

UNITED STATES WAS INFORMED.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance Submitted to It.

THIS BEFORE PUBLICATION.

No opinion on Same Was Expressed—Great Britain's Commercial Position Not Unchanged.

London, Feb. 13.—The parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying in the house of commons today to Henry Norman (Liberal) asked whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States government before its text was published, and, if so, whether the government of the United States expressed an opinion thereon, and the substance of the agreement was communicated to the United States government before publication. The United States did not express any opinion on the subject. Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the terms of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese empire. The substance of the agreement, Lord Cranborne said, was also communicated to Germany.

Great Britain's commercial position, through fear, was not unchallenged. Great Britain's commercial position, through fear, was not unchallenged. Great Britain's commercial position, through fear, was not unchallenged.

Lord Cranborne said in conclusion that he would supplement his earlier statement regarding the United States by saying: "Throughout all the dealings in China the relations between Great Britain and the United States were marked by the greatest cordiality. At almost every crisis and in the case of every small difficulty which had arisen during the negotiations at Peking, the United States and British representatives had always acted together. There is no doubt that in this treaty, which is the latest step in the series of agreements which command the full approval of the government of the United States." This statement was received with cheer.

Mr. Norman subsequently moved an amendment in order to discuss the treaty. Mr. Norman said he objected to the Anglo-Japanese treaty on the ground that it was evidently an anti-Chinese treaty, and that it tied Great Britain to the Japanese empire in such a way that she might be forced to go to war against her own interests. Lord Cranborne explained that the treaty was not based on secret information of impending dangers, but on the facts of British interest. The treaty was a treaty of peace, because the most dangerous nations would be at peace with each other. The treaty was not based on secret information of impending dangers, but on the facts of British interest. The treaty was a treaty of peace, because the most dangerous nations would be at peace with each other.

The foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in the house of lords, made a somewhat similar reply on the subject of the new dual alliance to the one made in the house of commons by Lord Cranborne. Lord Lansdowne said that the treaty was not based on secret information of impending dangers, but on the facts of British interest. The treaty was a treaty of peace, because the most dangerous nations would be at peace with each other.

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Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bedwetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

world the treaty should have previously been communicated to the United States, since America, the embarrassed owner of the Philippines, has no interests in the far east, comparable to those of Great Britain and Japan.

The Daily Chronicle alludes to a suggestion that it was the knowledge of the treaty that inspired the United States to encourage China against the demands of Russia.

The same question has been much discussed in Vienna, where it seems to be thought that Great Britain and Japan have formally asked the United States to join the alliance and that Washington declined to do so on the plea that it desires to keep a free hand. These speculations are reflective of the anxiety shown among the European powers to be on good terms with the United States.

Another point in the discussion is the effect which Australian legislation regarding Japanese immigration will have on the successful workings of the agreement.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Tokio says that the new alliance evokes the greatest enthusiasm on all sides. The Japanese are giving banquets and the students are organizing a monster torchlight demonstration to be paraded before the British legation.

The "whole object of the nationalist party," cables the correspondent, "was the maintenance of the integrity of China. This party will dissolve itself in an elaborate feast now that its work is accomplished."

A Morgan Hotel for San Francisco. San Francisco, Feb. 14.—The call state that J. Pierpont Morgan's recent visit to this coast has resulted in the proposed purchase by syndicate of the hotel which he is interested in real estate in the business section of this city, on which a fine hotel and many other buildings will be erected. The paper adds that a well known local architect has been selected to prepare plans for the new structure. The real estate company mentioned in connection with the matter refused to discuss the subject.

Suit Against Central Trust Co. New York, Feb. 14.—An action brought in the United States circuit court by Frank H. Waters, as receiver of the Pittsburgh, Akron and Western Railroad company, against the Central Trust company, of this city, to recover \$100,000, from the latter as an assessment upon the stock of the insolvent railroad company held by the Central Trust company, has been dismissed.

Waters, as one of the creditors of the defunct corporation, was appointed receiver by the court of common pleas of Summit county, Ohio, and was authorized by the court to levy an assessment upon the capital stock of the company sufficient to cancel the indebtedness. In the course of the proceedings in the Ohio court it appeared that the Central Trust company, of New York, was a stockholder in the Ohio company, and that it owned 2,000 shares of the Ohio company, while there were but 500 shares held in Ohio. The action was brought in the United States circuit court here to enforce payment of the assessment on the stock held by the Ohio company as authorized by the Ohio court.

The trust company claimed that they had no shares in the Ohio company.

COFFEE DOES IT. Facts Not Generally Believed. It is curious to watch a coffee taster and observe how he or she will resist all suggestions as to coffee being the cause of their various ailments.

"These will change the coated tongue and bilious condition to something they have eaten, likewise the wretched condition of the bowels and the palpitation of the heart. The shallow complexion is generally attributed to a 'naturally bilious' temperament."

That once in a while a person wakes up and throws off coffee entirely, then the truth begins to appear, and it is an easy job to make this change in Postum Food Coffee is taken in place of coffee.

A man in West Plains, Mo., writes, "As the coffee habit grew on my health declined in the same ratio. I was subject to nervousness, constipation, dyspepsia, and a general feeling of being unwell for business, and finally I became so nervous and thoroughly broken down that I could not attend to business and turned over my affairs to my assistant and went to the mountains in Colorado hoping to find health in a change of climate, but after six months' sojourn I came back in worse condition than I left."

Friend insisted that I quit coffee and try Postum and although I did not believe it was the cause of my ill health, I consented to try the new coffee. I bought a package and with prepared it strictly according to directions and I was wonderfully pleased to find it so delicious and refreshing; the quitting of coffee was a pleasure rather than a task.

"I have now been drinking Postum for nearly a year and my health has steadily improved; the nervousness and dyspepsia have entirely disappeared. I have gained 25 pounds in weight and feel, at least, ten years younger than I did."



VETERAN WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON.

A notable feature of the international woman suffrage conference in Washington Feb. 12-18 is the presence of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, aged eighty-seven; Miss Susan B. Anthony, aged eighty-two; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, aged eighty-three, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, aged eighty-one, four of the pioneer woman suffragists of the world.

W. D. Foulke on "American Ideals." New York, Feb. 14.—William D. Foulke, United States civil service commissioner who was the speaker at the February meeting of the Patriotic club, talked on "American Ideals in the Light of Expansion." He said in part: "It is the custom of those who deplore the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines to insist that American ideals are sure to suffer in this process of extending our dominion over nations unlike our own. My own belief is that American ideals will not lose by our taking this new part in the world's work; that, on the contrary, they will have wider fields of usefulness."

"Can it be doubted that, after American institutions have been established in the Philippine islands, the desertion of those who are now seeking to wage war against us will in like manner justify and approve the act by which we compelled their ancestors to remain under the protection of our flag."

Insurance Difficulties in Iowa. Chicago, Feb. 14.—Auditor of State Merriam of Iowa has ordered ten of the foreign fire insurance companies to withdraw protests they have filed with him or suffer the penalty of being refused certificates to transact business in Iowa the current year.

The difficulty, says the Record-Herald, arises over the 3 per cent tax on gross premium receipts. They have paid this tax to the treasurer and taken receipts therefor, and have filed the treasurer's receipts with the auditor, assuming by remittance to the auditor that they had paid the tax. The effect that the tax was paid under duress and stating they reserved the right to sue for recovery.

The auditor has informed them that he cannot accept receipts for money paid under duress, and claims that in the virtue of the duress the receipts are vitiated. Unless the protests are withdrawn accordingly, the auditor has informed them that he will not issue certificates to the companies, especially to the fact that the companies organized in the United States outside of Iowa pay 2 1/2 per cent of their gross premium receipts, while those in Iowa pay 3 per cent.

A bill is already before the legislature to reduce the tax on companies organized outside of the United States to 2 1/2 per cent.

Col. Haines Favors Panama Route. Washington, Feb. 14.—Col. Peter C. Haines, an engineer member of the jointed canal commission before the senate committee on intercommerce canals, said that neither the Panama nor the Nicaragua route combines all the advantages but that each presents some good points.

The Panama route, for instance, was shorter, while the Nicaragua route was more desirable from a sanitary point of view. Upon the whole, he said, he favored the Panama route as combining more advantages than any other. He thought, he said, that the engineering difficulties connected with the building of the Behm dam on the Panama route could be overcome but he admitted that some problems would result in that connection which never have been solved.

Col. Haines said in reply to a question from Senator Hanna that if the profits of the Panama Canal company were to be disposed of the property to the United States for \$40,000,000 had been made before the report of the commission recommending the Nicaragua route was made, he then would have been in favor of adopting the Panama route, and he believed that would have been the position of the commission.

New York to Manila Direct. New York, Feb. 14.—Practically the first direct steamship communication between New York, Hongkong and Manila will be inaugurated tomorrow by the sailing of the 8,000 ton steamer Melbourne.

The service will be operated by the Philippine Transportation & Navigation company, which was organized recently to participate in the inter-island trade in the east.

Froben Going to Europe. New York, Feb. 14.—Charles Froben, the theatrical manager, will go to Europe shortly. During his stay abroad he will consult M. Coquelin over plans for the establishment of a French theater in this city.

"One of the plans we have considered," said Mr. Froben, "is to have French plays and opera comique divide the time at the theater. Another plan is to establish a French theater in London, and play the company or companies that may be formed part of the year in New York and part of the year in London."

much interested in the proposed school. Another conference will be held tomorrow and the commissioners will leave for Chicago in the evening.

While the commissioners have not announced it, it is probable that the site was selected by Mr. Frick opposite the Carnegie institute.

WOULD REDUCE DINGLEY RATES.

Senator Mitchell Advocates it for Philippine Tariff.

DEBATE READY TO CLOSE.

Mr. Rowles Thinks an Agreement For Final Vote Might Be Made For Next Week.

Washington, Feb. 13.—While no definite agreement has been reached, a vote on the Philippine tariff in the senate seems to be in sight. It appears likely, judging from a discussion of the subject late in today's session, that the vote may be had next week, although the matter yet is involved in some uncertainty.

Mr. Teller of Colorado concluded his speech today. He urged strongly that the Philippines be given the fullest possible measure of self-government, the United States simply maintaining a protectorate over the islands.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon delivered a carefully prepared speech in support of his amendment to reduce the tariff duties upon Philippine products coming into this country to 50 per cent of the Dingley rates, maintaining that Congress owed the concession to the Pacific coast states as well as to the Philippines themselves. In his address Mr. Mitchell said:

"Let Congress strike out boldly against the monopolizing industries which have ripened the industrial growth of the Philippines, and which have brought and are bringing to their promoters princely individual wealth, but let Congress hesitate to strike down in its infancy an industrial industry like that of the sugar beet. The sugar trust, the steel trust and certain other formidable combinations that might be mentioned, are able to stand alone. The beet sugar industry not. The former do not need protection, the latter does."

The Philippine bill will not be considered tomorrow or on Monday, the senate having made special orders for both of these days.

Mr. Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, made an effort to reach an agreement on a time when a final vote upon all amendments and the measure itself should be taken. In the course of the brief discussion of the matter, he developed several senators on the Democratic side of the chamber desired still to speak and that Mr. Spooner and Mr. Wellington would all speak on the bill.

Mr. Spooner thought perhaps an agreement for a final vote next week might be made, but he did not commit the minority to such an agreement.

A bill to regulate the practice in the United States courts as to appeals and writs of error was passed.

The senate then, at 4:30, went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

Three Benimara Villages Burned. London, Feb. 14.—According to the Tanager correspondent of The Morning Post, the Benimara tribe, which kidnapped two Spaniards several months ago, has been attacked by the Glesna tribe. Three of the Benimara villages were burned and 25 of the tribe, including eight chiefs, were killed.

FRENCH ENGINEERING SCHOOL. One to be Established in America Will Go to Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13.—"Pittsburgh will get the new school for the education of engineers to be established in the United States by the French government. The French school of political science will be located in New York City. I have recommended the latter to my government and will recommend the school for engineers to be established in Pittsburgh."

The above statement was made by Lazare Weiller, chief counselor for the foreign board of trade of France. M. Weiller and Maurice de Lagodelle, the two French commissioners, arrived in Pittsburgh this morning and spent the morning by appointment in conference with H. C. Frick, who is

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TWO VALUES.

HERE are two values to every purchase—what it costs and what it pays you. Cork costs 8 cents a pound, but if you are drowning half a mile from shore, its value would be "not what you pay for cork, but what cork saves you." When a woman buys soaps she often confuses the two values. She sees only what she pays. She overlooks what she receives. Now a single cake of Ivory Soap pays back from ten to twenty times its cost in the saving it effects. Test it yourself! Vegetable Oil Soap. Ivory white. It floats!

York legislature at Albany on Feb. 24. From Albany the party will go direct to Trenton. The members of the delegation will meet the New Jersey legislature the following day and then go to Providence, R. I., to state their case to the legislature there on Feb. 26. Thence the party will go to Boston, where they will be the guests of the Boston Commercial club at a dinner to be given at the Algonquin club on the evening of Feb. 27. The legislature will be met in the afternoon preceding the dinner.

The finishing touches have been added to the trip of the delegation to Maryland. It will leave St. Louis at noon today over the Big Four railway, arriving at Baltimore at 6 p. m. Saturday evening.

Indian Appropriation Bill. Washington, Feb. 13.—The Indian appropriation bill, completed today, carries \$8,844,500. The item for support of schools is \$2,247,296, for fulfilling treaty stipulations, \$2,102,157. The Daves commission is reduced in membership from four to three, as its work will be completed in two years.

Among the general provisions is one forbidding the withholding of rations because of attendance at a government school, also requiring Indian territory judges to reside at Muskogee, I. T. The bill omits the usual appropriation for an Indian school at Grand Junction, Colo., owing to a local controversy. It being claimed that the government is made to pay for sewers and other improvements which the public enjoy. The estimate was \$44,725 for the school, but the bill cuts off the school entirely.

To Punish Christian Scientists. Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—The house today passed a bill aimed at Christian Scientists. It provides that any parent or guardian who shall wilfully deprive any sick child under the age of 16 years of the services of a physician shall be fined from \$10 to \$200, or imprisoned for six months, or both.

High Price for Stock Exchange Seat. New York, Feb. 14.—A New York stock exchange seat has just been sold for \$75,000, and although there were five memberships offered it was said only one sale was made at that figure. The high record price for New York stock exchange memberships is \$80,000. This amount was paid a few weeks ago.

Laurie Marks Seen in Massachusetts. New York, Feb. 14.—Laurie Marks, the American bookmaker, who was charged with being implicated in the Liverpool bank frauds several months ago and who was supposed to have committed suicide by jumping from a channel steamer, has been, according to a Herald special from Springfield, Mass., seen in that city. The name of the person alleged to have seen Marks is not made public, but the bookmaker formerly lived at Springfield, where he was well known.

Transmission of Mail Trouble. New York, Feb. 14.—The usual annual annoyance, owing to delay in the transmission of mail from Great Britain to America and the west is now in full swing, says a London dispatch to the Herald. This is due to the fact that many of the fast steamers of the subsidized lines are undergoing repairs.

Swiss Customs Tariff Bill. Bern, Feb. 13.—The Swiss government has introduced in parliament the draft of a new customs tariff bill intended to serve as a basis for future commercial treaty negotiations. The

Rev. Chas. Carlton Dead. Bonham, Tex., Feb. 14.—Rev. Charles Carlton, president of Carlton college and one of the prominent educators of Texas, is dead at his home here. He was born in England in 1821, and served as a seaman for a number of years, coming to Texas and establishing the college in 1857. He was also one of the leaders of the Christian denomination in this state.

Money for Tuskegee Institute. New York, Feb. 14.—It has been learned, says the Tribune, that a friend of the Tuskegee institute, whose name is not made public, has given \$25,000 to the institute for a girls' dormitory.

Big Timber Purchase. Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 14.—John H. Kirby of Houston has purchased for his private account the pine timber holdings of the Tona Milling company of Texas. The price was \$250,000. For the Kirby Lumber company a tract of 43,000 acres of pine lands at Devers, Texas, has been purchased, terms private but believed to be at the rate of \$10 per acre.

ST. LOUIS FAIR. Distinguished Delegations to Invade Atlantic States in Its Behalf. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.—Final arrangements have been made for an invasion of the Atlantic seaboard states by distinguished world's fair delegations. A brilliant series of dinners and receptions has been planned for various state capitals, where the delegations will appear before the legislatures in the interest of appropriations for exhibits.

The delegation to New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey includes Gov. Dockery, Mayor Wells of St. Louis, Pres. Francis of the exposition, and Adolphus Busch, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and many other gentlemen prominent in world's fair work.

It has been decided that the delegation shall leave St. Louis Saturday, Feb. 22, and appear before the New

number of dutiable articles is increased from 569 to over 1,100, the duties on some of the present dutiable articles are increased and the bill empowers the bundersrath to increase duties in the case of states imposing high duties on Swiss products, or not granting Switzerland the most favored nation treatment.

Tetanus Follows Vaccination. Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—Rea H. Smith, aged 35, a prominent business man of this city, manager of the Munson Stationery company, died here today of tetanus. He was vaccinated nearly four weeks ago and the wound became infected.

Booker Washington Chosen Orator. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.—The selection of Booker T. Washington as commencement day orator for the University of Nebraska next June was announced tonight by Chancellor Andrews. The invitation was sent to Mr. Washington by the faculty, and his acceptance was received today by the house committee on members of the senior class, which has a vote in the choice of an orator, announced their opposition to the selection of a negro and may make a protest at a meeting of the class called for tomorrow to discuss the matter. Chancellor Andrews said no expression of dissatisfaction had been made to him.

Legal Status of Porto Ricans. Washington, Feb. 14.—The position of persons residing in Porto Rico and other insular possessions of the United States in not being citizens of the United States, although owing allegiance to the government, led to favorable action today by the house committee on foreign affairs on a bill framed by Atty. Gen. Knox, allowing passports to be issued to such persons the same as citizens. The present law restricts passports to United States citizens. The change will affect those living in Porto Rico, the Philippines and all insular possessions in which the people do not have full citizenship.

To Put Out Liberty's Torch. New York, Feb. 14.—Liberty's torch is to be put out. The lofty light in the hand of the bronze goddess, standing on Bedloe island, in Upper New York bay, that has been allowed to grow steadily dimmer since 1846, will be extinguished by the house committee on foreign affairs on a bill framed by Atty. Gen. Knox, allowing passports to be issued to such persons the same as citizens. The present law restricts passports to United States citizens. The change will affect those living in Porto Rico, the Philippines and all insular possessions in which the people do not have full citizenship.

News of the contemplated extinguishing of the torch has been received here in the form of a notice to the marchers sent out by the light house, head of the treasury department at Washington. It states that on or about March 1, 1902, the light will be discontinued.

Installed on the island to furnish current electricity, but it is unused, a few lamps of small power furnish barely enough illumination so that the beacon can be made out by passing mariners. Lack of a congressional appropriation is said to be the cause for discontinuing the light.

Hopeful View of Brussels Conference. New York, Feb. 14.—Members of parliament interested in the sugar question are taking a more hopeful view of the ultimate result of the Brussels conference, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, and express the belief that pressure from the British government may be strong enough to secure a modification of bounties.

Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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