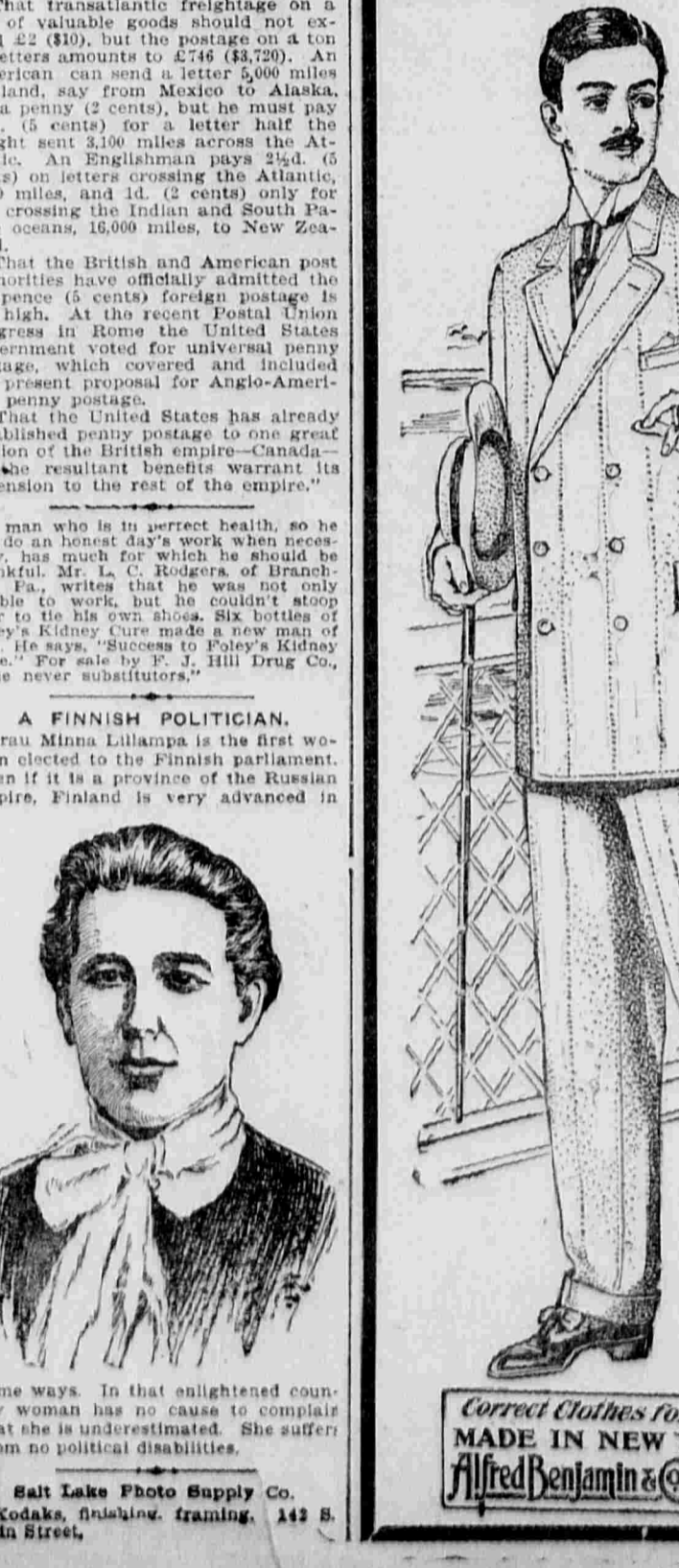
Lieutenant General Alfred F. J. L. von Loosenfeld is the military man sent over by the kaiser as his representative at the peace congress and at the Jamestown exposition. The general fills the responsible position of general adjutant to his German majesty and was the only warrior invited by Andrew Carnegie to be present at the peace conference. "It is right to tax luxuries, especially pernicious luxuries; 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 travelers 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: "That the two peoples both ardently desire a reduction of transatlantic postage rates to one penny, or two cents. Of 2,000,000 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 veins. That the large number of small money orders, aggregating £1,600,000 (\$8,000,000) last year, sent by poor people are doubly taxed for commission and postage."

THE BOWELS AND A COLD.

For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kidneys and Bladder. MOVE THE BOWELS AND WORK OFF A COLD WITH THE ORIGINAL PINEULES. BEST FOR A COUGH STRIP. SALT LAKE CITY. Sold by Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept., 112-4 Main.

WHERE THE CLOTHES FIT.

Straws and Panama \$2 to \$15. Doulton Madsen Owen & Co. 111-113 Main Street. Summer Shirts and Ties.



Correct Clothes for Men MADE IN NEW YORK Alfred Benjamin & Co. MAKERS NEW YORK Salt Lake Photo Supply Co. Kodaks, finishing, framing, 142 E. Main Street.



HALF RATE EXCURSIONS FOR JULY 4. Tickets on sale July 3rd and 4th, final limit July 6th. Rate of one single fare for the round trip between any two stations in Utah on D. & R. G. R. R.

SPECIAL SERVICE FOR PROVO CANYON JULY 4. Leave Salt Lake 7:50 a. m. Returning leaves Provo 8:50 p. m., Upper Falls 8:40 p. m. Trout and chicken dinners at Upper Falls and Spring Dell. Good fishing. Finest Canyon trip in the state. Fare \$2.40. Give the family a three days' outing in the Canyon.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO OGDEN CANYON, JUNE 30. Fare to Ogden and return \$1.00. SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING LEAVES OGDEN 10:30 P. M. giving our patrons a full day in the Canyon. Bike Races at Ogden Saucer Track in the evening. Trout and chicken dinner at the Hermitage.

\$80.60 ROUND TRIP TO JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION. \$50.60 Ogden to Norfolk Va., and return. Ticket good sixty days. \$26.65 for ticket good to return until December 15. Choice of routes and stop-overs east of Chicago. Two daily trains to Chicago via the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. In connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. The Overland Limited leaves Ogden 3 p. m. daily arrives Union Station, Chicago, 9:25 a. m. second morning. Another train at 8:30 a. m. Jamestown Exposition folder free on request.

C. S. WILLIAMS, Commercial Agent, 106 West Second South Street, SALT LAKE CITY.

Pineules For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kidneys and Bladder. MOVE THE BOWELS AND WORK OFF A COLD WITH THE ORIGINAL PINEULES. BEST FOR A COUGH STRIP. SALT LAKE CITY. Sold by Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept., 112-4 Main.

"BENJAMIN Outing Suits For the Fourth" These popular, comfortable, Outing Suits will add much to your enjoyment. The "4th" is the big summer holiday. These "holiday" clothes that we sell are cool, comfortable, stylish—and THEY FIT. Patterns and styles are many. We can please anyone. Prices please, too—\$18.00 to \$40.00 HOLIDAY NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, HOSE and HATS. Come right in. We like to show Goods as often as you like to see them.