

TO ESTABLISH A NEW REPUBLIC

Scheme to Overthrow Northwest
Territory Government.

IN THE KLONDIKE REGION.

Alleged of Arctic Winter Belled Upon
To Give Immunity From Attack
By Canadian Troops.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17.—The Call today prints an unconfirmed story from Skaguay, Alaska, under date of November 8, telling of the discovery of what is alleged to be a huge conspiracy existing at Dawson and ramifying to Skaguay, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest Territory, and the establishment of a republic, with Dawson as its capital.

According to the details of the story, arms, ammunition and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Prominent American residents of Skaguay are said to be ringleaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5,000 are said to await the summons to arms, ready to fight for independence from Dominion rule of the gold field camps and towns.

The plan is to overpower the mounted police, arrest the civil authorities and take the government into their own hands. The rigors of the Arctic winter would give the insurgents six months immunity from attack by Canadian or British troops, and the adventurous arch-conspirators hope for intervention or outside assistance by the time the melting of the ice would permit the invasion of their isolated republic.

It is further related that a hurried conference, lasting until midnight, was held at Skaguay November 8, at which the present Capt. Corrigan of the Northwest mounted police, who had arrived from across the Canadian border that evening; Judge Brown of the United States district court, United States Marshal Shoup, United States Atty. Friedrich and Maj. Hovey, commanding the United States troops at Skaguay.

This was the last of several hasty consultations between the civil and military representatives of the two powers in relation to the mysterious transportation of supplies into the interior, and rumors of a conspiracy to lead the miners into a revolt against Canadian government in the Northwest Territory. Those present maintained subsequently the statement that they were the new evidence laid before them and their evident anxiety helped to confirm the rumors of conspiracy.

Capt. Corrigan took the early train back across the border the next morning, while United States Marshal Shoup, who had been in the territory for some time, which part he reached several days ago. The object of his visit was presumably to confer by telegraph with the authorities at Washington. He sailed yesterday afternoon on the Dolphin on his way back to Skaguay.

DOUBTED IN SEATTLE.
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17.—No credence is given here to the story of the alleged discovery at Skaguay of a conspiracy to overthrow the Canadian government in Alaska. United States Marshal Shoup, who is credited with having been here to communicate with the United States government on the matter, is said to have come only for the purpose of bringing some United States prisoners who had been sent to McNeill's island. He returned today.

Wounded Bank Robber Dies.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 17.—John Sundblad, who was shot in the battle with the Greenview bank robbers at Albert yesterday, died today. Constable Lodine, who was shot, is in a critical condition.

The robber, who was shot in the stomach, also died today, after doggedly refusing to give his name or the address of his friends. Before he died he admitted that he robbed the bank at Greenview.

MINING TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY

Result in Killing of One and Fatal Wounding of Another Striker.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 17.—Mining troubles in this district brought more bloodshed today. James H. Smith, a negro striker, is dead; George Crouch, another striker, is fatally wounded, and John West, Hut Dawson and Nathan Bush, all guards, are wounded, but none of them dangerously.

The trouble occurred at the mines of the Providence Coal company, seven miles from here, where an attack began at about 4:30 o'clock. The attacking party, some seventy-five or eighty strong, first fired on the engine-house and then in a few minutes the company's stables were surrounded. A horse and a mule were killed and several other animals disabled.

By this time the guards were becoming active and the strikers formed in a semi-circle over the brow of the hill. From there they poured a well-directed fire upon the houses occupied by the non-union employees and their families. Men aroused by the crash of bullets rushed to small timber piles, and from use in such an emergency, and from behind these returned the fire.

The attacking party, while sending volley after volley into this quarter, kept up a steady fire on the engine-house, stables and other buildings of the company, while the guards for their part were doing effective work.

The battle raged for almost an hour and a half, when the assailants withdrew, leaving Smith dead and Crouch shot through and through on the field. How many wounded they took with them is not known, but a leader was seen to fall, and it is believed some of the party who went to his rescue were hit.

County Judge Hall, at Providence, started an investigation. An inquest was held, the coroner's jury verdict being that the negro came to his death at the hands of the guards while defending life and property, and they were therefore justified. Adjt.-Gen. Murray at once commenced an investigation, opening communication with the governor.

Following the battle at Providence mine there were other riots at other Kentucky mines. An attack was made on the mine guards at the Monarch mines, three miles from Earlington, tonight, but it was repulsed. Two employees of the St. Bernard Coal company at Bernard's Gap were fired upon by a man who sprang from behind a tree. There was much trouble at other places, but neither injury nor loss of life followed.

Owing to the day's riots and the serious situation in the mining field of Webster and Hopkins counties, the governor has ordered out two companies of state troops. The Madisonville troop is doing patrol duty in the

outskirts of town and the Hopkinsville company of the Kentucky State guard reached here at 11 o'clock tonight.

Adjt.-Gen. Murray issued a statement tonight in which he declares he is determined that lawlessness shall be suppressed. A detail of twenty men has started for the Providence mine. Tonight, as the train having the troops aboard passed the Nortonville camp, located in the woods near the railroad, campfires could be observed and the scene was one of bustle. At the Madisonville camp the strikers are astr.

Filipino Priest Gets Twenty Years

Manila, Nov. 17.—The Filipino priest, Deposy, has been sentenced by court-martial to the penalty of death for the murder of certain of his countrymen who favored the Americans. Out of respect, however, to the condemned man's calling and the great religious body to which he belonged and most unworthily represented, Gen. Chaffee has commuted his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment.

Gen. Chaffee desires it to be understood that the leniency exercised in the case cannot be known as a precedent, and that no person in the island can be permitted to plead his office, however sacred and exalted this may be, as protection against crimes committed.

The municipal authorities have decided to examine the city of Manila and to incorporate within its limits the suburb of Santa Ana.

BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Diamond Broker Robbed of \$10,000 Worth in Portland.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 18.—E. F. Lowenthal, a diamond broker of New York, arrived here Saturday evening and registered at the Portland hotel. He was assigned a room on the ground floor of the hotel and placed a trunk containing diamonds valued at \$10,000 and \$200 worth of jewelry in the trunk. He stated that he left the hotel between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, and that when he returned he found the trunk broken open and the diamonds and jewelry missing. Detectives were immediately summoned and from a hasty examination of the premises arrived at the following conclusion: A janitor of the hotel had a bunch of pass keys in the pocket of a pair of trousers, which were hanging in a closet in the basement. This bunch of keys is missing, and the theory is that the thief, who was evidently well posted as to the basement story of the hotel, secured these keys and thus effected an entrance to Mr. Lowenthal's room. It is supposed that the robber, after securing his plunder, made his way through a folding door to the basement, and placing a ladder against the wall of the hotel corner on Seventh street made good his escape.

At this hour there is no clue to the robber.

Discovery About Lightning.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 18.—Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory, has made a discovery that he regards as important. In a statement just out he says: "The spectrum of a streak of lightning was photographed last July. From such a small beginning two discoveries have been made. Not only are the chemical elements so-called compounds, but it is likely that hydrogen itself, which chemical theorists have thought to be the one element of which the others would sooner or later prove to be compounds, seems to be of composite nature."

Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. The photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Prof. Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photograph, but he now concludes that the double lines are, in fact, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be a compound body, is made up of at least three components.

This discovery is based upon the fact that there were thirty lines in the hydrogen spectrum on one photograph, three in another and one in the third, the different flashes having been photographed under different circumstances. Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of picturing spectra of lightning flashes is that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persei No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1901.

Depew on His Coming Marriage.

New York, Nov. 18.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew says that his wedding will take place on Christmas day. In an interview he states: "I am going down to Charleston, S. C., to make an oration at the opening of the fair on December 1. Then I am going to Washington to take my seat in the Senate. I will remain in Washington until the Senate adjourns the holidays, which will be December 16. On that date I will start for New York, and at the earliest possible moment I will take a steamer for France. If I am as successful as I expect to be, I will be in Paris by Christmas, on which day I hope to be married. I will return to this city with my bride after the ceremony and will take up my residence here. Of course, we will open a house in Washington, but only during the time the Senate is in session."

Killed by Molten Slag.

Homestead, Pa., Nov. 17.—One man was killed and two seriously burned as the result of a party of workmen being buried under a mass of molten slag at the Howard Axle works today.

John Ruska, aged 50 years, Homestead, leaves a wife and four children. Andrew Hulse, aged 33, Homestead; leg fractured, body badly burned.

George Sick, aged 50, Homestead; leg scalp wounds, severe burns all over body.

The accident occurred on the elder dump back of the company's plant. The victims were engaged in collecting scrap when a party of workmen at the top of the dump, about twenty feet above, dumped their car over the edge, not knowing that the men were directly beneath them. The car contained about eight tons of slag, a great part of which was red hot and much of it in a molten state.

Mail Steamers' Stores Sealed.

New York, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne to the London Times and the New York Times says customs authorities, in pursuance of the provision of the customs regulations act, have sealed the stores of mail steamers at Sydney, in order to prevent the consumption of them while the vessels are in that port or traveling between Australian ports.

The company's agents will probably test the validity of the law by breaking the seals outside territorial limits.

Visit to Sultan of Morocco.

New York, Nov. 18.—A correspondent of the London Times and New York Times wiring from Marrakesh (City of Morocco) states that he had just had a long audience of the sultan, who, on entering the palace, was conducted through an open square. On one side of the square were the sultan's majesty's collection of wild beasts, while the other side was a large enclosure containing gazelles, wild boars, and cranes.

Sultan Mulai Abdul El Aziz, the dispatch goes on to say, is tall and well built, with a most intelligent and most pleasant expression and with fascinating manners. No interpreter was present at the audience, the conversation being in Arabic throughout. There is declared the correspondent, no doubt in regard to the soundness of the sultan's views, but he is much hampered by surrounding influences and honest

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views are required. Abdul El Aziz makes no secret of his desire to see reform in every branch of the government. The correspondent expected to find a typical, expressionless oriental, whereas he found a young man full of energy. He says he left the palace more hopeful than ever that there is a possibility of a bright future for Morocco.

Perosi's Moses a Great Success.

New York, Nov. 18.—Particulars of the Abbe Perosi's new dramatic cantata "Moses," which reached London from Milan, show that the first performance on Saturday night was a great success. The Tribune's London correspondent says the music is described by a Telegraph correspondent as warm and full of pathos. There are some reminiscences of Beethoven and Wagner, a few melodious phrases, indeed, vividly recalling the "Walkyrie" and "Parsifal," which Perosi has evidently studied with deep appreciation. The third part around real enthusiasm and the whole finale, expressing the contrast between the walling of the Egyptians struck by the anger of the Jehovah and the song of the Jews performing the sacrifice of the lamb, was loudly applauded.

Extradition of Wm. Hoepner.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald cables: William Hoepner, whose extradition was requested by the United States government because of charges of defalcation and forgery against him, has sailed on the British steamship Orpesora for Liverpool, whence he will sail for New York. He is accompanied by a detective.

British Claims Against Turkey.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times, says the British ambassador to the port, the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, is energetically pressing the outstanding British claims.

The ambassador's attitude impresses the Yildiz kiosk and the porte, adds the correspondent.

Col. W. R. Wallace Dead.

Los Angeles, Nov. 18.—Col. W. R. Wallace, one of the best known mining men in the west, is dead at Whittier, Cal. He died at his home, four miles from the city, of a heart attack. He was 64 years old and had been in the mining business for many years.

Notorious Crook Arrested.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—James Bruce, said to be a notorious eastern crook, was arrested just as he was boarding the transport Meade, bound for Manila, and lodged in the city prison. He will be held pending the arrival of a requisition from Chicago, where it is alleged he is wanted for participation in a diamond robbery.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—The dead bodies of Inez Gordon and Harry Grisard, both colored, were found on the floor of a room at 1412 Grand ave. in this city, at an early hour this morning. The police believe from the evidence at hand that the man murdered the woman and killed himself.

The woman was shot through the head and heart, and the man was clutching the revolver with which he had shot himself.

American Invasion of England.

New York, Nov. 18.—The sentiments expressed at the Lotus club meeting Saturday night met with a hearty response in this country, says the Tribune's London representative. The Standard, perhaps, scarcely voices the general opinion of Englishmen when it says the American invasion of Great Britain has been viewed without the smallest jealousy, but it strikes a true note when it remarks:

With the best will in the world an Englishman usually finds it a little difficult to overcome a certain insular stiffness which separates him from the continental peoples, but with an American he is so soon at home that he scarcely regards him as a foreigner. The most satisfactory feature in the political horizon, not wholly free from clouds, is that this tendency is becoming national as well as individual.

American statesmen have during the last two years treated us with scrupulous fairness and an anxious desire to avoid adding to our embarrassments, for which we are none the less grateful because it is based in part on the recollection of the services that we were able to render to the United States in their last serious international complication.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY

Waterway May Be Constructed By
The United States.

DIRECTOR BY WAY OF LOANS

To Be Free and Open to the Vessels of
Commerce and War of All
Nations.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Journal and Advertiser publishes a London dispatch giving what it claims is the text of the new Nicaragua canal treaty. The London cable states that the copy of the Nicaragua canal treaty was shown to a Journal and Advertiser correspondent in London by "a high official of the foreign office."

After giving the preamble the dispatch continues:

"It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the United States either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares and that, owing to the provisions of the present convention the United States shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

Other provisions follow:

1.—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, observing these rules on equal terms of equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect to the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

2.—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any act of hostility be committed within it.

3.—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not enter or take any stores in the canal except in case of necessity, and they shall be strictly necessary and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force and with such other restrictions as may be imposed by the United States.

4.—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike material in the canal, except in case of accident or hindrance to the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5.—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such cases shall depart as soon as practicable, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours of the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6.—The canal, establishments, buildings and all works necessary for its construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof for the purpose of the time of peace, and in time of war as in time of peace, shall be exempt from seizure, confiscation or injury by the belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

English Labor Leaders Arrive.

New York, Nov. 18.—Ben Tillett, organizer of the London Dockers' union, and F. Chandler, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who have just arrived from England to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a recent session of the Central Federation of Labor. Both are delegates from the British trade union congress to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

This is the country of inventions and inventions help the people—help every one. I believe, however, that there are people in London who have property thousands of miles away, that they can only reach it by the aid of the canal, the world as Napoleon and Alexander the Great did, and call us dreamers. But Napoleon and Alexander were dreamers, too, and realized their dreams. It is for us to do the same. It is in our power to create an international brotherhood of labor.

National Leader Chandler spoke of a closer alliance between the workers of this country and England for defensive purposes.

TWO DEPUTY MARSHALS KILLED

Crime Was Committed by a Moonshiner and Counterfeiter.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 17.—John A. Montgomery, deputy United States Marshal of this city, and Deputy United States Marshal Hugh Montgomery of Pontiac left here last night for the purpose of arresting Will Mathis, an alleged counterfeiter and moonshiner, who lived twelve miles east of this place.

Early today Hugh Montgomery's horse was found standing at the gate of Curdy Hall, a neighbor of Mathis, and Mathis's house had been burned to the ground.

Upon further investigation two partially-burned bodies were found in the ashes of the burned building, which have been identified as the remains of the deputy marshals. John A. Montgomery's horse was found dead, and it is supposed that Mathis made his escape on this horse after the men had been killed and the house set on fire.

Mathis's wife was at her father's, a few miles from her burned home, and she says she and her husband left home yesterday, the husband leaving the county.

Mathis was indicted last summer for making and passing counterfeit money, and went on a \$2,000 bond. The principal witness against him was a negro living in the same neighborhood. About a month ago the negro was assassinated.

The two Montgomerys went to arrest Mathis making illicit whiskey, and it is supposed that they were prevailed upon to remain for the night and were shot while guarding their prisoner.

A posse of thirty or forty of the leading citizens of Oxford went to the scene today and every effort will be made to capture Mathis.

To Abolish Octroi Duties.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says Signor Carcano, the finance minister, has obtained the approval of the cabinet for a scheme to abolish the octroi duties on bread, flour and other farinaceous products.

The scheme is more moderate than those drafted by Signor Carcano a year ago, and by Signor Wollemborg last spring. The communal losses would be compensated partly by the state and partly by increasing other forms of taxation. The total cost to the state is estimated at about \$600,000 lire (\$1,544,000).

BOLOMEN ATTACK AMERICANS.

They Left Sixteen of Their Own
Men Dead on the Field.

AT TARANGNAN, SAMAR.

Ninth Infantry Had a Corporal and
Scout Killed, and a Private Wounded
—Hotchkiss Guns to Be Sent.

Manila, ov. 17.—Company E of the Ninth Infantry, Capt. F. H. Shouffet, was attacked by fifty bolomen and several insurgents armed with rifles at a point six miles from Tarangnan, in the island of Samar. The insurgents tried to rush the Americans, but, failing to accomplish their purpose, they quickly broke and scattered. The men of the Ninth had a corporal and a scout killed and one private wounded. Sixteen of the bolomen were killed, while the riflemen escaped.

The Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns will be sent to the southern islands for operations in the mountains.

Capt. Herman Hall, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has been scouting for several days in Sualang province. He had four separate engagements with the insurgents there. Judging from the reports of the force of each band of the rebels at from thirty to fifty. They made no attempt to rush Capt. Hall's party. Capt. Hall's scout resulted in the capture of one insurgent officer and 50,000 pounds of rice.

Gen. Sumner, commander of the district of Southern Samar, highly praises Capt. Hartman and his troop of the First cavalry, who last Wednesday morning attacked 400 insurgents entrenched in rifle pits in Batangas province, and routed them. Gen. Sumner says the last then administered by Capt. Hartman is the most severe the insurgents have suffered since (Gen. Sumner) assumed command of his district.

Owing to the fact that the United States transports the Suerle, Waldron and Hancock all met with accidents in the inland sea of Japan, and the returning party of visiting congressmen is consequently delayed in the latter country, the transport Thomas, which arrived at Manila November 12, will be immediately dispatched to Japan. Gen. Chaffee opposes United States transports in future passing through the inland sea.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Two Conditions Absolutely Necessary
to It Pointed Out.

New York, Nov. 18.—Discussing the possibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding, the Paris Journal des Debats, quoted by the Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says two conditions are indispensable:

First, Great Britain must cease to thwart Russian policy; secondly, she must cease to thwart French policy where the two powers are destined to live side by side.

After commenting on an editorial article in the London Times of last Saturday regarding the importance of the Persian gulf to British interests, the correspondent says again on the necessity of the British showing the same conciliatory spirit toward France as toward Russia.

The paper concludes with an expression of its belief that, by means of conditional concessions to both Russia and France, an understanding between Great Britain and the Dual alliance would be possible.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Watertown, Mass., Nov. 18.—Alfred F. and Jennie C. Kendall, aged two and five years respectively, children of Albert Kennedy, were burned to death in a fire at their home last night while they had been left alone for a few minutes by their mother, who had gone to a neighbor's. It is supposed one of the children upset a lighted lamp and an explosion followed.

THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Salt Lake Branch Discontinues After Nine Years
Of Benevolent Service.

Interesting Data Regarding Work
Furnished by the President
And Secretary.

The passing of the Salt Lake branch of the Needlework Guild of America by the recent action taken by the ladies interested has brought forth a number of expressed regrets from charitably disposed residents in this city. When seen Mrs. S. O. S. Neiden, the president of the association, spoke in an interesting vein regarding the work that had been accomplished since the guild had been instituted.

Mrs. Neiden said: "For nine years a branch of the Needlework Guild of America has been in existence in this city. In the most quiet and unostentatious way it has done an untold amount of good. It was organized in 1893 with a membership of more than 100. The simplicity of the organization, the small tax upon the members, and the great amount of good accomplished, all commended themselves to the thoughtful. A contribution of the new garments each year, or a donation of money—both contributions entirely voluntary in amount—constituted membership in the guild."

"In addition to this requirement from the National Guild, the Salt Lake branch decided to ask a dime from all members who were willing to be taxed, in order to have a small fund for the relief of the sick and the aged during the cold weather. As a result of the small tax upon the individual, about 11,000 garments have been distributed in Salt Lake, 250 sent to Cuba, 125 to Park City; \$125 sent to the Parent Guild in Philadelphia, \$200 expended in coal and shoes for the needy of our city—a record which speaks for itself."

"This number of garments means absolutely nothing perhaps to the average person who has not seen, at least once, the piles of warm underwear, blankets and hundreds of pairs of stockings collected and arranged for distribution according to the judgment of those who desired only to accomplish the greatest amount of good. We believe that no words can ever tell the relief, the comfort, and in many instances the renewed self-respect accomplished by the guild in our city. The merchants have made most acceptable donations of clothing every year. The landladies have placed a room at the disposal of the guild, free every year, and after-exception, our daily papers have



A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford not to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

ordinally printed notices and articles pertaining to the work, whenever necessary. These substantial favors have been great factors in the work, and have been most sincerely appreciated. "For some altogether unaccountable reason the interest and contributions have rapidly and steadily failed for the past two or three years, so that it is no longer possible to hold our place as a city branch in the national organization. Whether it was taken up as a 'fad' (that mischievous thing) and the novelty has worn off, who can tell? Perhaps, some have excused themselves by thinking that in such a large membership their small contribution of only two articles would not be missed. But, they should realize that if the small contributions of so many brought such great results, the failure of the small contributions would make a deficiency equally great. There is no doubt that a great many with the best of intentions have failed in their contributions, and perhaps it is with those that the greatest responsibility must rest, and so for lack of support, the inevitable result has come, and the Guild as a branch of the national organization has ceased to exist. It is not the first organization for good in Salt Lake that has ceased to exist for the same reason—but, oh, the pity of it all! It is cause for deep regret that our city cannot take and hold its place with other cities of its size in the philanthropic as well as the educational progress of the day."

"The same officers, with one exception, who began the work, had the melancholy duty of ending it—Mrs. Walter Murphy, the first treasurer, left the city, and was succeeded by Mrs. Watson. The other officers of the guild, who have served every year with increased faith in the principle of the guild, have been: Honorable president, Mrs. Walter Murphy; president, Mrs. Neiden, and secretary, Mrs. E. B. Critchlow."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In her report of the ninth collection of garments Secretary Mary W. Critchlow of the guild says:

"The garments were taken to a room in the Kenyon, kindly loaned by Mr. Porter to Mrs. Neiden, the president of the guild. The total number of garments collected was 718, which was distributed: Given to poor families 374, given to Salvage Army 111, given to Kears' St. Ann's orphanage 66, State

street orphanage 66, parish visitor 65, St. Anthony's guild 36. "To the stores which kindly contributed; to the members who worked so efficiently; to all who have been interested in the guild work since its beginning nine years ago, the officers extend their hearty thanks—feeling that much good has been accomplished by the new garments given to the deserving poor."

"But the difficulties in carrying on the work have been so great for the last four years, and the interest of the public in the charity, so evidently falling off, as manifested by the yearly decrease in contributions—dropping from 1700 in 1896 to 718 in 1901—that it was decided by the members present at the annual meeting on Thursday, Nov. 14, to withdraw from the national organization."

"So one more good work—one more source of comfort to the helpless and needy, passes into oblivion."

Jumped on by Penny Nail.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of ten penny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied and five minutes later the pain had disappeared and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Portland, Va. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Druggists.

R. K. THOMAS.

Our line of Dressing Sacs, in red, old rose, cadet and grey from \$1.00 up will be found from 25c to 50c each under value.

HERBINE sweetens the breath, brightens the eyes and clears the complexion without the slightest ill effects whatever, and ensures the natural bloom of health. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

NEW CATALOGUE OF CHURCH WORKS

Just issued by