FANATICISM OF THE BOXERS.

Capt. McCalla Says They Fought With Great Fury.

DEFENSE BY ODD MOTIONS.

Nothing Could Shake Their Faith in Them—When Dying Continued to Make Them.

New York, July 8.—Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, commanding the cruiser Newark, which has just returned from the far east, in speaking of the fighting which Admiral Seymour's column encountered last summer in trying to relieve the besieged legation at Pekin, said: "At first we had only the Boxers to contend with. Later we had the Chinese regulars. They were splendidly armed—all that a good soldier could wish for. They had the best of the Mausers, the finest of Mannlichers and good Krupp guns. Nobody could ask for better than that.

"It was almost pathetic to see how the Boxers fought. Their religious enthusiasm and faith in certain things were extraordinary. They believed that by waving their banners and spears in a certain way and making peculiar motions with their hands, the bullets from our guns could not harm them.

"Nothing could shake their faith in this kind of defense. They would not run away. I saw a parcel of twenty-five of them stand up and be shot down to the last man. All through the fire they kept bowing and making their strange motions. Even when the last of the twenty-five had been shot to his knees he kept salaaming to the last. I could not understand it.

"It was different with the Chinese regulars. They knew what bullets could do. They are not very good marksmen. They would begin to shoot when they were a great distance away, but there were so many of them that it kept one rather busy trying to dodge the bullets.

"They displayed more order under fire than I expected, but that is due to the German methods employed in their training. I saw one body of them walk off very calmly and in splendid order under a hot fire. But as soon as they are threatened from the rear they give way in bad style. They seem to be very sensitive to the danger of being cut off. That is a Chinese soldier's weak point."

Speaking of the Japanese, Capt. McCalla said:

"The efficiency of their army is something to marvel at. Think of it, when the allies got to Pekin the Japanese had an electric searchlight and a storage battery which proved of the greatest service in storming the wall. They are modest, quiet, but businesslike at all times."

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Czar's Government Anxious to Counteract Bad Impression Made by it.

New York, July 8.—It is announced in a Washington dispatch to the Journal of Commerce that a decided disposition to counteract the effect of the retaliatory duties imposed upon certain American products has recently been shown by the Russian government. It would seem, from the earnestness of the representations made to the department of state by the Russian ambassador before his departure from Washington and by the charge d'affaires since that time, although it is not openly acknowledged, that Minister De Witte regrets his action in imposing the retaliatory duties and causing friction between the two governments. The Russian government seems to be seeking a reopening of the case in regard to the countervailing duty on sugar. It is not the volume of Russian sugar imports into the United States which determines the anxiety of the Russian government in the matter, but rather its general policy of avoiding friction where nothing is to be gained.

The assurance of friendship given by Count Cassini and the charge, M. De Wollant, have made a favorable impression at the state department, but do not promise any immediate result.

The single result which may follow the representations of the Russian ambassador is the renewal of the reciprocity negotiations which were abandoned last winter. Hon. John A. Kasson, who delat with most of the reciprocity treaties, is now on leave of absence. Definite arrangements for a treaty with Russia will probably not be made until his return.

Big Cod Fish Catch.

San Francisco, July 8.—The schooner Uranius has arrived from Dublin bay with a cargo of 53,000 cod fish. The catch of other cod fishers, which were at Dublin bay when the Uranius left, is reported to have been as follows: Parkentine J. C. Fremont, 30,000; Schooner Stanley, 30,000; Mary and Ida, 11,0000.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

It is Expected to be Promulgated Early in August.

New York, July 8.—The new Philippine tariff has received its finishing touches at the war department, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune reports, and it will be sent by mail to Gov. Taft in a day or two. It is expected it will be promulgated early next month to go into effect immediately. An important provision affecting goods in transit has been included, permitting consignees to declare all imports which shall arrive in the Philippines within sixty days after the tariff is put into operation either under the old schedules now in use or under the new duties. After that period the old military customs revenue law, founded upon Spanish law, will forever cease and the new system, designed especially to promote United States trade, will take its place. The new law is expected to produce annually $15,000,000 revenue for the support of the insular government, and to reduce materially imports from all countries except the United States and Spain, particular attention having been given to the incidental protection of Philippine industries against rivals in the western Pacific and Indian oceans. The government at Washington and the commission at Manila have been working over the new tariff since last August, and now that full agreement has been reached it is expected that Congress at its next session will approve the schedules without modification and put them into the statutes.

A Destructive Cloudburst.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 8.—Word has been received here of a destructive cloudburst in San Andeas canyon, south of this city.

Two ore wagons from the Hopkins Sherfer property, drawn by four mules each, were in the canyon and the mules hearing the roar of the water became unmanageable. Before the drivers could unhitch them a volume of water four feet high struck the wagons and six of the mules were carried down the arroya, thre drowning.

One of the drivers was picked up half a mile down the canyon unconscious and little hope is entertained for his recovery. The other driver was carried down stream, but saved himself by clinging to a branch of a tree.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and improve your digestion. You need some liver pills—Ayer's Pills.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers. 50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE.

Plan Agreed Upon that Will Settle it in Next Five Days.

New York, July 8.—The World says: A plan has been agreed upon which will settle the great steel strike within the next five days. As matters stand all that remains to be done is to hold a final meeting to formally ratify the plan and announce its terms. The program now is to hold that meeting and make that announcement on Wednesday or Thursday of this week in New York or Pittsburg.

The main points at issue, have been settled, and there will be no great steel strike, such as was contemplated a week ago. It may be stated that this early settlement is the direct result of J. P. Morgan's efforts. If the conference which is to formally end the strike, is held here, it will be at the office of Mr. Morgan; if in Pittsburg, at the office of the American Tin Plate company. Representatives of the general board of the United States Steel company, all the subsidiary companies whose interests are affected, as well as the leaders of the various labor bodies in the amalgamated association were notified on Saturday night of the coming conference and were invited to send representatives.

Chas. M. Schwab, president of the U. S. Steel Co., who is at Manhattan Beach, declines to discuss the strike. He was asked:

"Will you see Mr. Morgan tomorrow to discuss the terms for ending the strike?"

"Oh, I don't know about that; I see Mr. Morgan every day and we discuss many things."

PIERRE LORILLARD IS DEAD.

Was a Multimillionaire and Great Patron of the Turf.

New York, July 7.—Pierre Lorillarw died at 2:10 this morning. The death of Mr. Lorillard took place at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he was taken from the Deutschland when the steamer arrived from Europe July 4th. The members of the family present at the bedside when the end came were Mr. Lorilliard's daughters, Mrs. T. S. Tailer and Mrs. William Kent, and their husbands, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and wife, and also Pierre Lorilliard, third.

Mr. Lorillard's illness dated from June 20th. He was in England, and went to his lodge at Ascott hoping to see his horse, David Garrick, win the gold cup. He was stricken with an uraemic chill and was sick for a week. He was advised to come to America, and boarded the Deutschland, but his condition became graver each moment. His physician, Dr. Kilroy, told him that he did not think he would live to get to New York, but the magnate insisted that he would. It has never been thought he could recover since his arrival. The funeral will be at 11 o'clock Wednesday, from Grace church. The interment will be at Greenwood.

Pierre Lorillard was the eldest son of Peter Lorillard, founder of the fortune which made the family name famous. He inherited much of the business ability of his father and marked success attended the commercial enterprises which he planned and executed.

At the death of his father he received about $1,000,000 and an interest jointly with his brothers and sisters in the great house, of which his father had been the head. He at once purchased from his brothers a control of the house and by shrewd management greatly increased his fortune. He built a handsome residence at Fifth avenue and Fifty-sixth street and entertained in a princely manner.

In 1874 he became interested in the turf. His first great horse was Parole. With Iroquis, in 1881, he was the first American to win the classic English derby. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman and once raced his Vesta across the Atlantic. He founded and controlled, at the time of his death, the fashionable resort at Tuxedo. He was nearly 68 years of age. He is survived by his wife, a son, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. T. S. Tailer. He leaves a large fortune.

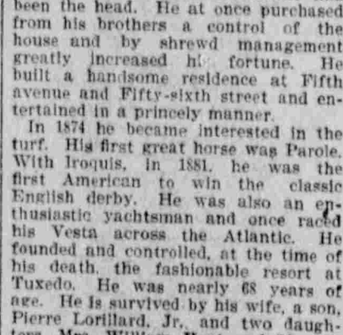
Various estimates have been made of the value of Mr. Lorillard's estate, and while its exact value at the present time is not known, it is believed it is more that $25,000,000. As long ago as 1884 it was said to be from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

F. W. HACKETT WILL RESIGN.

Gov. Allen of Porto Rico May be His Sucessor as Asst. Sec. of Navy.

New York, July 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald is authority for the statement that Frank W. Hackett will tender his resignation as assistant secretary of the navy in the fall. He will leave Washington today for New Hampshire, to inspect the Portsmouth navy yard. He will inspect other navy yards and naval military organizations before returning to Washington next month to act as secretary in the absence of Secy. Long and to prepare his final report.

President McKinley and Secy. Long have not determined upon his successor. Charles H. Allen, the governor of Poro Rico has been suggested.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

BETTERMENT OF THE ARMY SYSTEM

Forts Leavenworth and Riley to Be Chief Rendezvous for Troops.

POST GRADUATE SCHOOLS.

Jefferson Barracks to be Principal Military Supply Depot of the United States.

New York, July 8.—According to a Washington dispatch to the Tribune, the tour of inspection which Secy. Root expects to make early next week for examination of the military posts at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Jefferson barracks, is in furtherance of one of his most notable plans for the betterment of the American army system. Forts Leavenworth and Riley are within a few miles of the junction of twenty railways, including all the great lines of communication of the contigent and it is intended that they shall hereafter be improved and constituted the chief rendezvous of troops, while at Jefferson barracks, near by, there will be established the principal military supply depot of the United States.

At Forts Riley and Leavenworth, respectively, are the United States cavalry and infantry schools for the army and it is now proposed to materially extend their scope by assigning to them a greater number of officers for instruction and a much larger force of men for practical campaigning.

They are to be made practical post graduate colleges for West Pointers, and their prize graduates will be promoted to a course at the army war college, to be established at Governor's Island. Nearly a million dollars will be spent for new quarters and improvements at these posts in the current fiscal year, and in another year from now it is the intention to make a start in carrying out co-operative manœuvers of large bodies of troops composed of regulars and national guardsmen. By next winter it will be feasible, it is hoped, to quarter at least a regiment at each of these posts, and a few months later a brigade, or perhaps a division can be mobilized for several months' drill and evolutions under campaigning conditions. By another year militia may be called from various states, and extended field evolutions by an army corps may contribute to the higher education of general officers, subordinates and enlisted men.

Secy. Root heartily supports the plans, and by a personal inspection of the schools and posts, he expects to be in position to invoke the support of Congress toward securing the necessary funds.

CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Government at Washington Anticipates No Trouble Over Them.

New York, July 8.—That the administration does not anticipate international trouble as a result of the Chinese negotiations, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald, is shown by the substantial reduction in the Asiatic squadron. One battleship, two cruisers and six gunboats are under orders to return to the United States and the cruiser Brooklyn and additional gunboats will be the next to be withdrawn. The importance of American interests in the east will cause the retention of at least one battleship of the Asiatic station, and one armored cruiser. These and two monitors will make four armored vessels, sufficient to form the nucleus of a fleet which can properly protect American interests. Eleven thousand tons of coal are now en route to Yokohama, where it will be stored in the coal depot re-established at that point.

SALISBURY WILL REMAIN.

Rumors Respecting His Retirement Have Died Out.

New York, July 8.—Rumors respecting the retirement of Lord Salisbury have died out, says the Tribune's London correspondent, and it is generally assumed that while he is weary of public life, he will consent to remain prime minister until the coronation. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are on excellent terms, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach is holding his ground with tenacity of purpose.

No immediate changes of leadership in the commons are considered probable by those watching closely the course of public events.

So far nothing is known as to Lord Rosebery's intentions respecting the invitation to preside at the Asquith dinner. Probably no decision will be arrived at until after tomorrow's meeting at the Reform club. One result of the stand which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has made against the imperialists has been to bring him into closer touch with Sir William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley, and the possibility of their being again brought to take active part in the councils of the party is generally canvassed.

MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Smuggler-Union Manager Concedes Many Contended Points.

Telluride, Colo., July 6.—With the positive information from Lieut.-Gov. Coates, a member of the commission appointed by the governor to investigate the strike in the Smuggler-Union mine, that Gov. Orman would not send troops, and with the assurance that they could no longer afford to close down to aid him, Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Smuggler-Union mines, this afternoon conceded several points and a settlement between himself and the Miners' union was made. This ends the strike.

First—The union expresses its entire disapproval of the recent outrages.

Second—The compang agrees not to discriminate against the union nor the members thereof, and the union and the members thereof undertake not to interfere with or molest non-union men.

Third—The company agrees to let the president or secretary of the local union have full access to its surface property at all reasonable hours; provided that the work of the men is not interfered with.

Fourth—The union agrees to use all its influence to stop the illicit selling of liquor in Marshall basin or around the mine.

Fifth—The company is to have the right to let contracts to any men who wish to take them. All such contracts to be on printed forms which are hereafter to be drafted by J. H. Murphy, representing the union, and Jacob Fillius, representing the company. Such contracts are to be for the period of one month, at the end of which time the work done under the terms thereof shall be measured up, and if it shall appear that the contractor has not earned $3 or more per shift the company undertakes or agrees either to pay off the contractor at the current rate or to raise the contract price pro rata, that is to say, the price for the work will be raised so as to make it equivalent to $3 per shift for future work of the same contractor.

Sixth—If the president or secretary of the union shall at this time represent to the management of the mine that any contractor is inefficient or dangerous to the saftey of the other workmen or unable to carry out the requirements of the contract or agreement, the management agrees to at once measure up the amount of work adready done by such contractor, and in the event of such amount of work being less than at the rate of $3 per shift the company will pay them as is provided in paragraph 5 of this memorandum of the agreement.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Peru and Bolivia Are Working to Render it a Failure.

New York, July 8.—According to a Washington dispatch to the Herald efforts are being made by Peru and Bolivia to induce Venezuela and other South American republics to refuse to participate in the Pan-American congress in case there should be no modification in the proposal that arbitration be limited to future questions only.

Senor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, minister of Bolivia to the United States who is also accredited to Venezuela, has just presented his credentials to President Castro, and information received at Washington indicates that he has explained to the Venezuelan authorities the injury which will be done to the cause of arbitration in geenral and to Bolivia and Peru in particular should the congress be not allowed to consider the application of arbitration to pending as well as to future questions. Representatives of Bolivia and Peru stationed in the capitals of other countries are, it is understood, making similar representations to the governments to which they are accredited.

The authorities in Washington have no apprehension that any countries other than Bolivia and Peru will decline to attend the congress, and the impression is growing that Peru and Bolivia will see fit to modify their attitude and participate in the congress.

TRAVELING IN RUSSIA.

It is Made Somewhat Irksome by the Rigid Passport System.

New York, July 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tribune writes:

It has always required many yards of red tape to get in and out of Russia, but now, as a result of recent disturbances, the process is even more difficult. Added precautions are being taken where the regulations seemed stringent enough before.

It is generally known that the intending visitor to Russia must get a passport from his government, and that it must be vised by a Russian consul before it will be recognized as valid by the Russian officials. The passport itself costs a dollar or two, the vise a dollar more. The tourist fondly imagines that all regulations have been complied with, and that his passport can be used as a ticket for admittance, to be shown at the frontier and then packed away in a trunk until his return.

When he reaches the frontier, his passport is demanded. That is the first requisite, and until it has been produced and inspected he cannot get his baggage examined. Should the passport not have the correct vise or should it present anything of a suspicious nature to the officials who examines it, the traveler is detained, and perhaps sent back or arrested. If it is all right he is allawed to go on.

When he reaches the hotel at his first stopping place, he is followed to his room by a page, who asks for his passport. No sooner has the passport been disposed of than another boy appears with a paper, which must be filled out. It seems that a minute personal description in the passport and its certification of citizenship are not enough. The police must have more particulars. Perhaps it may seem expedient to change from one hoted to another. The passport is handed back just before departure, with an added inscription and official seal and some revenue stamps. On the bill is an item, anywhere from forty kopecks to a rouble to cover the expense of this additional vise.

And this passport demon follows you all through Russia; you cannot escape from it, and your paper is covered with inscriptions and stamps, and your pockets empty of kopecks and roubles.

If a delusion lingers in your mind that at least you will have no trouble in getting away from the empire, you are harshly undeceived at the frontier, for if your document does not contain a special permission written across the back for you to leave Russian soil, you will be detained until the omission is made up. You may be arrested.

DESTRUCTIVE LANDSLIDE.

That and Flood Cause a Loss of Three Hundred Lives.

Tacoma, Wash., July 8.—Canton advices by the steamer Braemer give details of the loss of 300 lives by landslide and flood, occurring at Lungkeng in June. The landslide was caused by a tremendous earthquake which unsettled land and sea. There were many crashes resembling thunder and it became very dark. Native accounts state that a great flood of water poured out of the mountains, carrying everything before it. Two hundred houses were swept away and the fields swept bare of crops. Several great landslides occurred, carrying a large portion of Lungkeng into the bay. What appeared like a tidal wave followed, making it impossible for any who were carried into the water to escape.

Robbers in Wang Tung province are kidnapping people to raise money. Dozens of women and children have been adbucted, though the kidnappers are always killed when caught. A Buddhist nun, convicted of harboring kidnappers, is being publicly exhibited in a cage at Canotn. Six kidnapped women were found in a convent.

DUKE OF AOSTA'S DUEL.

His Antagonist Believed to be a Grandson of Czar Nicholas I.

New York, July 8.—According to a Rome dispatch to the World, the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the king of Italy, and heir presumptive to the throne, fought a duel last week with a Russian prince, believed to be Duke Eugene of Leutschenberg, grandson of Czar Nicholas I. The Russian received a severe sword thrust through the stomach.

Duke Eugene is known to be suffering from peritonitis, and from this it is concluded that he was the Duke of Aosta's antagonist. The duel has excited the widest interest because of the rank of the principals and there is much speculation as to its cause. It is reported that the Russian affronted the king of Italy recently by making in his presence a slighting remark about the queen while on a visit to Naples.

Internal Revenue for May.

Washington, July 7.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that for May the receipts from all sources amount to $27,019,717, an increase as compared with May, 1900, of $2,994,973. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

		Increase.
Spirits	$8,501,312	$ 841,212
Tobacco	6,571,173	1,561,045
Fermented liquors	7,319,346	114,924
Oleomargarine	165,017	16,844
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated.	17,382	620
Miscellaneous	4,045,483	2,994,973

During the eleven months of the fiscal year the total receipts were $281,092,205, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $13,880,251.

GREAT BRITAIN MUST ARBITRATE

If She Wants Her Claims Against United States Settled.

SHE HAS BEEN OBDURATE

And Has Consistently Declined to Arbitrate Claims Presented by This Government.

New York, July 8.—According to a Washington special to the Herald consent to the arbitration of British claims against the United States will not be given by this government unless Great Britain agrees to the arbitration of American claims pending against her.

This the decision of the state department upon the request of Great Britain that certain claims arising out of the expulsion of British subjects from Hawaii during the royalist troubles in those islands be referred to arbitration.

Great Britain has consistently declined to arbitrate claims presented by this government, including the Fiji claims, which are declared to have greater merit than those which resulted from the conditions in Hawaii. American claims amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while those submitted by Great Britain have a much smaller aggregate.

All Quiet in Buenos Ayres.

London, July 7.—The Argentine minister to Great Britain, Florencio Dominguez, is understood to have received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated July 6th, asserting that there has been a complete cessation of the disturbances growing out of the protests against the bill—which the Argentine government has announced its intention to withdraw—for the unification of the Argentine debt.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SON.

He Enters the First Guard Regiment as an Officer.

Potsdam, July 7.—Speaking today on the occasion of the entrance of Prince Eitel Frederick, Emperor William's second son, into the First guards regiment at Potsdam, his majesty said:

"The noblest task is the defense of the fatherland. The noblest weapon is the sword and the noblest uniform is the uniform of the Prussian soldier.

"The first thing I can imagine is the earnest soldier, inflexible as iron in everything which constitutes the chivalry of an officer; hard toward himself, upholding with rigid self-discipline the traditions of his house and regiment, indifferent to the opnion of others and with one goal before his eyes.

"Responsible only to his God and his father, so may my son follow his path in life."

DEADLOCK AT PEKIN.

Each Committee Takes Too Much Authority to Itself.

Pekin, July 7.—The minister of one of the great powers told a representative of the Associated Press today that the leading cause for the apparent deadlock was the fact that the various committees had taken to themselves too much authority in dealing with the Chinese, and had made certain promises dependent upon the Chinese agreeing to certain conditions.

Another factor of considerable importance, he said, was the commercial factor involving the right of each government to make its own treaties with China, and the application of the most favored nation clause.

In his opinion the first difficulty can be overcome shortly, but the commercial issue must be eliminated, or it is likely to prove a definite stumbling block.

PRAISE FOR CAPT. MYERS.

German Minister at Pekin Pays Him a High Tribute.

Washington, July 7.—The navy department has received an extract from the official report of the German minister at Pekin, in regard to the campaign of the allied forces which resulted in the rescue of the legationers at Pekin, in which a high tribute is paid to Capt. John Myers, of the United States marine corps, who had command of the marine guard during the siege.

"If an exception could be made to the rule that American subjects cannot receive foreign decorations," said the German ambassador, "then in my opinion of those, not German, who took part in the siege of Pekin the American Capt. Myers should be the first to receive from us an order of distinction.

"According to the universal opinion of all participants, Capt. Myers, with the American detachment under him, worked from the beginning to the end in harmony with Count Soden for the defense of the southern wall, which led to the legation quarters. By means of frequent proofs of his personal fearlessness and bravery, he contributed in no little measure toward keeping up the courage of our own people."

PRISONERS IN GUAM.

Have a Government of Their Own, Pilar Being President.

Washington, July 7.—A report received at the navy department from Commander Seaton Schroeder, naval commandant of the island of Guam, indicates the Filipino prisoners of war who were deported to the island are cared for with unusual consideration. They are quartered about three miles from Agana, where Commander Schroeder's headquarters are located, in substantial, commodious and comfortable quarters. The prisoners have a government of their own, and have elected Gen. Pio del Pilar as their president.

But one death has occurred since the colony was established. The confines of the colony are marked by a barbed-wire fence and embraces an acre of ground.

Buffalo Exposition Attendance.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7.—The total attendance to date at the Pan-American exposition is 1,778,811. The average daily attendance for June, including five Sundays, was over 21,000. The excessively hot weather during the last two weeks has had a deterrent influence on the attendance, notwithstanding Buffalo is rated as "the coolest city" by several degrees on account of the breezes from Lake Erie. It is believed July and August will easily bring the total above 5,000,000, and it will remain for September and October to bring the remainder of the 10,000,000 at which the status of guessers has been set.

Woman's Life....

is hard enough as it is. It is to her that we owe our world, and everything should be made as easy as possible for her at the time of childbirth. This is just what

MOTHER'S FRIEND

will do. It will make baby's coming easy and painless, and that without taking dangerous drugs into the system. It is simply to be applied to the muscles of the abdomen. It penetrates through the skin carrying strength and elasticity with it. It strengthens the whole system and prevents all of the discomforts of pregnancy.

The mother of a plumb babe in Panama, Mo., says: "I have used Mother's Friend and can praise it highly."

Get Mother's Friend at the Drug Store, $1 per bottle.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., ATLANTA, GA.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

LAGOON

25c 25c

TRAINS

LEAVE SALT LAKE: 7, 9, 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m.

LEAVE LAGOON: 7:50, 10 a m. 12 noon, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p m

Extra Trains Sundays and Holidays.

A Plain Woman

In a HAMMOCK—a PALMER Hammock—looks handsome, a handsome woman beautiful and a beautiful woman angelic. Why not get one, right away? We are almost giving them away. Don't fail to buy one beforewe sell out.

We have a magnificent line of REFRIGERATORS to show you. Marked down to bedrock.

Don't fail to see our ICE CREAM FREEZERS. We are closing them out.

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42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd So.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

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Our Fancy Colored Enamelled Ware at Cost. Special Sale This Week.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.

Official Ballot for QUEEN of the CARNIVAL and STREET FAIR July 22 23

Ballot at Walker Bros. Academy Drug Store Schramm's Drug Store and Office of Daily Papers