FOR CURRENCY IMPROVEMENT

Details of Many Projects Being Submitted to President And Cortelyou.

CENTRAL BANK PROJECT.

Has Attracted Much Attention of Late —Nothing Definite Has Been Decided Upon.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Details of many new projects for improving the currency are being submitted to the president and Secy. Cortelyou and are receiving such attention as the other exigencies for the financial situation permit. Secy. Cortelyou is a good listener and usually digests quickly the essential parts of the various plans which are submitted to him. Measures relating to the currency which are being discussed among bankers and incoming members of Congress may be roughly grouped under four heads, a central bank of issue, a central organization of the existing national banks, the issue of additional circulation against various classes of bonds other than United States bonds and the issue of circulation upon general assets with the security of a guaranty fund.

CENTRAL BANK PROJECT.

The project of a central bank based upon the general outlines of the Bank of France or the Imperial Bank of Germany has apparently been attracting more attention of late than any previous time in recent years. Senator Hanbrough of North Dakota, who is a member of the finance committee, has announced that he will introduce a bill for such an institution. Mr. Wexler, vice president of the Whitney-Central National bank of New Orleans, is openly in favor of a central bank, and says that the New Orleans press, taught by the strain of the cotton situation, is generally with him.

Those who favor a central bank point to the recent crisis as the best evidence of the aid which it could have afforded had it been in operation. Their view is that the national banks would have been able to rediscount their paper at such an institution and obtain its notes to any amount necessary to relieve the strain. It is considered somewhat significant in some quarters that Mr. Ridgely, the comptroller of the currency, has just declared for a central bank of issue after having in previous reports recommended only a general credit currency for the existing banks. The utterances of Mr. Ridgely are not, however, considered to commit the administration, since Treasurer Treat has a different plan which he is advocating whenever he is invited to deliver a public address on the subject.

It is so long since a central bank existed or was even seriously discussed in the United States that there is much difference of opinion as to the details of the organization. Those was advocate it generaly insist, however, that the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency should be ex-officio members of the board of directors, and that the president should appoint or approve the selection of the head of the bank. The provisions of the German bank charter in regard to circulation find a good deal of favor—that after a certain fixed limit of circulation additional issues which are not covered dollar for dollar by gold should be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. Others, however, prefer the greater freedom of the French system, where the volume of the note issues is practically under the control of the bank and where the accumulation of a large reserve permits the bank to serenely maintain a rate of discount much lower than that of the Bank of England or the Bank of Germany, while other countries are in the throes of industrial convulsion.

NAT'L BANKS COMBINATION.

The project of combination among the national banks through their clearing house committees or otherwise, to guarantee a special circulation in case of emergency, is embodied in several plans which have been submitted to the secretary of the treasury. While these plans are declared by experts to have some degree of merit, it is feared that they are too complicated to receive serious attention in Congress. So far as the plans require voluntary action by the banks, the plan might work. So far as they compel action by law, it is felt by some that such a policy would be drastic, if not unconstitutional, in compelling the banks to make a use of their assets which they might not desire to make.

Most of the plans presented at previous sessions of Congress have dealt with the question of increasing the elasticity of the circulation issued by national bank by permitting issues on other security than United States bonds. There is a radical difference of opinion, however, between the two schools of thought as to the nature of these additional issues. The plan proposed by Representative Fowler, chairman of the house committee on banking, provides for issues upon the general credit of the bank with provision for a gauranty fund raised by taxation on circulation. This guaranty fund is to be employed when necessary to redeem the notes of failed banks. It is the contention of Mr. Fowler and others who favor this plan that a tax of about one-twelfth of one per cent annually upon the circulation would meet all losses, but in order to insure absolute safety they propose that the tax shall be very much larger than this.

THE FOWLER BILL.

The principle of the Fowler bill is in harmony with two other measures which attracted considerable attention a year ago, the bill of the special committee of the New York chamber of commerce, which was endorsed unanimously by the chamber in 1906, and the plan of the special committee of the American Bankers' association, which was endorsed almost unanimously at the annual convention of the association at Atlantic City in September last. The plan of the chamber of commerce committee proposed issue on the general credit of the banks to the amount of 5 per cent of capital under each of the rates of taxation, 2, 3 and 4 per cent, and to the amount of 10 per cent of capital at each of the rates of 5 and 6 per cent. This permitted total issues to the amount of 35 per cent of capital or about $280,000,000, but it was contended that no more than half of this, taxed to the rate of 4 per cent, could be kept in circulation under ordinary conditions. The plan of the bankers' association provided for issues to the amount of 25 per cent of capital under a tax of 2½ per cent and 12½ per cent capital under a tax of 5 per cent. The bankers' plan, therefore, permitted larger issues upon an average lower rate than the chamber of commerce plan. Both these proposals are declared by their advocates to be very conservative. Both plans require a certain percentage of bonds to be held by a national bank in order to obtain the additional circulation, the object of this provision being to prevent any decline in the market value of bonds by the development of a preference for the new form of circulation. Practically all the bonds now pledged by the banks to secure circulation would be taken care of under either of these plans.

NEW TYPES OF BOND PLAN.

The plan of further issues upon new types of bonds, which are not now acceptable under the law, finds support among those who believe that bank notes should not be issued except upon specific security which is out of the custody of the bank. The usual measure of this kind provides for additional issues upon state and municipal bonds acceptable to the secretary of the treasury and in some cases upon railroad bonds which comply with the provisions of the New York and Massachusetts laws for savings bank investments. While the advocates of this plan regard it as affording more complete security than the chamber of commerce or the bankers' plan, it is declared by its critics that a single failure of the smallest bank in the country which happened to escape the scrutiny of the secretary of the treasury by which a poor class of bonds was deposited and the bank failed with limited assets, would cast discredit upon the entire system. It would then become necessary, as in the days before the Civil war, to examine every bank note received in order to make sure that it did not come from a bank which had failed with defective securities for its notes. This difficulty would be obviated by the creation of a guaranty fund, as under the plans of the chamber of commerce and the bankers' association, but supporters of the latter plans declare that it would be a superlative provision to adopt both forms of security and that the guaranty fund affords the most complete protection against scattered losses.

One of the questions which is likely to arouse serious discussion is whether a cash reserve shall be required against the proposed notes. A reserve of the same amount as that required against deposits is provided by the bankers' plan and is considered important by its supporters in order to keep the issues of notes linked to the gold and prevent indefinite expansion and excessive gold exports.

Farmers, mechanics, railroaders, laborers rely on Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Takes the sting out of cuts, burns or bruises, at once. Pain cannot stay where it is used.

CHILDREN WASHED OVERBOARD

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—A tragedy of the sea was revealed today on the arrival of the steamer President from Puget Sound ports. The officers of the President reported that when off Gray's harbor Nov. 22, three children were practically washed overboard by a heavy sea. The children were missed about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After a strict search of the vessel it was revealed that at 2:20 p. m. a heavy sea struck the vessel and it is supposed that at this time the children, who were playing on the deck, were carried overboard. No one saw them go. The children were: Rita Schotte, aged 13; Ada Schotte, aged 4; Flossie Buckman, aged 13.

MRS. O'NEAL TESTIFIES

That Her Husband Was Cured by MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE When Everything Else Had Failed

"42 North Marshall street, Philadelphia, Pa., November 6, 1907. My husband has used Munyon's Kidney Remedy and when everything failed that cured him and he is now working without any of his old kidney troubles.

"MRS. ELIZABETH O'NEAL."

What Munyon's Kidney Cure did for Mr. O'Neal it will do for you.

Munyon's 33 Kidney Remedy has been especially prepared for serious and obstinate cases. We want every person who suffers with any form of Kidney ailment, no matter how many remedies they have tried, no matter how many doctors they have consulted, no matter how serious the case, to give Munyon's 33 x Kidney Remedy a trial. You will be astonished to see how quickly it relieves all pains in the back, loins and groins, caused by the kidneys. You will be surprised to see how quickly it reduces the swelling in the feet and legs, also puffiness under the eyes, after taking a few doses of this remedy. You will be delighted to see the color returning to your cheeks and feel the thrill of vigor and good cheer. If your Urine is thick or milky, if it is pale and foamy, if it contains sediments or brickdust, if it is highly colored or has an offensive smell, if you urinate frequently you should prestat in taking this remedy until all symptoms disappear. We believe this remedy has cured more serious kidney ailments than all the Kidney medicines that have been compounded. Professor Munyon believes that the terrible death rate from Bright's Disease and Diabetes is unnecessary and will be greatly reduced by this remedy.

There are 100 tablets in a bottle. One tablet to the dose. Price $1.00. They are absolutely harmless and put up under the Pure Food and Drug Act.—Munyon.

FOWLER SCORES PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Chairman of House Committee On Banking and Currency Criticizes Bond Issue.

VIOLATES INTENT OF THE LAW

Declares Act of Treasury Department Most Violent Violation of Economic Law.

New York, Nov. 23.—Representative Charles N. Fowler, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, today gave out the following statement regarding the issue of Panama canal bonds and treasury certificates:

"Personally," said Mr. Fowler, "and from a party standpoint, it is unpleasant for me to disapprove the action of the Republican administration, but my study of the questions involved, and my duty to the public, compel me to set forth the reasons why the action of the administration is surprising, extraordinary, unwarranted and most unfortunate.

CRISIS HAD PASSED.

"On Friday, Nov. 15, the crisis of the present currency panic had been reached and successfully passed, through the splendid achievements of the American bankers in bringing gold to this country to the extent of about $75,000,000 at a very great cost to themselves, for it was purchased generally at a premium of about 2 per cent and also by responding to the business necessities of the various localities in issuing clearing house certificates and cashiers' checks in denominations of $1, $2, $5 and $10, as well as the larger denominations. At this juncture, when the financial and currency situation was already well in hand, the administration intervened against the opinion of the best judges of the situation. Therefore, primarily, the effect of the government's action must be a most disturbing factor although the banks of the country may prevent any serious consequence from the movement.

MONEY NOT NEEDED.

"In the second place, the government did not need the money, as it has $240,000,000 to its credit which is taken from the people through taxation. Therefore, the interest-bearing debt of the government should not have been increased $150,000,000—especially when such increase of debt is clearly in violation of the intent and purpose of law, and in the third place because the action of the treasury is a most violent violation of economic law for which the people must yet pay the penalty.

"First, let us deal with the $50,000,000 of 2 per cent of Panama bonds, which are to be used as the basis of additional bank note circulation. The government has, as stated, $240,000,000 in its treasury or to its credit, and therefore, it did not need the proceeds to pay for the construction of the Panama canal or to meet the current expenditures of the government. And even if it did, it could not take any part of the proceeds of these sales for the present, as the banks could not afford to exchange their reserve money for bank notes.

WILL CAUSE LOSS.

"And further, because instead of there being a margin of gain there must necessarily be an actual loss of capital in the transaction. Again, by this hypodermic injection of another $50,000,000 of fixed immobile currency into our sodden mass of bond-secured bank note circulation, which never responds to the varying conditions of commerce because not directly related to the business of the country, we have made a bad condition worse. Think of pushing further a principle of currency expansion which, although our business was constantly expanding from 1882 to 1891, fell from $362,000,000 in 1882 to $125,000,000 in 1891. Why? Simply because it was unprofitable to hold the bonds for that purpose. Aye, a principle which has proved its utter lack of adaptation to our needs since 1891 by showing an actual contraction during the fall of many of the intervening years and an actual expansion during the spring months of many others.

WILL GO INTO RESERVES.

"Again—we shall find when the reaction comes and the changed condition is reflected in our reserves beginning about the 15th of January, if not earlier, and increasing rapidly during the spring months until the reserves in our banks will probably exceed those of any preceding year since 1906—that this very $150,000,000, if unfortunately the increased debt shall be converted into bank notes, that these bank notes will not disappear and be automatically retired; but that they will find a place in the reserves of the state banks, in the reserves of the trust companies and to some extent—though they have no right there—in the reserves of the national banks.

WILL DISPLACE GOLD.

"Now, mark this: That every banknote held as a reserve will displace just that amount of gold and drive it out of the country. That is just what our silver purchases did from 1879 to 1894. The poorer money always has and invariably will drive out the better. There will be upwards of one per cent profit on the circulation taken out on these bonds, and so the banks will force them out persistently and the counterpart will be that, noiselessly, imperceptibly, but with absolute certainty, the gold will give place to the bond-secured note to the extent that it finds its way into the reserves of the various financial institutions of the country.

"During the next few months you will note this striking contrast between these bond-secured notes and the credit currency expressed in clearing-house certificates and cashier's checks—that, while bond-secured notes will remain to perplex and curse us in the future by not contracting to the extent of a single dollar from January to July, every single dollar of credit currency in the form of clearing house certificates and cashier's checks, which has come into existence naturally with a great urgent need, will disappear when they are required no longer.

CERTIFICATE SALE UNLAWFUL.

"Today we have $240,000,000 in the banks and therefore, by any fair inference or construction of the statute, the sale of these certificates is unlawful.

"Again, I am not aware of any statute by which they can be construed to be a lawful basis for bank note circulation. However this may be, the most unfortunate incident to my mind is the fact that they are to be printed in the size of our present bank bills and coin certificates—evidently with the intent and purpose that they would circulate as currency.

"Under the circumstances, I assert that the action of the administration was certainly surprising to any one who was at all familiar with the banking situation on Friday, Nov. 15, considering the fact that the government had $240,000,000 in cash on hand, and would not have any more to speak of immediately after the bonds were sold. It was certainly extraordinary. It was unwarranted in increasing the national interest-bearing debt $150,000,000, and it was most unfortunate from every point of view, especially economically.

EFFECT BOUND TO BE BAD.

"I believe that the effect is bound to be disturbing to the banking conditions because the transaction is a forced one and as no direct relation to the commerce of the country as did the imports of gold on the part of the banks, as this operation was related to our coming exports and a strictly business transaction.

"I am confident that the effect upon the situation will be most disastrous economically.

"For the honor of the government, but more particularly and especially for the welfare of the whole country, I sincerely hope that not a single 3 per cent certificate will be issued and that the administration will have the courage and patriotism to withdraw the offer of the $100,000,000 3 per cent certificates immediately, thereby relieving the present situation and protecting the people against the future consequences of a most grave and serious mistake."

COFFEE

The grocer comes first; then the cook.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him

CLAYTON MUSIC COMP'NY Utah's Leading Music House 109-11-13 MAIN STREET.

R. G. Dun & Co. 138 Offices. THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. George Rust, General Manager, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A Voice From The Stomach

A Bloodless Fight Between a Tablet And a Habit—The Tablet Wins.

At the age of 22, Clarence had good digestion. He had gastric juice that could dissolve doughnuts and turn apiesking into good blood corpuscles.

At the age of 24 he began to be profuse about the waist and lean backwards. He also began to cultivate several chins. In his newfound pride he began to think it his duty to gorge himself on everything, the good and the bad, for appretite feeds on appetite—and every good thing is abused.

His pictures showed that he took on weigh after he put his collar on.

At the age of 26 Clarence marr'ed and went to boarding. On top of all this, he attended oyster suppers and wine dinners, which reduced the size of his collar from 18½ to 15. With still abiding faith in the strength of his stomach he gulped his meals, and chewed them afterwards.

At the age of 28 Clarence began to hear and inward voice a warning from the stomach after each meal would feel bloated—and belching became a habit.

He began to be a light eater—and a heavy thinker. He tried to think out a cure, for now he would sit down at his meals absolutely disgusted at the thought or sight of anything to eat.

He would sit down at his meals without the trace of an appetite, just because it was time to eat.

He would often feel a gnawing, unsatisfied "still-hungry" feeling in his stomach, even after he was through eating, whether his meal was well cooked or not.

And he suffered a good many other things with his stomach that he could not explain, but that made him grouchy, miserable, out-o'-sort and generally sour and everything and everybody.

Finally he read an account, something like this, about the truly wonderful results obtained from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach trouble, dyspepsia, and so on. He bought a 50c box at the drug store, and took the whole box. When he started, he had little faith—and less appetite. When he finished he had absolute faith—and more appetite, and more good cheer. Things began to taste different and better to him.

Now he has no more dyspepsia, no more indigestion, no more loss of appetite, brash, irritation, burning sensation, heartburn, nausea, eructations, bad memory, or loss of vim and vigor.

Remember, one ingredient of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest for you 3,000 grains of food, just as it did for Clarence.

This relieves your stomach of the work of digesting until your stomach can get strong and healthy again. Your stomach has been overworked and abused. It's fagged out. It needs a rest.

Let Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do the work of your stomach. You will be surprised how fine you'll feel after eating, and how lusciously good everything will taste to you.

Heed the call of the stomach now! There's a world of good cheer in one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets—at any drug store, 50c.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SILVER QUESTION NOT INVOLVED, SAYS BRYAN

Baltimore, Nov. 24.—William J. Bryan lectured at Ford's Opera House this afternoon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., prior to which he was given a luncheon by friends and admirers. Just before the latter event, in response to a question as to whether coinage of silver as advocated by him would have prevented the money stringency from which the country has been suffering, he said:

"The coinage of silver has no bearing upon the monetary conditions which exist today. The restoration of bimetallism would have given more money than we have at present, but the unprecedented discovery of gold has given us such an increase in the volume of money that prices have risen.

"The present stringency is not due to the scarcity of money but to the scare that has spread among depositors."

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

Were Skating When Ice Broke and They Went Under.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Mason City, Ia., says:

Ella Swift, aged 14 years, Merle Mettler, 14, and Frank Hartfelled, 18, were drowned in Little creek last night. The two girls were skating together, when the ice broke and they went beneath. Frank Hartfelled attempted their rescue, but was unsuccessful. The bodies of the two girls were recovered and searchers are now dragging the river for that of Hartfelled.

INVALUABLE FOR RHEUMATISM.

I have been suffering for the past few years with a severe attack of rheumatism and found that Ballard's Snow Liniment was the only thing that gave me satisfaction and tended to alleviate my pains. March 24, '02. John C. Degnan, Kinsman, Ills. 25c, 50c and $1. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B

Am—Or—Ou

This new powerful reconstructive tonic, revivifies the blood, supports the heart, has no equal for nervous prostration, brain exhaustion, newrasthenia, and all kinds of mental and physical debility, one trial will convince. sent to any address $1.00, sold only by the western agents,

ANSTEE-BRICE DRUG CO 44 Main St

Colored Teas

Are now almost a thing of the past.

Hewlett's Three Crown Teas have made them so. Once tried always used. Guaranteed pure, natural and uncolored.

$3 A Month all Catarrhal Diseases All Medicines FREE

To introduce their NEW treatment quickly and prove its superior merits over all others, Drs. Shores will UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE treat all Catarrhal diseases of every name and Nature for the low fee of $3 a month—medicines free.

We Treat and cure — Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma, Lung troubles, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Hay Fever, and all Chronic diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys Bladder and Nervous and Private diseases of both sexes. DR. A. J. SHORES.

DR. O. W. SHORES.

Home Cures By Mail.

If you live out of town and cannot call, write for Free Symptom blanks.

Men You pay for cures only

Drs. Shores have a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT exclusively for the treatment and cure of all private diseases of men, whether caused by ignorance, excesses or contagion. We cure Varicocele, Hydrocele, Contracted Disorders and Blood Diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays and holidays, 10 a. m. to 12.

DR. SHORES & SHORES, Expert Specialists, 249 S. Main street., Salt Lake City, Utah.

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER

First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.

DRESSING FOR THANKSGIVING

Will occupy the attention of men the the next three days.

The more discreet will be interested with Siegel Clothes—the styles so appropriate for an occasion that calls for distinction, and prices so in keeping with the present financial situation when every dollar must be stretched to the limit of its value getting capacity.

Be with the discreet dressers.

Siegel's

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We Collected Money

For the following clients recently. We will collect money for you if you turn in your claims.

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Neal McMillan, Idaho Falls, Ida.
Salt Lake Hardware Co., 42 W. 2nd So. City.
Charles T. Prisk, Park City, Utah.
Crowley & Balderson, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Wyoming Press, Evanton, Wyo.
Aagard Mercantile Co., Sanpete, Utah.
Salt Lake City Brewing Co., City.
W. G. Farrel Deseret News. building city.
H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co., City.
M. E. Callahan, Commercial block, city.
A. D. Tenadek city.
Charles Clemons, 36 E. 1st South city
Mrs. P. A. Dix, 111 2nd ave., city.
Hyrum Nielsen, Holliday, Utah.
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., city.
J. S. Elbert & Co., city.
Boyle Furniture Co., Ogden, Utah
Dan Radovitch, West Jordan, Utah.
Gilbert & Christensen, Murray, Utah
King Hardware Co., 168 So. Main St. city.
Mary Seppich, 140 W. So. Temple city.
South Side Grocery, 370 So. Main St., city.
Castleton Bros., 736 2nd ave. city.
Dr. T. G. Odell, Murray, Utah.
Mrs. Eva Cowan, 925 W. 1st So.
H. Burns, general delivery, city.
Miller-Cahoon, Murray, Utah.
Dr. N. Hewett, 406 Scott Building, city
Dr. Franklin Raley, 61 Mercantile block, city.
J. W. Essex, Wilson hotel, city.
C. D. Moreland, 935 E. 12th So., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. James Hegney, Albany hotel city.
F. W. Gardiner Co., 216 So W Temple city.
Willes-Horne Drug Co., 8 So Main city.
Salt Lake City Soda Water Co., city.
West Jordan Lumber Co., West Jordan, Utah.
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H. J. Robinson, Mercantile block city.
Miners' Mercantile Co., Bingham, Utah.
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Deseret Soda Water Co., 153 Pierpont St. city.
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FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

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FOR SALE BY F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY.

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.

Mother's Friend

Clothing Sale!!

THAT BARTON SYSTEM OF FINE CLOTHING GROWS MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY. SALE PRICES WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK!!!

45-47 MAIN STREET.

Leading Clothiers To Men and Boys