

MILITARY RULE IN TELLER COUNTY

Gov. Peabody Issues Proclamation
Placing it in Charge of the
Civil Authorities.

WAS MUCH OPPOSITION TO IT.

Sheriff Bell Gave Assurance That His
Forces Were Able to Control
The Situation.

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This action was taken by the governor in face of opposition from many influential citizens of Cripple Creek, who desire to prevent deported union miners from returning to the district. Before issuing the order withdrawing troops, however, the governor received assurances from Sheriff Edward Bell that his forces were able to control the situation.

Military rule was proclaimed in Teller county on June 6, in consequence of disorderly acts following the explosion at Independence on June 6, by which many non-union miners were killed and injured. Previous to that time there had been a large force of soldiers on duty for many months in the Cripple Creek district, but before the explosion occurred these had all been withdrawn. No troops are now being sent anywhere in Colorado, and good order prevails in all the mining camps.

The military expenses of the state during the past six months, due to strikes, are said to aggregate about \$100,000.

NEW ERA FOR THE DISTRICT.

Victor, Colo., July 26.—The recall of the militia marks a new era for the Cripple Creek district. Over 4,000 miners are working and nearly every mine is running full handed. The civil authorities are in control and everything is quiet.

BANDIT CONFESSES.

Geo. F. Hammond Tells of the
Bearmouth Train Hold-up.

Spokane, Wash., July 26.—George F. Hammond, one of the bandits who dynamited a Northern Pacific passenger train near Bearmouth, Mont., on the night of June 16, has made a full confession to Sheriff Doust of this county and the officials of the railroad company. The confession has been signed by Hammond, and tonight he is being taken back to Montana for trial. The highwayman says the booty was about \$3,500 in money and about 400 small diamonds. In the hold-up he got all the diamonds and \$1,500 in cash. The bandit guided the officers to his cache near Coeur d'Alene City Sunday and they dug up 550 diamonds and \$200 in money. Today he guided the officers to another cache near Hilliard, where \$160 more was recovered.

Hammond says that he and his partners stole the dynamite with which they blew open the express car from a mine and they had more than 50 pounds of it. He tells substantially the same story of the robbery that was given by the train crew at the time. After the robbery the bandits went into the mountains south of the track and later they walked all the way to Wallace in the Coeur d'Alene. There Hammond bought a suit of clothes. He went to Hamilton by rail and then by boat to Coeur d'Alene City. Later he went into Spokane. There he was betrayed by a companion with whom he became associated after the robbery and was arrested.

The Mascotte Released.

London, July 26.—The original owners of the British steamer Mascotte, detained at Hongkong by the British government on suspicion that she had been purchased by the Japanese government, have received a cablegram from Hongkong announcing that she will be released. The Mascotte will proceed shortly to Kobe. The owners of the vessel say they sold the Mascotte to an English firm in Japan for mercantile purposes.

YALE STUDENTS ON A TARE.

Hire a Yacht, Smash Its Furniture and Refuse to Pay Price.

Jersey City, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. John Bolen, wife of a prominent member of this city, has recovered possession of a yacht she let last June to some Yale students. She had heard nothing of the craft until she received a letter from the captain informing her that he had been left on an island off Cape Cod. The students said they wanted the yacht to go on a three months' cruise. Mrs. Bolen charged them \$300 for it. They paid \$200 down and agreed to pay the balance later on. The yacht is known as the Virginia B.

From June 1 to June 22, the time was spent in getting the yacht in order. It was supplied with provisions and other articles before the cruise. Capt. Robert Bowen was in charge of the yacht.

According to the captain's letter to Mrs. Bolen, the students grew boisterous and smashed furniture. They borrowed from him until his money ran out. Then on a pretext of securing food, they sent him ashore on the strange island and disappeared with the yacht. After sleeping in the woods all night, the captain made his way to a town and wrote his letter to Mrs. Bolen.

Through the police authorities at Narragansett Pier, Mrs. Bolen learned that a yacht answering the description of the Virginia B. with a party of Yale students aboard, was at Hyannisport. Mrs. Bolen made her way thither and found the yacht and its occupants still there. The students refused to vacate. A telegram was sent to one of the leaders of the party, as a ruse, informing him of the severe illness of a brother. The whole party then left the yacht.

Hurt in Freight Wreck.

Bristol, Tenn., July 27.—In a freight wreck on the Southern Railway at Patton's mill, four miles west of Jonesboro, Tenn., caused by spreading rails, five persons were injured, two seriously. The cars were wrecked and two engines belonging to the Central of Georgia railroad, being transported from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, were badly damaged. The wreck blocked the line for seven hours.

BREAKING OF A DERRICK.

Hurts Two Boys Seriously and Cuts Twenty Others.

New York, July 27.—Two boys have been seriously hurt and 20 others badly cut and bruised by the breaking of the derrick boom on which they were swinging in 16th street. The street is obstructed by a mass of rock, 40 feet high, which has not yet been blasted through, and the derrick is being used

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WENT INSANE IN WATER MAIN.

Foreman of Gang Tries to Crawl
Through it to Inspect It and
Lost His Reason.

WAS PULLED OUT WITH A ROPE

Soon Recovered Consciousness and
Attempted to Throttle Those
Near Him.

Derby, Conn., July 27.—The terrible fear of the unseen inherent in humanity came on James Barrett and drove him mad as he lay in a 24-inch water main 300 feet from its mouth.

Barrett was foreman of a gang of pipe layers engaged in laying 1,000 feet of 24-inch main pipe from Beaver lake to the Beaver reservoir, in course of construction between Derby and Andover.

Barrett, though tired mentally and physically, decided to inspect the joints in the pipe from the inside. Working himself forward on his stomach he succeeded in reaching a point about 300 feet from the opening, where he halted to rest. He was in inky darkness, and the pipe, coated with a clammy moisture, was cold. Not a sound from the street above reached him.

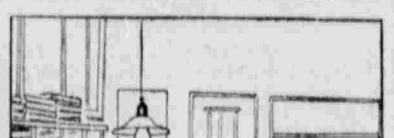
For an hour his workmen waited for his return. Then, fearing something had happened to him, one of them started, through the pipe. Three hundred feet in the pipe the workman touched the shoulder of the unfortunate foreman. Barrett's clothing twisted and torn, lay unconscious.

By a rope attached to his feet he was hauled to the street. Five minutes later, with a physician bending over him, Barrett became conscious, only to leap to his feet and attempt to throttle those nearest him. It took 18 men to restrain the madman.

There is little hope of his mental recovery.

THE "VON MOLTKE OF JAPAN."

General Sir Yasumasa Fukushima is
one of the leading members of the Japanese general staff, of which the famous Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata is the official head. Fukushima com-



GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

manded the forces at the battle of Tientsin during the Boxer insurrection, and his management of that difficult enterprise won the admiration of military men of all lands. He is only about five feet in height, but is a living refutation of the idea that stature makes a soldier. He is capable of attending to a vast amount of hard work, and his grasp of detail is little short of marvelous.

JAPANESE PICTURE OF OYAMA.

The cut is from a native picture representing the famous Marshal Oyama as he appears to the patriotic observation of his admiring countrymen. To the Japanese, who are the most devout



HERO WORSHIPPERS IN THE WORLD, it is especially fitting that this man of many battles should be pictured in an environment of the deadly missiles of war in the case of the marshal this brilliant setting is justly his due, since he is the hero of three wars and is the man who once took Port Arthur. He and his wife, who was educated in the United States, are prime favorites in the island empire.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S EXCURSION

To Provo Canyon, Aug. 31st.

Fare \$1.25 for the round trip. Special train leaves Salt Lake via the D. & R. G. 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Upper Falls 8:30 p. m. Trout and chicken dinners at Upper Falls resort.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Excursion, Aug. 4th.

Round trip from Salt Lake only \$49.50. This covers all necessary rail and stage transportation; and hotel expenses beyond the hotel for the seven days' tour. The party will be limited to 50 persons. See Short Line Agents for further particulars, and ask for illustrated folder of the Park.

REAL ESTATE MEN

wanting deeds, contracts, promissory notes, mortgages, wills, find the latest forms at the Deseret News Book Store.



To remove his native city's long standing reproach of being without a good hotel a Parsee, the late Mr. Tata, a millionaire cotton manufacturer of Bombay, at a cost of about \$1,000,000 built the magnificent structure herewith illustrated. Mr. Tata was a pioneer in the cotton business in India. He erected the Empress mills at Nagpure, which have become so large that they now give employment to over 5,000 hands. The ambition of this enlightened Parsee's life was to develop India's industrial resources.

A GROUP OF ORIENTAL HEROES.



The cut represents the crew of the Japanese vessel Hokoku Maru posed for a photograph on the bridge of the cruiser Asahi. The Hokoku Maru was one of the ships which took part in the first attempt to seal up the water entrance to Port Arthur. The surviving members of the sunken hull's crew, which it will be remembered, was led by the heroic young Hirose, were picked up by the Asahi. When they were ordered on deck to be photographed one poor fellow who was terribly wounded and really at the point of death insisted upon taking his place in the group. His sympathetic comrades wrapped him tenderly in a mat and carried him on deck.

What War Means to Japanese Women

TWO THOUSAND Japanese women, laying the great stress on the streets of Tokio, a hundred thousand Korean women, mayhap, plowing the fields with rude, heavy implements, scattering seeds and laboring at the rice mill over what may remain of the last crop—these things spell part of the meaning of oriental war to oriental women.

It is not that the Tokio sewer might not wait. With hundreds of men of the nation being moved down at the front every week, the perfecting of Tokio's sanitation is hardly considered the most important step in decreasing the national death rate—the women who are struggling with Tokio's sewer mains are first and foremost struggling with the problem of something to eat. The good man of the family—father, husband or son—is a patriot and he is at the front, and, alas, patriotism in this case cannot fill all the hungry mouths at home.

Two thousand Japanese coolies who were laying the sewer, dropped picks and crowbars to take up rifles and side arms and march away across Korea. Two thousand women of Tokio, with none left to provide for them, were eager and glad to take up the picks and the bars that the necessities of life might not rise altogether above their reach. They have men for foremen, but no men to lift the heavy weights and to do the grinding part of the labor. A woman who cannot stand the work finds another woman waiting at her elbow ready to take her place if she drops out and down.

In Korea the women are doing the work of the country. That means that

the Korean women are doing the things which must be done to support life and decrease discomforts to the bearable point, for Korea has never been ambitious above its everyday necessities. The brave Korean men said boldly that if Japanese troops set foot across the border of their country they would not remain at home and permit the invasion. They would mass and march to turn back the soldiers of the mikado. The men of Korea have been half as good as their word—they did not march to turn back the Japanese troops, but they fled from home to the hills until doubly assured that no violence was meant their precious selves. Their venturing from cover, not back to their home life, such as it was, but to follow the army, to become its servants, to do anything which the Japanese asked them they must do to earn a penny or avoid a kick.

Korean women are filling the fields and grinding at the primitive mills. To them manual labor may be less hard than to the Japanese women because it is not so new.

The implements and methods of work are most primitive. When soil is to be turned for the planting of millet ropes are attached to the sides of a large spade and a woman tugs at each rope while a third woman holds the handle and steers the dull blade into the ground. When the shovel is full the soil is turned up by a beam, and beans require a deeper planting. A bullock draws a rough plow. A woman with a child upon her back guides the bullock and handles the plow. Each village has its one well from which the water supply of all who live in the neighborhood must be drawn. Twice a day the Korean Rebecca rather at the well to draw water and bear it away in some receptacle which they may be fortunate enough to possess. Their hard lives are full of work, and the war has made the work a little harder.

Agriculture the Secret of Japan's Strength.

THE same diligent genius that enables a landscape gardener in Japan to compass within a few square yards of land a forest, a bridge-spaced stream, a water-fall and lake, a chain of terraced hills, gardens of chrysanthemums, hyacinths, peonies, and pinks, a beetling crag, crowned with a dwarfed conifer, and through all the dainty park meandering paths with here a shrine and there a dainty summer house, has made it possible for the farmers of the empire to build up on less than nineteen thousand square miles of arable land the most remarkable agricultural nation the world has known. If all the tillable acres of Japan were merged into one field, a man in an automobile traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, could skirt the entire perimeter of arable Japan in eleven hours. Upon this narrow freehold Japan has reared a nation of imperial power, which is determined to enjoy commercial pre-eminence over all the world of wealth and opportunity from Siberia to Siam,

and already, by force of arms, is driving from the shores of Asia the greatest monarchy of Europe.

The secret of the success of the little Daybreak Kingdom has been a mystery to many students of nations. Patriotism does not explain the miracle of its strength, neither can commerce, nor military equipment, nor manufacturing skill. Western nations will fail fully to grasp the secret of the dynamic intensity of Japan today, and will dangerously underestimate the formidable possibilities of the Greater Japan—the Dai Nippon—of tomorrow, until they begin to study seriously the agricultural triumphs of that empire. For Japan, more scientifically than any other nation, past or present, has perfected the art of sending the roots of its civilization enduringly into the soil.

Progressive experts of high authority throughout the Occident now admit that in all the annals of agriculture there is nothing that ever approached the scientific skill of Sunrise husbandry. Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of soil and the physiology of plants, have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in western nations—Harold Bole in the August Bookkeepers Magazine.

A wife whose husband is addicted to drinking can do nothing better for herself or family than to get a bottle of this Paw Paw, and whenever her husband feels the need of a tonic, give him a tablespoonful of Paw Paw. She will find that he will soon lose all cravings for strong drink—that his appetite will soon become natural; that his nervousness and longing for excitements will disappear, and that he will be perfectly satisfied without alcoholic stimulants and harmful beverages.

I have so much confidence in this remedy that I propose a distributing trial bottles free from the leading newspaper offices throughout the country. I want everybody to try it, feeling confident that it will bring relief and happiness.

Trusting you will aid me in this investigation, I beg to remain, Yours faithfully, J. M. MUNYON.

Professor Munyon has adopted the same method of introducing this remedy that has characterized the introduction of all his other remedies—by distributing free samples from the leading newspaper offices, and inviting the public to make a thorough test and then report the results through the columns of the newspapers.

We cheerfully open the columns of our paper to this investigation. Every person suffering with any nerve or stomach trouble will undoubtedly find this remedy a careful test.

This free distribution will begin Thursday, July 28, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Salt Lake Herald, 149 Main St., and close at 6 p. m.

MUNYON'S STARTLING DISCOVERY

A NEW CURE TO
PROLONG LIFE.

Made From the Fruit of

PAW PAW

Stops All Wastes by
Feeding the Nerves.

REVITALIZES THE BLOOD.

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

A GREAT TEST TO
BE MADE IN
SALT LAKE.

5,000 BOTTLES TO BE GIVEN
AWAY FROM THE OFFICE
OF THE SALT LAKE
HERALD, 149
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This Free Distribution Begins at 9
O'clock Thursday Morning,
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS: Having discovered a new remedy which I believe will revolutionize the practice of medicine, I must earnestly ask that you assist me in its introduction by announcing a free distribution from the office of the Herald, 149 Main street.

I want the public to know the truth—know it as I know it.

I believe there is a cure for every disease—I believe that human life can be prolonged, I believe that people should die only from old age, and I also believe and know that my Paw Paw remedy will not only relieve much suffering, but add many years to the average life.

In my opinion dyspepsia and indigestion are the cause of most ailments. Indigestion means nervousness, sleeplessness, impure blood, catarrh, sluggish liver, kidneys and heart affections. No person can be happy—no person can see the beauties of life and enjoy its pleasures who suffers from any form of stomach trouble.

An eminent doctor called my attention to the wonderful benefit he had derived from eating the Paw Paw fruit, telling me that it had made almost a new stomach for him. I began to experiment with this fruit and I found it to be a most powerful aid to digestion.

I have taken the medicinal qualities of this fruit and combined it with other medicaments and have made a preparation which is called "MUNYON'S PAW PAW."

I cannot recommend this remedy too highly for all forms of indigestion and nervousness. This remedy also acts wonderfully well on the liver, blood and kidneys, but I believe its greatest office is in its marvelous effect upon the stomach and nerves. It is really a nerve food and vitalizer.

It gives exhilaration without intoxication. It does not make a person feel better, it relieves the nervous tension. It stimulates every fiber and puts into active force every tissue of the body. It lifts one into the attitude of hope and holds it there. It is a bridge that enables the weak and sickly to cross dangerous places. It feeds and nourishes the nerves, so that the blood corpuscles will be constantly revitalized, and the loss of the vital forces will be almost imperceptible. In other words, it will supply a sufficient quantity of life matter to take the place of the waste.

Instead of irritating the nerves and stomach it soothes and strengthens them.

Almost every human being some time requires a stimulant. NOT AN ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT, not a stimulant that will buoy up for a moment and then cast down to lower depths of depression, but a stimulant that will give an abiding strength and lasting force.

My Paw Paw aids the stomach to digest heavy food and to make good rich blood, which again in turn strengthens the nerves, vitalizing all the tissues, and soon produces muscle, tissues, bone.

It is my opinion that the clergyman of the country could do no greater service to the cause of temperance than to advocate the general use of my Paw Paw, for by its use drunkenness would be lessened, and the morals and health of the community greatly improved.

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THE STATE BANK OF UTAH.

Joseph P. Smith, President
Wm. B. Burton, Vice President
Charles S. Burton, Cashier
Henry T. McEwan, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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Commercial Bankers in all its branches
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Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$20,000
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent \$20.00
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J. R. Adams, Cashier
H. S. Young, Vice President
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B. H. SCHETTLER,

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits.

22 Main Street. Opposite Court.

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Salt Lake City, Utah. (Established 1854)

The oldest and strongest bank in Utah.

Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits, \$1,000,000

Transacts a general banking business.

Domestic and foreign, Direct correspondence with banks in all principal cities of the world.

ISSUES—Treasury, letters of credit, etc.

Deposits received on all prominent cities.