18

gos directly to the American farmer in ges directly to the American farmer in the shape of higher prices for beets than are paid anywhere else in the world. The beet men, therefore, resist the tewering of duties on Cuban sugars, athenes, that, they can with proper claiming that they can, with proper protection, produce at home all the sugar consumed in the United States,

protection, product in the United States, sugar consumed in the United States, making us independent of foreign countries and keeping at home the money that new goes out to pay our national sugar bill, some one hundred millions of dollars. "This sounds like good protection doctrine, but it is heresy in the eyes of the Sugar Trust. Accordingly, they have selected the Missouri river valley, as being the point where most of the heet product finds a market, to give the beet product finds a market, to give the beet sugar men a taste of medicine that will bring them to terms and force them to abandon their opposition to the

Sugar Trust plans. sugar at 1 to 1% cents per pound under their price for all other localities, and their price for all other localities, and below the cost of production to the beer factories, recouping themselves for this loss in localities that the beet fac-tories do not reach. The pressure is to be applied until the desired result is obtained.

"The opponents of trusts, of which apparently President Roosevelt is one, have always contended that such acts as the above are the universal result of unlimited power placed in the hands of corporations organized for gain. Their apologists have as emphatically denied that such a result was a necessary or even possible consequence in these days when the press throws the

glare of publicity on the actions of all "But facts are facts, and, as we said I to Logan and Cache county.

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Name.	Location.	Daily Capac Tons.
In Operation. Eastern.	Binghampton, N. Y	60
Binghampton Beet Sugar Co Empire State Sugar Co	Lyons, N. Y	60
Michigan.	and the second second second second	
Michigan Sugar Co Bay City Sugar Co Detroit Sugar Co Wolverine Sugar Co Peninsular Sugar Refining Co West Bay City Sugar Co Mana Sugar Co Holland Sugar Co Kalamazoo Sugar Co Marine Sugar Co Lansing Sugar Co Saginaw Sugar Co	Bay City, Michigan Bay City, Michigan Benton Harbor, Michigan Caro, Michigan West Bay City, Michigan Alma, Michigan Holland, Michigan Kalamazoo, Michigan Marine City, Michigan Lansing, Michigan Saginaw, Michigan	50(50) 50) 75(60) 75(60) 35(50) 35(60) 60)
Western.		
American Beet Sugar Co Colorado Sugar Mfg. Co Ogden Sugar Co Utah Sugar Co Utah Sugar Co. (Rasping Station) Utah Sugar Co. (Rasping Station) Utah Sugar Co. (Rasping Station) American Beet Sugar Co American Beet Sugar Co American Beet Sugar Co Mestern Construction Co Vestern Sugar Co	Rocky Ford, Colorado Grand Junction, Colorado Sugar City, Colorado Lehi, Utah Bingham Junction, Utah Provo, Utah Grand Island, Nebraska Norfolk, Nebraska Loavitt, Nebraska Loveland, Colorado Logan, Utah	1,000 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356
Middle West.		
	St. Louis Park, Minnesota	35

 Minnesota Sugar Co....
 St. Louis Park, Minnesota...

 Illinois Sugar Refining Co....
 Pekin, Illinois

 Continental Sugar Co....
 Fremont, Ohio

 Wisconsin Sugar Co.....
 Menominee Falls, Wisconsin

has been said about a protective tariff benefiting everyone except the farmer, but here is a case where the benefit were directly to the American farmer in this year of our Lord, 1991."

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

A recent letter from the sugar fac-tory at this point conveys the follow-ing information:

The factory here closed its season's run Nov. 9 after a fifty-day campaign. The output will be about 35,000 sacks, which approximates 3,500,000 pounds. The warehouse now contains 30,000 sacks of this season's product. The percentage this year was 16 per cent sugar, 85 per cent purity, an increase of 1 per cent over last year.

Twenty-four million pounds of beets were cut, which is about 300 tons more

than was cut in any previous run. One hundred and fifty men have been constantly employed to operate the fac-tory and watch the pump, presses, vats and engines which transform to sugar the juice as it passes through the twen-

ty-five miles of pipes. Eight hundred tons of time rock have been consumed during the fifty days' run. Seventy-five tons of coke, many tons of sulphur and 500 gallons of lu-

bricating oil were used. Over 4,000 cords of wood were burned by furnaces. In wages the factory disbursed an average of \$2,25 per man, a total or \$337.50 a day, or \$19,875 for the entire run. This is evaluate of the large This is exclusive of the large amount paid to growers of beets.

THE LOGAN FACTORY.

A picture of the Logan sugar factory and an article on the operations at that point will be found on the page devoted

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OUR BUSIEST MEN.



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Thatcher and

Roweville. Thatcher and Transportation facilities are

ample, the Oregon Short Line railroad

Sugar company are farther than eight

or ten miles from shipping points. There has always been a good market

for the productions of the valley, it be-ing so near Salt Lake City and Ogden.

The quality of the soil is unexcelled; it will produce all kinds of grasses,

90 bushels of oats, 200 to 400 bushels

MERCHANT'S PRINTING

Turned out on short notice at the Deseret News. A big shipment of new

the acre

Photo, by Johnson

HON. GEORGE M. CANNON.

Hon, George M. Cannon, whose por rait is reproduced above, was the first white boy born in St. George, Utah, and although one of the youngest bank rs in Salt Lake City, is one of the best known men in our state. His business, political and religious duties hav, brought him into particularly close touch with the people of Salt Lake City and county, and it is doubtful whether any other man has therein has a wider personal acquaintance. He has held his present position of cashier of Zion's Savings Bank & Trust company since January 1, 1892, and under his active management has seen the bank increase in deposits until it now has on deposit over two and three-quarter million dollars. During the period named, 20,148 savings accounts have been opened, a number greater in the same time than in all other banks in Utah combined. Mr. Cannon has been particularly active in political, religious and business affairs. He was elected county recorder of Salt Lake county in 1854, and re-elected to the same office in 1888. Was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, which framed our State Constitution, and two of the most important articles therein, those on "Revenue and Taxation;" and on "Public Debt," were dramed by committees of which he was chairman. The next yea he was elected to the State Senate and had the honor of being elected the first President of the State Senate of Utah, a position which he filled with such ability and fairness as to win the hearty commendation of members of both political parties. In religious duties Mr. Cannon has been active from earliest boyhood and in his old home (the Fourteenth ward, Salt Lake City), was ordained and acted successively as Deacon, Teacher, Priest and Elder. Has always taken part in M. I. associations and Sunday schools, and is at present Stake superintendent of Sunday schools of Granite Stake, as well as a member of the General Board of the Deseret Sunday School Union. On Christmas day, 1884, he married Miss Addie Morris, and eight children have been born and are living as a result of that union.

2,569,604, or 33.5 per cent,—that is, dur-ing the last ten years the foreign ele-ment increased at less than one-third of its rate of increase during the pre-ceding decade in absolute numbers there was an addition to our native born population of 12,081,697 and to our foreign born of 1,151,994. There are 1 Japanese, 2 Chinese, 3 Indians, 116 negroes and 878 whites in every 1,000 of the population. The totals of the different classes are 66,990,802 white persons, 8,840,789 persons 2,569,604, or 38.5 per cent,-that is, dur-

66,990,802 white persons, 8,840,789 persons of negro descent, 119,050 Chinose, 85,986 Japanese, and 266,760 Indians, or a total colored element of 9,212,585 persons. -New York Journal.

JOHN H. SURRATT ALIVE.

John H. Surratt, the sole survivor of the score or so of former confederates who were charged with being identified with the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, is now a well-to-do citizen of Baltimore, Mr. Surratt is the son of Mrs. Surratt, who was hanged for the murder of the martyred President, as one of the accomplices of J. Wilkes Booth.

Mr. Surrati lives at 1010 West Lanvale street, and is auditor of the Baltimore Steam Packet line, better known as the Old Bay line. He has been in the employ of that company since nearly its organization and is numbered among its most valued employes. Mr. Surratt is now of middle age and is a man of a quiet and retiring disposition. His friends and his business associates appreciate the mental and physical sufferings that have beset him in the years gone by, through his indirect connection with the great crime of 1865, and for that reason the matter is never broached to him.

John H. Surratt has an interesting history, one that has not fallen to the lot of many men and one that many men would not desire. While Mr. Surrait has naturally been reticent about the part he played in the great tragedy that stirred men's souls during the days following the great civil strife, he has, at times, manifested a disposition to talk of his memorable flight from this country after the assassination of Lincoln, his capture abroad and his trial upon his return.

An acquaintance who met him in Elmira, N. Y., just a few hours before Lincoln was assassinated, and who paid a visit to Baltimore recently for the express purpose of talking to Surratt about his memorable advantures, thus speaks of the interview

"I met John H. Surratt casually in Elmira, N. Y., on April 14, 1865, but a few hours before Lincoln was assassinated. Surratt was a commercial traveler, or passed for such; he certainly had business with some Elmira mer-chants and it was in a store that I was introduced to him. He was a slender, well dressed young man, and if he had any leanings to the South, or felt any chagrin over the recent collapse of the Confederacy, he kept it to himself. The following day, Saturday, the 15th, the whole country was shocked by the cruel murder of the President, and it was known throughout the land that Mrs. Surratt was arrested as one of the conspirators, and that a warrant was out for her son, John H.

That young man in Elmira had no direct connection with the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted murder of his cabinet was evident, yet that he ssociated with the conspirators became a certainty when he suddenly vanished without leaving a trace behind him, so that for two years, while glimpses were had of him here and there, he remained undiscovered. Had he been captured at that time he would have been hung with his mother, or neither would have hanged; but so incensed were the people at that time that it does not seem pos-sible that he would have been cleared in 1865 when he came so near to con-viction in 1867, after time had appeased the wrath of the people and an impar-tial trial was possible. "It will be remembered by those who recall Surratt's trial before Judge Fish-er in Washington, that he confessed that as soon as he learned of what had been done by the conspirators he fled to Canada, without a cent in his pocket, so that much of the journey had to be made on foot. From Canada he made his way to Europe, and, being a Catho-lic, he succeeded in reaching Rome where he enlisted in the corps known as Papal Zouaves, and while in this ser-vice he was discovered by a United States detective, extradited and brought home for trial. "On the trial it was clearly shown that Surratt, if not a fellow conspira-tor, at least associated with Booth,

Paine and the others, and during the war he acted as a spy and a secret courier of the Confederacy, successfully carrying messages between Rich-mond and the Southern commissioners in Canada, and his mercantile business was assumed as a blind to disguise his

real purpose. "This offense, like stealing among some of the ancient Greeks, was entired some of the ancient Greeks, was entire-ly legitimate, so long as it remained un-detected. These facts, with his flight, told strongly against Surrait on the trial, and it is very certain that th evidence would have convicted hiz tr years before; while his flight, while co-firming his guilt at the time, real saved him, for, though the war scat-were still unhealed, and the storms o-years had not settled into a calm, men-were in the position to be influenced ho were in the position to be influenced by evidence rather than prejudice.

"He is still a well preserved man in middle life, with the ease of manner and courtesy that distinguished him as a man of 24 or 25. He did not remember me, nor did I expect it; his mind was me, nor did I expect it; his mind was not in a state at that time to retain a casual acquaintance. I introduced my-self and explained why I was bous to see him again; but instead old ing the topic which I had doub about broaching, with a frank and open man-ner he paved the way himself. But I felt still that this pale, quiet man had much in reserve which, with sealed lips, he will carry with him to the grave. Indeed, I still wonder that the man is

Indeed, I still wonder that the man is alive and so active; one of weaker stuff the burden of anxiety and mental tor-ture which he bere so long with such

admirable nerve. "You want to know how I escaped from Elmira?' said Mr. Surratt in re-sponse to my question. "Well, there is not much to tell. All the facts came out on the trial, and are, I think, in the main accurate.' "'Did you have much difficulty in get.

ting away?

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Sugar company has this day declared a dividend (No. 25) of 3 per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on Drck, 24, 1961, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th, 1991. The stock trans-fer books will close at 5 o'clock p. m. Dec. 20th, 1991, and will be reopened on Dec 26th, 1901, at 19 o'clock a, m

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary and Treasurer. Salt Lake City, Dec. 16th, 1901.

ON JANUARY 1st

the cut price on artificial teeth will be discontiued. If you are in need of anything in the line do not fail to get your order in before that date. We are now making artificial teeth at the following prices to introduce our work:



A GOOD SET OF TEETH, \$4.85

IT LOSGIANTIN PERGAN		
Pacific Coast	 B. Difficility of the second se	
Oregon Sugar Co	La Grande, Oregon	
Not in Operation.		
Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Co	Carlsbad, New Mexico 20	0
Now Building for the Campaign of 1901		
German-American Co-operative Beet Sugar Co	Salzburg, Michigan 40	0
Now Building for the Campaign of 1902	 A. (3), 311 (10). 	
Sebewaing Sugar Co Yalley Sugar Co Macomb Sugar Co Wallaceburg Sugar Co Central Sugar Co Greeley Sugar Co Wiarton Beet Sugar Mfg. Co	Sebewaing, Michigan 60 Carrollton, Michigan 60 Mt. Ciements, Michigan 60 Wallaceburg, Ont., Can 60 Shelby, Ind 60 Greeley, Colorado 80 Wiarton, Ont., Can 35	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

THE BEAR RIVER VALLEY.

(By Mosiah Evans, Manager of the Bear River Water Co.)

This body of fertile land in Boxelder County, Utah, seventy-five thousand acres in extent, and capable of sustaining a population of tillers of the soil of fifty thousand people, is traversed by two trans-continental railroads, and is susceptible of irrigation from the great Bear River canal. Lying at an elevation of 100 to 400 feet above the level of Salt Lake, and wholly without mountain streams so common to other portions of Utah, the reclamation of this vast tract of land, involved the seemingly impossible task of raising the water of Bear River from its channel, which is 150 to 200 feet below the level of the northern limits of the valley. Other streams of Utah have been more easily turned out upon the land, but here was a mighty river, with water sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres of land flowing uselessly to the Great Sait Lake. During all the years while other parts

of Utah were being settled and irri-gation ditches were being built, many plans were made for the reclamation of the Bear River Valley, by means of a canal carrying the waters of the river around the upper edge of the valley. fc accomplish this, the water had to be turned from the river far up the canyon and carried through the rocky gorge for three miles, before reaching point where the main canal should begin. To construct such works requir-ed immense sums of money, and to obtain private capital seemed out of the question; efforts were made to obcongressional aid, but without tain

From 1866 to 1889 all plans failed un-til the Bear Lake and River Water Works company was organized by John Rethwell. After the company had made the most elaborate plans, esti-mates of cost, and careful investigations, it was shown to the projectors that there was a supply of water sufficleat to irrigate ten times the amount of land that could be irrigated in the valley below, under the canal system. Also because of the large channel of the river along its entire course, no prior appropriations of water had been prior appropriations of water had been made either above or below the can-yon; this gave the canal company ab-solute right to the entire flow of the stream, which is without doubt the

largest in Utah. With this double assurance of a never failing water supply the practical con-struction of this stupendous canal sys-tem was begun in 1889. The initial point was about three miles up the nar-

grains, roots, and fruits. Brigham City, the county seat of the valley, is re-nowned for the production and quality of its fruits. The fertility of the soll is equal to any land in Utah. There are many farms in the valley that harrow canyon at the upper end of the valley, where Bear River leaves Cache valley (not as many persons suppose in vest from 6 to 8 tons of alfalfa per acre for the season. The average alfalfa crop is not less than 5 tons per acre the Bear Lake country); here the river the Bear Lake country); here the river cuts through the mountain range into the Great SaR Lake basin. At this point in the river was constructed a dam on the solid bed-rock, using one for irrigated land. Detailed statements of crops raised can be given without number; 35 to 50 bushels of wheat, 65 million feet of timber and between thir-ty and forty tons of bolts; this whole of potatoes, are raised to construction was backed and solidified by masonry. The progress of the rapid torrent was then effectually checked, while the many tests that have been made of the sugar beet, show that the beets raised here equal those raised in and the great work of carrying the de-sired volume of water along the steep Utah county, the home of the great beet-raising industry, and of the Utah and rocky gorge for three miles was Sugar company. At the successfully accomplished. point where the main water way emergs from the canyon, and at other points along the route, were built large division gates for the purpose of distribis not caused by the fertility of the soll uting the water into division canals, and laterals.

alone, but also by the absolute guar-antee of crops, which is given by being So perfect is the canal in all its feaable to supply water at the proper time. It is this certainty and control of the water that enables the irrigator to contures, in permanency of construction, carrying capacity, perfect gradient, and absolute water supply that it is ac-knowledged to be one of the most comfine his holdings to fewer acres, and count with confidence, seldom misplete systems in the United States, and it was awarded the only prize against all its competitors at the World's Fair. placed, upon the yield he may acquire. The uniformly mild climate in the Great Salt Lake Basin, is in no locaat Chicago in 1893. The great water shed that supplies the water for the tion more noticeable than in the Bear River Valley, it being so thoroughly protected by its mountain ranges, and Bear River, supplies to it as much water in July, August, and September as other streams in Utah are supplied with receiving the balmy breezes from the Great Salt Lake. The altitude is a litat flood time, which is usually in May and June, giving assurance to the far-mers under the system, of the maturtle lower than Salt Lake City, Long seasons are enjoyed, and seldom if ever do crops suffer from early or late ing of their crops. frosts A more ideal location could not be

All this vast system was constructed at the enormous expense of two mil-lion five hundred thousand dollars. This found for the beet sugar industry, and this vast body of land and water begigantic enterprise, with many thousing owned by the Utah Sugar company. and acres of land is now owned and controlled by the Utah Sugar company, of Lehi; the worth of canal and lands combined would not be less than three naturally means the bullding of one of the largest beet sugar factories in the west. The enterprise of the Utah Sugar

ompany with its parent factory at Lemillion dollars, hi, and sub-factories at other points, with its system of pipe lines, etc., is so well known that it needs no comment, All practical farmers who understand irrigation, realize that one of the most but it gives assurance to Boxelder county people of what they may ex-pect in the future. important factors to the success of irrigation is natural drainage. This val-ley surpasses all the valleys of Utah in this one particular. There are three natural sources of drainage of between Corinne, Utah, Dec. 15, 1901. and 4 miles, each running due north and south through the valley, viz.: The Worms teke refuge in the small in-Bear River, Malad River, and Salt Greek. These rivers, being below the surface land of the valley from twenty to sixty feet, give ample drainage for all irrigable land. testing, where they can easily multiply, WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will destroy these parasites. The verdet of the people tells plainly how well it has succeeded. Price, 25 cents. Z. C. M. I.

Under this canal system during the year 1901 there was actually irrigated eighteen thousand acres of land, and in 1902 there will be not less than twenty-five thousand acres, showing an in-crease for 1902 over 1901 of 40 per cent which is evidence of the success and confidence of the farmers and people re-

siding under the system, of whom there are not less at this date, than thirtyannowna Billions for Uncle Sam. Boxelder county, where this enterprise is situated, has a population of ten thousand three hundred. Brighan City is its county seat. The county has an manna and a second and a second and a second sec a first class school systetm, and many tine school buildings. The other towns More than \$1,070,000,000 in a year of note in the valley are Willard, Bear River City, Gar-land, Collinston, Honeyville, Dewmight be considered a fair income.

This sum of money mother earth gave from her bosom during last year to the citizens of the United States. The forthcoming annual report of the

running through the valley, from south to north, along the east side, and the Southern Pacific running across the valley from east to the west. No tracts or parcels of land owned by the Utah director of the United States geological survey will say that "the total value of the mineral products of the United States for the year 1900 was \$1,070,108,-889." Of this grand total over one-half were metals, of which iron alone was worth \$260,000,000. A greater quantity of copper was won from beneath the sod than ever before in the history or our land, although the price realized was not so much as the year before for a smaller production.

The gold and silver yield increased some, and, strange to say, the value or gold produced remains as it did in 1899 -about \$1,000,000 in advance of the silver. Lead increased much in value during 1960, and somewhat in production, but zinc lost both in value and output. So perfect is the control of the aluminum market that the amount made and its value since 1898 have not varied an ounce or a dollar. A steady decrease in the production of nickel, with a slight increase in the yield of platinum. closes the list of metals. Over \$400,000,000 went up in smoke last year; for this was the value of all the coal, gas and oil produced.

It has often been asserted that 40 How stupendous are our demands on acres of irrigated land in Utah will equal the production of 169 acres of land, where rain is depended upon. This fossil sunlight may be gathered from North American.

the fact that we used up nearly \$3,000,-000,000 worth of fossil enegery during the last ten years. The number of years the sun's energy-heat-was being stored by the plants of millions of years ago to make the vast fields of coal that we are now dissipating at

such a rapid rate is incalculable. However, the fire burns and we are warm; the engine speeds along and

we get there in a hurry; we burn the midnight oil and let the morning light unused but by the ever-ready trees! What do we care for posterity' Let the morrow take care of itself. Last year \$12,000,000 worth of brick clay was dug. This sum added to the price realized for the other mineral building materials—stone and comentmakes a grand total of over \$73,000,000 for raw building material.

Our vanity squandered almost \$5,000,-000 on pigments for paints! This does not include the oil used in mixing paint, neither does it take into consideration varnish and other products of the vegetable world.

Possibly we who live in a city supplied with "aqua Schuylkillensis" can realize why over \$6,000,000 was expend-ed during 1900 for American mineral waters.

A whole lot of money was obtained from the mines which yield such things as asbestos, flint and graphite, but this is not the place to give the details of the "miscellaneous." Suffice it to say that we produced \$233.000 worth of prostones in 1900 .- Philadelphia cious



howwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww

In June, 1900, there were in the Unit- | ity for the males of 1,815,097. Exed States proportionately a few more females than in 1890, a greater proportion of the population was native born, and there were also proportionately more whites; or, stated conversely, there were proportionately fewer males, fewer foreigners, and fewer blacks than ten years ago.

During the past ten years the number of women has been growing slightly more rapidly than the number of men; the native born population has increased at nearly double the rate of increase of the foreign born, the foreign element having increased at less than one-third of the rate of increase of the foreign born during the preceding decade, and the number of whites has increased to quite an extent more rapidly than has the number of blacks.

These are the main conclusions derived from a study of the figures pre-sented in a recent Census Bulletin.

The total population of the United States on June 1, 1900, was 76,303,387, inluding persons enumerated at military and naval stations and naval ships abroad and in Alaska, Hawali, Indian Territory and Indian reservations. This great total consisted of 49,059,242 | males and 37,244,145 females-a major-

pressed differently, of each 10,000 inhab-itants 5,118 were boys and mon and 4,882 were girls and women. Ten years before there were 32,315,063 males and 30,754,693 females, or of every 10,600 inhabitants 5,124 were males and 4,876 were females. The females have thus increased only a very little more rap-idly than the males. In 1900, in 10,000 inhabitants there were 236 more men than women, whereas in 1890, in the same number of inhabitants, there were 248 more men than women. Expressed in percentages, there has been an increase in males of 20.9 per cent and in females of 21.1 per cent.

Of native born persons there were 65,843,302 and of foreign born 10,460,085 in 1900-that is, of every 1,000 persons in 1900 863 were born in the United States and only 137 outside the borders of the country. In 1890, on the other hand, there were 53,761,666 native born and 9,308,091 foreign born, or of every 1,000 persons 852 were native and 148 foreign born.

During the ten years the native born increased at nearly double the rate of increase of the foreign born, the former increase of the foreign born, the former increasing 22.5 per cent and the latter only 12.4 per cent. If we exclude the foreign born counted in Hawall, Alasha and at military and naval stations abroad, in the United States itself the foreign element increased by only 1.-091.729, or 11.8 per cent, whereas during the preceding decade it increased by

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