PENNSYLVANIA GRIT.

FIGHTING RECORD OF COL. MABILL'S GALLANT REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Had Its Own Bloody Angles at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg—Its Exceptionally Heavy Losses.

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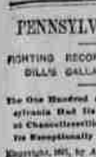

All meetings to 1902 drew together less fireworks and hotter than those of 1901, and the instances of anything resembling "taking over one another" in order to get their seasons filled were rarer, and perhaps scarcely known, but the war cues were filled, nevertheless, and the relaxations of starting qualities that made up for lack of enthusiasm. At a gathering of citizens held in a church in Tarrytown, Bradford county, Pa., early in August, 1902, one of the speakers was a young lawyer of Towanda, Col. H. Walkins, a man of good social qualities and bright conversation, and, with hostages to fortune, and surrounded with every temptation to stay at home and make the most of life.

At the close of a sound war speech he said that after careful deliberation he felt assured that it was his duty to go to his country's call in a time of peril; that he had often thought how, when the war was over, he would be telling his children the story of the conflict and they would say to him, "Were you there?" He was going to be able to say, "Yes, I was there, and I tried to do my duty."

Throughout the quiet valleys of northern Pennsylvania a fire spark to that displayed by Watkins was at work under embers by the dozens and scores—farmers, mechanics, students, preachers and others, not a few as young as the modestly declined officer in the speech, and some more recently left the governors on the score of youth. On Aug. 29 War Governor Curtin accepted and tendered to the United States service a regiment of three companies of infantry to Bradford and Susquehanna counties and designated the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry. Mr. H. Watkins, who had recruited one company and been chosen its captain, was given the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment.

The first duty of the One Hundred and Forty-first was to go to the defense of Washington while McClellan's army was falling with Lee on Bayland soil in September, 1862. When Lee was pressed back southward to the Rappahannock the regiment was in the front and was placed among tried and distinguished troops, Kearny's old division of Hooker's corps. At the first battle of Fredericksburg it had a brigade of five, and mainly each the regiment of cool and shell proved upon Meade's Pennsylvania reserves by Bucknell's Jackson's Dec. 13. On Burnside's second campaign, January, 1863, the regiment was selected to cross the Rappahannock above and carry the heights on Taylor's hill at the point of the angle, the future hope of the movement, but a severe storm prevented the affair before the crossings was made. But at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, the field of many memorable struggles, the heart of trial came.

On May 2 Stonewall Jackson's corps, by Jackson's march, struck the Union right and crushed it, rolling it up like a scroll. The Third corps, led by Daniel E. Sickles, became a beaten water for the tide of Confederates rushing with blind impetuosity in pursuit of the ill starred men of the Eleventh corps. The wounding of Stonewall Jackson in the evening of the 2d caused a temporary halt in the pleas of the Confederates, but on the morning of the 3d, Sunday, the corps, led by the caviryman, Jeb Stuart, and under the personal direction of Gen. Lee, renewed the fight and compelled the Union commander to order a general retreat.

Jackson's corps, under imperative orders, abandoned position after position, and the Confederates followed up with growing enthusiasm. The brigade of Gen. Charles K. Graham, of Kearny's division, to which the One Hundred and Forty-first belonged, was our guard of the corps, as it had been during all the retreating movements, and when it was necessary to retake one of the elevated positions known as Fairview and Hazel Grove and remove the artillery, with the aiding Confederate pushing mainly in pursuit, Graham was ordered to charge to the rear and check the enemy's advance.

"SAME BOYS FOR THE FIRST."

"SAME BOYS THE FIRST DOES."

Graham marched his men down the slope of Fairview crest and up the slope of Hazel Grove, where the Confederates stood ready to receive them. Halting in a belt of underbrush at twenty yards from their line, Graham answered the sharp Confederate fire with a few volleys, then ordered the advance, "remember." The One Hundred and Forty-first held the right of the brigade. Graham's line moved forward with a cheer that made the ranks ring and the Confederates gave way and fell back in confusion to a ridge behind them, where an old house offered some shelter. With the logs for a breastwork they made a stand and poured a galling fire upon Graham's ranks.

Amidst the advance was wounded and the brigade attempted to carry the works. The remains of the One Hundred and Forty-first was now in command. A second log house extending forward from the first, fired, and at right angles with it, also offered shelter, which the Confederates quickly took, advantage of this forcing the line. Those two lines poured so galling fire to the hollow at which the One Hundred and Forty-first, however, retreated. The regiment mustered only 417 men and 16 officers, although this was its first battle. It struggled gallantly to break through the abatis and disperse the enemy's line, but it was overwhelmed. A whole Confederate division was hurled against Graham's brigade, and in a short time the One Hundred and Forty-first was engaged, front, flank and rear.

The rebel line from two men's widths north had fallen upon them quiet, sullen Pennsylvanians and away off in one corner of the wood fight at Chancellorsville they stood up in the low woods and fought like brave. Both the regiment color bearers were quickly shot down, and the leader of the color company, Capt. Sauer, was instantly killed while lifting one of the fallen flags. One flag was consequently carried by the colonel, H. J. Madill, and the other by the major. Lieut. Col. Watkins command his pickets most nobly. Early in the fight his horse had been killed under him by a shell and he himself so severely stunned. Two days before this affair the same thing had occurred, and although his companions urged him on back ammunition to go to the rear he was to the very front and received a minie ball through the breast while urging his men over the Confederate works. Twice of three out of the 24 engaged and 104 men out of 417 were killed and wounded. The colonel killed and mortally hurt numbered 62.

Gen. Graham wisely withdrew his men before their slaughter was complete, and retreated to the Union lines. On reaching the wooded ridge some distance from the log fence and where the brigade had begun the fighting, he ordered the colonels of regiments to form their disordered ranks. Col. Madill, whose smiling face and encouraging words had enlivened the regiment throughout that bloody Sunday morning, filed the digestal of the One Hundred and Forty-first, which he was still covering, firmly in his grasp and in a loud voice struck up the familiar camp songs.

Rally round the flag, boys,
The men responded heartily, joining in the singing until the woods that shortly before resounded with their cheers were echoing back the notes of music from which no one knew, they were heard on the battlefield, and with unchecked coolness and resolution, despite the terrible experiences of the hour, the surrounded survivors faced the enemy again with cheer on cheer.

Chancellorsville was followed by Gettysburg, two months later, on Pennsylvania soil. The story of that fight is now well known to need rehearsing. The One Hundred and Forty-first was with Graham's brigade in the front line of the famous salient angle formed by Rodes in the

"THOSE ARE MY BOYS"

Peach Orchard, on Emmitsburg pike, July 2, 1863. In fact, the One Hundred and Forty-first was the angle itself. It mustered at 3 o'clock that day 300 men and 16 officers. After some maneuvering to get into the best position to cross the during assaults of Longstreet's Confederates, coming from two directions against the angle, Col. Madill found the regiment alone, exposed to a withering fire from artillery and musketry on both fronts. When a whole Confederate division emerged from a slow-turning wood and dashed for the Peach Orchard, one of the regiments of the regiments said to the colonel, "Hold's we heavy get out of this?"

"I have no orders to get out. If I had my old regiment I could rally all of them," was the response. In twenty minutes, however, the brave colonel found that he must go or leave his dead men in the fatal angle. At the first Confederate volley 30 fell. In a few minutes 37 lay dead within sight of the colonel. The major and the adjutant were killed, and all the color guards and both color bearers were killed or wounded. A wounded man saw the bearer of the state flag shot down and took the staff from his hands. In a few minutes the bearer of the stars and stripes fell, and the same wounded man caught up the falling flag and carried it until relieved of it by the colonel. With nineteen unwounded men and his lieutenant Col. Madill marched back before the wave of enemies pressing up on all sides.

Graham had been wounded and captured and the fate at the angle was disastrous. Gen. Sickles, surprised and overcome by the sudden and awful disaster, was hastening forward into the very jaws of death to try and save something. But it was too late. Where an hour before two lines of his troops had shown lead fronts west and south, the Confederates were in possession and were following up their successes by pushing boldly and with all the ardor of triumphant soldiers toward Little Round Top, the key to Gettysburg. Seeing Col. Madill moving off with his fragments hastened the general pleaded, "Colonel, for God's sake, can't you hold out?"

The tender of the once proud One Hundred and Forty-first met an eye along the ground behind his few followers, as though measuring ghostly ranks filled by his fallen heroes, and with a hasty valor exclaimed, "Where are my men?"

Could he have held on with 20 million against 10,000? He would have tried had it been so ordered, but to an Israel Sickles was not down by a mortal hell, and resistance at the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield, in fact everywhere in front of Little Round Top, was ended.

The One Hundred and Forty-first had 116 killed and wounded. The killed and mortally hurt numbered 62. Out of Watkins's 300 men 104 were killed or wounded. The loss amounted to over 70 per cent, of those engaged and was unusual only now on the Union side in the war—during the first Manassas, which had its per cent.

Yet the regiment was not wiped out. It was transferred to the Second corps in the spring of 1864, and took part in all the hard campaigns led by Hancock from the Wilderness to Petersburg. Lieut. Col. Watkins, having recovered from his Chancellorsville wound, returned to the regiment early, was its commander. In the assault at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, the regiment charged the Confederate breastworks and there Col. Watkins was his doom. He was shot through the brain while leading his men in the heat of battle and died on the field. He had reached his colonelcy.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

If Parnell is a real Irishman he will never know when he is whipped.

A Slight Error.

Lawyer (hopping back)—Sir, I want you to apologize for your outrageous criticism.

Editor—Outrageous! I thought your lecture was highly praised.

Lawyer—Oh, it was, except where you say I talked in a jackass strain for a few minutes.

Editor—Jackass! Jackass! Why, my dear sir, I wrote "Jocose."—Truth.

Delicately Put.

Mrs. De Rubbs—You say you paid only fifty cents for those shirts. You shouldn't have purchased them. You should not encourage those manufacturers.

Mr. De Rubbs—Why not?

Mrs. De Rubbs—You must know by the price that they are a product of the prospering system.—New York Weekly.

Were They Qualified?

A correspondent sends some evidence that it is not always the school children who have queer ideas regarding the meaning of words. She has transcribed from several hundred replies to questions given in the examination of applicants for the position of teacher. The candidates were asked to define plagiarism. Here are eight of the answers.

Plagiarism is an adult science. Plagiarism is the act of plaging. It is the state of believing differently from the majority of people.

It is the act of telling falsehoods about an opponent. It is a contagious disease. It is having the disposition to fight. It is something made correct by usage. I do not know unless it relates to the power of speaking.

Define pedagogics. Pedagogics is small teachers. It relates to petty estate. In that case there is something about pedagogics in the history of Europe, also history of the United States and the Bible. It is the history of man's good or bad deeds. Pedagogics is an old teacher that's cranky.

What are metaphoric rocks? They are rocks composed of little animals called metamorphosed.

What is the derivation of the word "polypus"? It is derived from poly (many) and pus (pus), many cats.

What is anatomy? Anatomy is cutting in a dead body.

What can you say of the use of pain and pleasure? Pain is of no use, but it is bad for the health. Pain gives the physician plenty to do. Pain is not right in the region where the pain is. There are many kinds of pain, enough for every one to have some. Pleasure is useful because it promotes health, it lets us enjoy ourselves while the pleas are absent.

Describe the lion. The lion has 3 wings. 4 legs. It has 1 part at the end of the body not the head that is poisonous. He is classed among fishes.

Give an account of Hernes Gordey. He led the Gordey expedition into the north, ingested cannibals, eating up their members when provisions were out.

One of the mysteries of modern times is how buildings and whole cities can in time sink down into the earth and be so covered up as to drop out of human recollection, all the while that they remain far under ground intact, with furniture and implements in perfect state of preservation. Perhaps the inhabitants left in a hurry on the approach of an enemy or fled from a pestilence, and so never returned. Still, how could the city sink out of sight under ground and in time become covered with great trees or some by another city, whose inhabitants do not dream of the existence of the one beneath them? Will the work of Darwin's earth worms explain it? Such a lost city has been recently discovered in Dekhara, in northern Afghanistan. Alabaster grands exists largely into the architecture, and gold and silver coins have been found in and out of the ruins. Roman authorities have given the lostest city in charge of the Archaeological society of Moscow.

Women Suffers.

A sign of the times is the interest women are taking in all kinds of athletic amusements. Where their mothers were timid and thought it was not ladylike to show any strength of body, the girl of the period cultivates her muscle in most of the ways alleged by her brother. She rattles, runs, "tilts" and takes long walking tours, photographing scenes as she goes, and becomes strong, fine and splendid. With such a body as these exercises develop, intellectual strength will proceed with equal step. The time may come when a woman will even come to scream at a mouse.

Encouraging it is, too, that these athletic women belong to the most fashionable and select portion of society. It is not only the enfeebleness, behind the times woman who prides herself on her nerves or her tantrums any more. A spirited scene was presented not long since on the Harlem river, in which the wives, daughters and girl friends of the members of a well known yacht club held a sailing regatta and competed for first place. Every part of the navigation was performed by the women themselves and performed with such skill as to elicit loud cheers. A notable feature of the occasion was that a number of married ladies took part in the racing.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would vomit up bitter and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife right here at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

HENRY WAGNER
SALT LAKE CITY.
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER,
Wholesale & Retail.
NO. EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

DR. LE[illegible]
SPECIAL
PRESCR[illegible]
IS THE ONLY [illegible]
REMEDY IN THE
WORLD
THAT WILL ABSOLUTELY
CURE
SICK HEADACHE!

TESTIMONIALS.
TOD & CRAWFORD,
Commission Merchants and Jobbers in Produce,
PAYNE BLOCK, SALT LAKE, UTAH, Feb. 15th, 1902.
Dr. Le[illegible]
Dear Sir—Some of the 100 received. I shall be glad to assist you in introducing the sale of your Special Prescription. Enclosed find order for one gross of what I have already of you to be sent at once as we have quite a number of customers who habitually suffer from a headache of some description, and I can guarantee your Special Prescription. Yours truly,
O. H. L. TOD.

Price 25 Cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bridges Medicine Co. - San Francisco, Cal.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Moses G. Bennett, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT William D. Bennett administrator of the estate of said Moses G. Bennett, deceased, has rendered his estimate, and that to and upon the first Monday in September, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and place for final settlement of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, when and where all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and the residue of said estate be distributed to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Dated August 11, 1913.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of James Mackay, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Rose Sanitar Malting Manufacturing Company, a corporation, the creditor of said deceased, has rendered its estimate, and that to and upon the first Monday in September, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and place for final settlement of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, when and where all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and the residue of said estate be distributed to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Dated August 11, 1913.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Hill Mining Company, Location of principal place of business Park City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 6th day of August, 1913, at Salt Lake City, Utah, an assessment of [illegible] per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable to the secretary, treasurer, Joseph Ballard, at the office of the company, 1000 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of August, 1913, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before the time of sale, so much of the stock as may be necessary will be sold to pay the assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

LUCKY HILL MINING COMPANY,
Location of principal place of business Park City, Utah.
Room 1000 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS GEORGE G. NOBLE AND Ellen F. Noble, his wife, on the 3rd day of July, 1911, executed and delivered to Charles Ansel Walker, Trustee, a certain deed of trust duly recorded in Book 3 of Mortgages, page 1, records of Salt Lake County, State of Utah, to secure the payment of one promissory note of even date therewith, and whereas the said Charles Ansel Walker, Trustee, by reason of the death of said Trustee, was duly appointed, qualified and acting Trustee in said deed of trust, and whereas said note was made payable to the order of Wm. Ansel Walker, in the sum of $1,000 and is described in said deed of trust as No. 1 payable March 1st, 1912, No. 2 payable March 1st, 1913, No. 3 payable March 1st, 1914, No. 4 payable March 1st, 1915, No. 5 payable March 1st, 1916, No. 6 payable March 1st, 1917, No. 7 payable March 1st, 1918, No. 8 payable March 1st, 1919, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now wholly due, and whereas said Wm. Ansel Walker, the beneficiary of said deed of trust, has duly made and filed his declaration of default in the payment of said principal and interest, and has duly filed the same with said Trustee and to secure the payment of said note and interest, and whereas said Trustee, at the request of said Wm. Ansel Walker, the beneficiary, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Salt Lake County, Utah, in the City of Salt Lake, State of Utah, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States of America, the following described property, situate in Salt Lake County, State of Utah, to wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, running thence North 66 feet; thence West 132 feet; thence South 66 feet; thence East 132 feet, to the place of beginning, containing Twenty-four (24) square rods of land.

Dated August 11th, 1913.

JOHN M. CARSON, Trustee.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County.

In the [illegible] of THAT [illegible]

[illegible] Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah, on the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock, and that therefor the 6th day of August, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of said Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah, is the time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and said final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated July 15, 1913.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Richard Stevens, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Richard Stevens, deceased, to the creditors of and to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the date of the publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated August 1st, 1913.

ANNA STEVENS, ADMINISTRATOR.
ADMINISTRATOR'S ATTORNEY.
Richard Ferguson and John M. Cannon, Attorneys for Administrator. [illegible]

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Bullfrog-Mohawk Mining Company. Location of principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mines and Works Mohawk Mine, Bullfrog District, Nye County, Nevada.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment levied upon said stock, by the Board of Directors of said company, on the 19th day of April, 1913, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Chas. H. Briggs,	[illegible]	6,000	$1,270.00
D. F. Webster,	[illegible]	1,000	200.00
H. C. Gray,	[illegible]	8,000	1,600.00
John T. Hanna,	[illegible]	1,000	200.00
E. H. Harris,	[illegible]	500	100.00
Chas. H. Briggs,	[illegible]	14,700	1,470.00
Geo. S. Fitch,	[illegible]	12,500	1,250.00
H. Hasselbrook,	[illegible]	5,000	500.00
H. Hasselbrook,	[illegible]	12,500	1,250.00
Total Pots,	[illegible]	1,000	$200.00
Chas. H. Forrest,	[illegible]	4,000	800.00
J. C. Ferguson,	[illegible]	4,000	800.00
J. C. Ferguson,	[illegible]	7,000	1,400.00
A. M. Young,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
A. M. Young,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
E. H. Harris,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
E. H. Harris,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
E. W. Wright,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
E. H. Harris,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
E. H. Harris,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
E. H. Harris,	[illegible]	2,000	400.00
F. C. Webster,	[illegible]	1,000	200.00
F. C. Webster,	[illegible]	1,000	200.00
D. H. Cowlin,	[illegible]	500	100.00
J. S. Taylor,	[illegible]	1,000	200.00
M. P. Ryan,	[illegible]	400	80.00
L. A. Dunn,	[illegible]	500	100.00
Anna Dunn,	[illegible]	500	100.00
J. Bumgardner,	[illegible]	500	100.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 12th day of April, 1913, so much of each parcel of stock as may be sufficient, will be sold at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Friday the 6th day of June, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to pay the delinquent assessment upon such stock, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. C. HOGN, Acting Secy.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 19, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bullfrog-Tonopah Mining Company, held this day, the rate of payment of the stock assessed July 1st, 1913, was fixed at the rate of [illegible] per share, [illegible] on the 15th day of July, 1913, and cannot have and payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. C. HOGN, Acting Secy.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 16, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bullfrog-Tonopah Mining Company, held this day, the rate of payment of the stock assessed July 1st, 1913, was fixed at the rate of [illegible] per share, [illegible] on the 15th day of July, 1913, and cannot have and payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. C. HOGN, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS hereby called to the fact that the water in the Water Works, pumps temperature 70, and is 10 degrees warmer than the water supplying reservoir, which the Water Commissioner has ordered to be used in the Lower Sprinkling District, described as follows:

All that portion of the city lying east and south of the Jordan River, and west of the Jordan and Bennion to the Upper Sprinkling District, and south of the Jordan River and south of the West and 21st South streets and west of the Jordan and Bennion, and all that portion of the Lower Sprinkling District, described as follows:

Applicants for the water, sidewalks, streets, alleys and trees in the Upper District must be used only between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 8 and 6 o'clock p. m., during the period of July, August, September and October of each year. Under whatever time each day and in accordance with the schedule at each 10 square yards of land in the Upper District and 20 square yards of land in the Lower District.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this notice shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine not exceeding $25 for the first offense, and not exceeding $50 for the second offense.

A strict enforcement of the ordinance will henceforth be observed.

By order of the Mayor.

J. F. JACK, City Recorder.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 30, 1913.

NEPHI CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars of Seven (7) Per Cent Sewer Bonds For Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the first day of October, A. D. 1913, at the office of the Recorder of Nephi City, five bonds of said city will be sold to the highest and lowest bidder for cash.

Said bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, payable ten years after date. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from October 1st, A. D. 1913, until paid, the interest to be payable on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October of each year.

Bids will be received by me for the purchase of the bonds, or any part thereof, from the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, and the bonds will be sold to the highest and best bidder.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved in behalf of said city. Value of bonds at date of sale will be par.

The bonds are of a series of ten, none of which have been issued for sale or sold.

EUNICE HARLEY, City Recorder.

F. S. Richards, City Attorney.

Special attention of the Municipal Bond Dealers of the country is invited to the report showing information with the view of selling on the open market, addressed to the Mayor or Treasurer's office, Nephi City, Utah.

EUNICE HARLEY, City Treasurer.

MONEY

Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments, Typewriters, Tools, Etc. Strictly Confidential. Unredeemed Pledges for Sale. Utah Loan & Pawn Co., 74 Main St., Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.'S

CLEARING

SALE!

PRICES CROWDED LOWER AND LOWER. COST IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

We are now Preparing for Fall Business.

MANY NEW LINES HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED.

ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST GO IN THIS GIGANTIC CLEARANCE SALE.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT.

Seven of the Greatest Bargains in Silk are offered in this sale

$1.25 Figured India Silks for 75c.
75c Figured India Silks for 39c.
$1.85 Black Lining Taffetine for $1.19
95c Figured Pongee Silks for 49c
50c Black Grosgrain Silks for 65c
$1.00 Black Grosgrain Silks for 75c
$1.25 Black Grosgrain Silks for 89c
Only one Dress Pattern to each customer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

School will soon open and we intend offering 1,000 Children's, Boys' and Youths' Suits at actually 50c per cent. below value.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Look at our elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Blouses at the following extremely low prices:

1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 59c, worth 75c
1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 89c, worth $1.25.
1 Lot of Ladies' White, All-Wool Flannel Blouses at 89c, worth $2.00 and $2.50; a steal.
1 Lot of Ladies' Striped and Figured all wool French Flannel Blouses at $1.39, worth $2.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Silk Striped Blouses at $1.50, worth $3.00
1 Lot of Ladies' Silk Blouses, extra heavy, assorted colors, at $1.75, worth $3.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Surah Norfolk Waists, in black cardinal and navy blue, at $4.95, worth $7.50.
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $3.95
Ladies' $6.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $4.95.
Ladies' $7.00 Jersey Bathing Suits for $5.00

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Has made cuts in prices to astonish you. See the following prices of our Children's, Misses' and Boys' School Shoes:

$2.00 now $1.50
$2.50 now $1.75
$3.00 now $2.00
$3.50 now $2.50
$4.00 now $3.00

THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

This is the Chance of a Lifetime, and the Ladies cannot afford to miss it.

REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE GREATER BARGAINS IN THIS SALE THAN WERE IN ANY SALE HELD BEFORE IN THIS CITY.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WHAT IS A GUARANTEE?

Many merchants and salesmen are in the habit of indiscriminately "guaranteeing" their wares with no thought of being called upon to make the "guarantee" good. It is a pernicious and foolish custom more respected in the breach than in the observance.

A guarantee, to have any value, should be made with knowledge of the meaning of the word and a set purpose to carry out the terms of the guarantee. On this rock the modern instinct is to warrant, and we replace any tool found imperfect in use.

We have used our best judgment, acquired by a considerable experience, in selecting the following items for our stock and sell them to our customers with an absolute guarantee that if they do not prove to be all that we represent them, we will refund the purchase money in full.

"Jewel" Steel Range. A finished article, perfectly proportioned, made of the best material. Don't fail to see it. It will pay you.

"Quick Meal" No Generator, Evaporating. Light it as you do your gas burner. No smell. No danger. No complication. Every objection to the use of a Gasoline Stove done away with. Think of the discomfort caused in Summer by enduring the heat of a big Kitchen Range.

"Superior" Cooks and Ranges. Superior as bakers. Superior in economy of fuel. Superior in design. Superior in construction. Superior in everything that goes to make a perfect cooking apparatus.

The "Peerless Refrigerator." An ice saver. A Health promoter. Cellular stone lined. What is that? Investigate it. It will more than pay you.

Our stock of Builders' Hardware, House Furnishings, Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Lawn Mowers, etc., is complete in every detail.

E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE CO.,
Progress Building.

UTAH BOOK & STATIONERY CO.
D. M. McALLISTER
MANAGER
TOYS & DOLLS
BOOKS
SCHOOL BOOKS
PERIODICALS
POLITICAL LITERATURE.
MORMON PUBLICATIONS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
RETAIL & WHOLESALE
2 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY