

The British House Of Lords.

It is an unfounded assumption that the peers have little to do. It is true that, as in the commons, a man may make it easy, and the abstention from much talk either in the house or from public meetings it is not the most valuable quality of many of the peers. Such silence and comparative inactivity is more favorable for the maintenance of cool judgment than is the "back-in-harness" condition of mind evolved by the crack of the party whip. Independence and individual thought are not bad elements in a chamber of revision. Nor is it by any means inconvenient to have a number of men from whom can be selected the committees which have to weigh evidence and report on the many matters awaiting their decision. I do not know what any one contests the value of the judicial functions of the Supreme Court consisting of legal members of the house of lords. It has been a practice of the majority of the judges, when any legal matter has been decided by the judicial members. But the power in case of obvious partiality has always been exercised against the majority of the law lords. It is in the independence and the freedom from the feelings of having to fear the consequences of the revising chamber "sequences" that the own. It shares such a value with the Senate of the United States. Well did George Washington know the value of an independent judgment, a judgment that can be given free from the feelings that "I must remember my constituents." But an ordinary member of the upper house needs this independence constantly, for he is constantly sitting on committees, sometimes with and sometimes without the members of the commons sharing with him the duty. The committee work now done in the commons often takes commoner and peer away to a provincial city distant from London during the height of the season for three weeks or longer. In order that the local disputes regarding railways, tramways, water supply, etc., may be heard and decided.

The cases before the Lords' committee must be conscientiously attended to, and the report finally come to must be signed by all the members, the minority report, if there be a division of opinion, requiring as much care as an attesting responsibility in an almost

equal degree with the report of the majority. It has never been alleged that important matters mentioned in evidence have been neglected. The confidence in a full and impartial hearing is quite as great when the case is before the one house as before the other, to put it very mildly. No one need imagine that because the lords meet later and rise earlier than do the commons that the output of work is less. The work of the tongues is often less. The work of their brains is often—well, let us say, to be respectful—equally great. No one has called the first court "the people" or said that a verdict which the gumbler dislikes means the police magistrate and "the people against the peers."

Yet this is the cry in politics. It might read otherwise. It might read, "The people and the peers against the Prime Minister's Precipitation." An upper house, however imperfect it may be, should always be allowed the power of asking that the people consider again the evidence on any important question before they finally confirm or modify their judgment based on first impressions. This is the lesson taught and maintained by all the great English-speaking democracies. The people's vote must rule, but after full evidence has been given for their deliberate judgment. Otherwise a ministry becomes not their representative, but their master. The Ministry, if it desire to prove its right to existence and its true representation of the people, must submit all great questions to one, but to two parliaments chosen by the people, to decide vital matters of change.

The function of revision—the necessity of deliberation in making changes in an old-fashioned state—is as necessary now as it was when Washington provided for it in the United States. That all of the wheels of the revising machinery are not free of rust is a secondary matter. That all peers are not perfect is nothing. Isolated personal traits have nothing to do with the question. You may as well object to the necessary operation of shaving or half-cutting because you don't quite like the cut of the hair of your barber. Abolish an effectual revision, deny to the people the right of interference when they see things going wrong, and what must be the result? A period of strife and trouble—Duke of Argyll in Pall Mall Magazine.

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\$1.70 Clean Up of complete lines of women's oxfords in patents, tans or kid; values \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Not only are we cutting prices to a finish on all summer merchandise but we have taken the most staple lines from our regular stock and put them out as leaders. It is business we are after and here are **BUSINESS GETTING PRICES.**

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Man's well worth and legit oxfords, in complete lines, representing the most staple styles and best of leathers.



\$2.45



Children's all solid india goat shoes, neat tip, sizes 5 to 8, at 69c, value \$1.00; sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at 79c value \$1.25 sizes 11 1/2 to 2, at 98c value \$1.50.



Royal buck shoes all solid play shoes for boys or girls, made with a good firm sole and good wearing upper, sizes 9 to 2 at 98c sizes 5 to 8 at 89c



Walton shoes for boys, standard values at the regular price quoted these are all solid calf skin and well made, sizes 9 to 12 at \$1.15 13 to 5 at \$1.45.

\$1.15

Clean up of broken lines of women's oxfords these are all good sizes and widths, values \$2.00, \$2.50 and a few of the high priced sorts.

SAVING THE DYSPEPTICS

ACCORDING to the physical director of a big gymnasium in this city, says the New York Evening Post, the young men of the present generation who live in cities are much better life insurance than men of corresponding age 10 or 15 years ago.

"This is due," he added, "to the fact that we are better outdoor men today than we were formerly. The spread of golf and tennis has been a great factor in this, and has developed to a remarkable extent the 'outdoors' cult."

"Probably a majority of men under 25 years now take some form of systematic exercise. The increasing number of college graduates has to some extent swelled the ranks of these, for they get the exercise habit while they are young, and after that it is hard to shake off. Moreover, they make converts among their non-college friends. But a more important development of our physical life has been the rise of gymnasiums in the public schools. This means that hundreds of thousands of children are being up accustomed to taking systematic exercise, familiar with the use of gymnasium apparatus and sports of track and field, and, moreover, with at least an elementary knowledge of the principles of physical training and hygiene and their value. It is a great factor for public health to have these things come into the everyday lives of the people."

According to physicians, the months which mark the close of the outdoor season are attended by an increase in the number of calls from persons suffering from colds, indigestion and other dispositions, which, though they are fatal in themselves, may lead to pneumonia, appendicitis, or other serious ills. This is not caused by the more rigorous weather that sets in, but can be accounted for by the fact that upward of 1,000 men who get regular exercise and enjoy the summer season during the winter. They then become lazy and out of condition.

"More and more, however, men are supplementing their summer recreation with steam and field with some sort of winter exercise. During the past few years all over town, and are patting up thousands, and men have been flocking to join clubs which have baseball or squash courts as an adjunct to their attractions."

According to Dr. Louis H. Weizman,

director of the West Side Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, which about 2,000 New Yorkers use regularly to try out the kinks in their muscles, the men who come bringing gymnasium problems are two general classes, those who suffer from too much easy living and those who suffer from the quick lunch habit.

"The 'easy' lives," he says, "have spent their time accumulating fat. The table and the easy chair are their masters. Their only strenuous exercise, in many cases, is bucking the subway rush twice a day. Some of these persons do not come to the gym until they find themselves getting so heavy and dull and stupid that it hampers them in business. Superfluous adipose and flabbiness form their troubles. They are put in the fat man's squad and set at playing handball, tossing the machine ball, and other strenuous amusements calculated to take the fat off."

"Then there are the quick lunch fiends. Instead of lingering too long over the table, they rush to the meal, bolt their food, and dash away again, considering a meal simply as a necessary evil sandwiched in between other activities. They suffer from dyspepsia, naturally, and need not only to reform their evil ways of eating, but to take exercise besides."

"Judging by the number of men who turn up here suffering from the quick-lunch habit, there must be scores of thousands of men in the city whose health is more or less seriously menaced by their habits of eating. Many of the men who come in here with damaged digestive apparatus are accustomed to grab a sandwich or some similar starchy food for luncheon. This is precisely what they should not eat, for starchy foods, which are digested in the mouth, need a great deal of chewing, while meat foods, which are digested in the stomach can be bolted with less deleterious effects."

"We have to run regular classes for the 'quick-lunch' dyspeptics, as well as for the men who carry unearned increments of fat. These things are not unnatural evils in a city like New York, where there are so many busy clerks of sedentary lives."

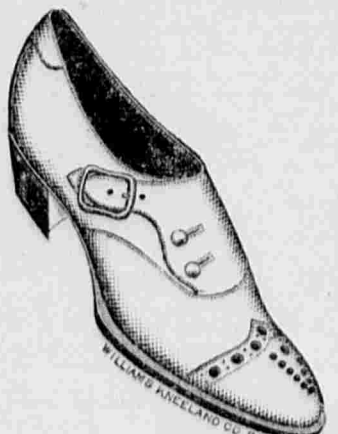
LISTED AT CONSULATES.

Consul Felix S. Johnson writes from Bergen that it would be advisable and to the interest of manufacturers in the United States that they supply American consuls in Europe with a list of their representatives abroad. Recently he had two inquiries from firms desiring to purchase American goods through European representatives.



ROBERT EDWIN PEARY.

Robert Edwin Peary, the noted Arctic explorer, has once more started on a determined attempt to reach the north pole. He has steamed for a point within the Arctic circle, taking with him two supply ships, and expects to remain within the frozen circle for three years, unless he actually reaches the North Pole sooner. Peary, who is an officer in the United States navy, has for many years been dominated by a single impulse, namely, the reaching of the North Pole, and his last trip gave to him the honor of getting further north than any previous explorer. He recently stated that he considered it merely a matter of time, abundant supplies and favorable weather conditions in order to actually reach "Furthest North."



\$3.35

being a skiddoo price on man's high grade \$5.00 and \$6.00 oxfords, in patents, tans or kids, also bright or dull calf skin, positively the best goods produced.

\$1.70 Here' a Price to Clean Out Women's Oxfords.

we have put in the most phenomenal business on women's oxfords in the history of the store; in certain numbers, it has seemed almost impossible to supply the demand; now comes house cleaning time, every line that is not complete and by that we mean lines in which we have every size and plenty of them, in medium to full widths, in many different sorts, in tan, patents or kids.

The former values were \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50; they will be sold at the uniform price of \$1.70. Many of these goods are conveniently arranged on bargain tables and the styles that are not so represented are in regular stock in sections number 1, 2, 3, and 4. Pick your style and an experienced salesman will fit you.



\$3.35

Buys choice of any women's oxfords in store, thousands of women today wear oxfords all the year through. Here are stylish models that you can not duplicate in shoes short of \$5.00 a pair. They are nice and comfortable and the styles are right. Only the choicest styles and best goods are included in this assortment. Nothing reserved. Your pick of entire stock.



106 Main Street



3 Prices to Clean Up Our Misses' & Children's Slippers

these are complete lines of this season's goods, in splendid styles, in tan kid or calf or black kid or patent leather. Any 5 to 8 child's slipper in store 98c, values \$1.25 and \$1.50, any 8 1/2 to 11 large child's slipper in store values \$1.75 and \$2.00 at \$1.13; any misses 11 1/2 to 2 slipper in store \$2.00 and \$2.50 values at \$1.37.



75c is the house cleaning price we have put on boys' canvas shoes, we have the following sizes: 11, 12, 13, 4, 5, the former prices on these were \$1.25 and \$1.50.



\$1.00

buys the best women's house slipper in Salt Lake it positively out wears 2 or 3 pair of the turn house slippers you buy.



\$2.69

Buys women's oxfords in complete lines in patents, tans and kids, values \$3.50 and \$4.00. We have your size.

\$1.00

buys man's best quality \$2.00 white canvas shoes and oxfords.



75c. At this price we have gathered 170 pair of women's white and colored canvas oxfords. These were our famous \$1.50 special and equal any canvas shoe in the market. We have your size in some style or other, but advise early choosing, as the lot is limited and won't last long.



\$1.95

buys man's well worth \$3.50 oxfords in complete lines in many different styles in tan or black we have your size.

Three big special prices to clean out our man's Summer Oxfords.

You sell them low and they are bound to go, you sell them high and they pass them. We certainly expect to sell these shoes low enough so you will not pass them by.

49c

Clean up of lines, Infants' & Children's shoes and Canvas Slippers, sizes 2 to 8, value up to \$1.25.



The Last Call

Clean up of Children's and Misses' Slippers, values from \$1.50 to \$2.25 go at—

98c