

BIG REFORMS IN
THE PHILIPPINES.Cost of the Army is to Be Reduced
Sixty Per Cent.

TO CONCENTRATE TROOPS.

Present Army Districts to be Abolished—Barracks to be Built at Manila's Water Supply Sources.

Manila, July 22.—The conference between Adj. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Chaffee, recently held here, will probably result in radical economical administrative reforms in the army of occupation. It is estimated that the total cost of maintaining the American army in the Philippines can be reduced by 60 per cent in the course of one year. The principal change will be the reduction of the present force to between 20,000 and 25,000.

The abolishment of the present army districts is contemplated, and three brigades, with permanent headquarters at Manila, Daguupan and Zamboanga, will be instituted in their stead. The troops will be concentrated at three points selected, abandoning all minor posts.

The changes will result in an enormous saving in transportation of supplies and the paying of rentals for barracks for the officers. At present in most towns the troops are quartered in churches, convents and public and private buildings, for the use of which considerable rentals are paid. In the majority of other cases where the troops do not occupy public buildings, troops are required to be paid for quarters if their occupancy is continued, since these regions are pacified and their inhabitants have sworn allegiance to the United States.

Adj. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Chaffee have decided upon the construction of barracks at the pumping station, about six miles from Manila, and the source of the city's water supply, to accommodate three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery as well as a general command and headquarters store house to cost \$100,000. The erection of this building will reduce expenses by \$200,000 a month, being the rentals paid for the commissary and quartermaster store houses in Manila alone.

An electric railway, connecting the docks on the Pasig river and the new store house will be constructed.

Gen. Corbin and Chaffee have also decided upon one single general military hospital to replace the seven military hospitals in Manila and vicinity. One of the latter buildings will be converted into a hospital. The reduction of the great fleet of the government launches and small government steamers has already begun.

Permanent barracks have been erected at Daguupan to accommodate all the troops necessary to northern Luzon. Government vessels will carry supplies for the southern brigade from the United States direct to Manila without touching at Manila.

The insular constabulary is now being organized. It will be maintained by the insular government and will be completely able to preserve peace and enforce the law. This constabulary will, as a general rule, be armed with rifles, but its members have been given 100 shotguns and 2,000 pistols relinquished by the army.

The telegraph system throughout the island, established by the signal corps, has been taken over by the civil government. Much wheeled transportation, formerly belonging to the army, has already been disposed of.

The concentration of troops at Manila, Daguupan, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Cebu at the close of the rainy season. As a further measure of economy, arrangements are being perfected to stop the buying by various civilians and civil government employees of military stores heretofore sold them at the army rates.

Adj. Gen. Corbin will sail for the Philippines on the transport Lagoon. From there he will go direct to China, returning to the United States via Vancouver.

INDUSTRIES IN TERRITORIES.

Census Bureau Issues Bulletin on Those in Arizona and New Mexico.

Washington, July 22.—The census bureau today issued a bulletin on the manufacturing industries of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Arizona has a product of \$21,315,191, of which amount \$17,236,517 was the output of copper smelters.

The total product for New Mexico is \$1,620,726.

In Arizona there were 314 establishments in 1900 and 2266 employees, who received \$2,389,065 in wages. In copper smelting there were 1648 persons employed. Next to copper the other two industries of importance are lumber and timber and the construction and repair work of steam railroads.

There were 429 manufacturing establishments reported for New Mexico in 1900, with 2690 employees, who received \$1,226,666 in wages. The most important industries in New Mexico are the smelting and refining of copper and lead, with a product valued at nearly a million dollars; flour milling, with a product valued at \$551,108, and the smelting of wool, with \$77,875 reported as received for the work done.

No Chance of European Intervention

Cape Town, July 22.—It is reported that Gen. Delarey has informed the British command that there is no longer any chance of European intervention, and that they must fight the war out to the bitter end entirely on their own account.

Golden, Colo., Brick Works Burned.

Golden, Colo., July 22.—The entire plant of Church Brothers Pressed Brick works has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

A Mother's Milk

may not fit the requirements of her own offspring. A falling milk is usually a poor milk. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the standard for more than forty years. Send for "Baby's Diary." 71 Hudson St., N. Y.

THE CORN CROP
CAN BE SAVED.By Extending Two Weeks Period
of Cultivation.

SO SAYS SECRETARY WILSON

Continual Sifting Utilizes the Moisture Already in Ground—Effect of Drouth.

New York, July 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has favored the Tribune with a talk on the injury of the long continued drouth on the growing crops of the West. He does not take so gloomy a view of the agricultural prospects between the Allegheny and the Rock mountains as do some of the so-called experts who are not connected with the government service. Nor yet does Mr. Wilson attempt to minimize the injury already done, and that will increase unless there is a great precipitation of moisture during the next few weeks in the vast stretch of country between the continental mountain ranges. While he acknowledges that the hard wheat belt of the northwest has been damaged, he does not yet despair of an average yield of corn in the corn belt, which he defines as extending east from the Mississippi river to the Alleghenies, embracing the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, the northern part of Minnesota and all of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The most regrettable loss from the view point of the department, declares the secretary, is that of the macaroni wheat crop. For the first time in the experiment has been made this year in the production of this variety of wheat on a large scale in the United States. Secy. Wilson has been encouraging this experiment ever since he has been at the head of the agricultural department and imported the seed from northern Africa, where most of the wheat is produced which supplies Europe and the world with macaroni.

The secretary is especially hopeful of an average corn crop. He says it will not be a record-breaker or a "bumper" in the parlance of the agricultural department, but at this moment the prospects favor a fair average yield. Mr. Wilson said:

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

"If something could be done to induce the farmers in the corn belt to extend their period of cultivation about two weeks this year beyond the usual limit, I would look for a big crop. But the usual season for cultivation is rapidly drawing to a close, and I fear that with comparatively few exceptions the farmers will 'lay by' their corn at the regular time, regardless of the drouth. In the entire corn belt, with the exception of Missouri, which has a shallow soil, thirty inches of rain during the year is all that is needed to produce a crop. If even only 12 or 14 inches of this falls during the four months of production a good yield can be counted on."

RIDERS RETURN
FROM BUTTE.They Are Not Satisfied With the
Conditions There.

THIS EVENING'S PROGRAM.

Fifteen Mile Motor Paced Match
Races Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

As has been freely predicted from the start the races at Butte are becoming a shrinking process and the riders are becoming dissatisfied with their lot in the smoky city. It seems that from the statements of the riders who have returned the people up there will not stand for racing every night and the meets have been cut down to three nights, Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, and the prizes are exceedingly small. Last night Bob Walne, Jack Green, Clem Turville and John Lawson returned and the probabilities are they will remain here to the end of the season.

The feature of tonight's races will be a fifteen-mile motor paced match race between Billy Vaughan and Charley Turville. The other events are as follows:

One-half mile open amateur—Prizes, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$2.50—Hengren, Angell, Hume, Leyland, Clayton, Ballentine, Mosburg, Herman, Bowers, Williams, Smith, scratch; Beck, Henderson, Grames, Burgess.

Three-quarter mile professional race—\$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, King, McGregor, Walne, Jack Green, Oudirk, Ben Green, Vaughan, Samuelson, Emery, 125 yards; Vaughan, scratch; Ben Green, 60 yards; Oudirk, 70 yards; Jack Green, 60 yards; Walne, 80 yards; McGregor, 125 yards; King, 45 yards.

TOMORROW NIGHT'S PROGRAM.

Manager Rishel has arranged an excellent program for tomorrow evening, the chief event will be the reappearance of Baby Gibson in a fifteen-mile motor paced race against Clem Turville. Following are the events and entries:

Fifteen-mile motor-paced match race between Clem Turville and Harry Gibson.

One-half mile handicap—Prizes, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$2.50. Grames, Hendrickson, Smith, scratch; Williams, Bowers, Herman, Mosburg, Burgess, Ballentine, Clayton, Leyland, Hume, Angell, Hengren.

Three-quarter mile professional race—\$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, King, McGregor, Walne, Jack Green, Oudirk, Ben Green, Vaughan, Samuelson, Emery, 125 yards; Vaughan, scratch; Ben Green, 60 yards; Oudirk, 70 yards; Jack Green, 60 yards; Walne, 80 yards; McGregor, 125 yards; King, 45 yards.

Case Against Bradley and Kostal and Stony Regain Again.

The injunction case against E. L. Bradley, Joe Kostal and Manager Harry Stony of the Lagoon club, brought by D. C. Packard of the Denver club, was taken up by Judge Hall yesterday afternoon and it was quite late when the testimony was all in.

The witnesses were Kostal, Stony Bradley and Silberstein. There was a whole lot of the matter but when it was boiled down there was but little remaining and it caused many a smile when it was explained how baseball contracts were made out. The examination of young Kostal caused considerable amusement. He admitted that he was not a world beater in the pitching line and thought his departure from the Denver club did not deal it a fatal blow. Today was asked if he ever read the daily papers. "Now I never look for me name in the papers," he replied. He was asked if he didn't read the papers to keep himself posted on what was going on in the world. He replied that he did not, that he didn't care a bun what was going on in the world just so all went well with him. Then Stony took the stand and said that Kostal was not a great pitcher. This made the little twister a bit butty and he demanded to know why Stony "bawled him out" before all these guys.

SALT LAKES STILL LEAD.

In Fielding Averages—Lobsters Are Ahead in Batting.

The fielding and batting averages of the clubs on the International league including Sunday's game were compiled by Secretary F. N. Hess and are given below.

The Salt Lake lead in fielding but Ogden is way ahead in batting. In individual batting Hausen, Newmeyer, Casey, and Kimmerer head the list in the order named. The figures follow:

Batting, Fielding.

Salt Lake.....264.....917
Ogden.....317.....919
Lagoon and Railway.....251.....892
Park City.....241.....874
Railway.....264.....885
Lagoon.....226.....929

Individual Batting—
1—Hausen.....452
2—Newmeyer.....454
3—Casey.....364
4—Kimmerer.....354
5—Morrow.....346
6—Bradley.....333
7—Gimlin.....329
8—Flake.....321
9—Clerk.....299
10—McGregor.....285
11—Bluth.....284
12—Weaver.....284
13—McNichols.....282
14—Webster.....282

Sporting Notes.

It is hoped that at the league meeting called for this evening by President Beardsley of the International league something will be done to better the condition of baseball in this state. At present the outlook is very gloomy and some steps will have to be taken to fill the place made vacant by the death of the Park City aggregation. The Pocahontas team is ready and anxious to come into the organization and the statement was made today by a Pocahontas fan who is interested in the team that the citizens there generally are in favor of the team coming in.

Another matter to be considered is the advisability of running of the present schedule in the time and starting a new season. Some arrangements will also be made for games this week.

Butte Intermountain: The one-mile

open amateur introduced a new rider, McGeevor of Salt Lake, who strutted about like a sure winner. His chestiness was much in excess of his ability as a rider, however, and the best he could do was fourth. The race was won by Hoffman, scratch, with Barnett, 50 yards, second, and Allen, 80 yards, third. The time was 2:09 3-5. There will be no races until tomorrow night. Say, who is "McGeevor of Salt Lake?"

Denver baseball migrants are doing their best to get even with the Utah managers and are making all kinds of offers for players to go there. It is said that Sorrowful Bill Morrow will go there to finish the season. Bill is not wise if he does.

The trophy presented to the L. D. S. ball team for winning the interscholastic championship was presented yesterday afternoon to Manager Freeman Bassett by the Salt Lake Hardware company. The following names are engraved on the beautiful cup: Manager Freeman Bassett, W. Douglas, captain; Ed. Marx, Nephth Thomas, George Taylor, V. C. Stewart, J. S. Christy, O. Lund, E. Clayton, D. Davis.

OUTSIDE EVENTS.

EASTERN BALL GAMES.

Two Contests in the National League Yesterday Afternoon.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

P. W. L. P. C.
Pittsburg.....73.....43.....30.....539
St. Louis.....78.....42.....35.....551
Philadelphia.....72.....40.....32.....547
Brooklyn.....75.....40.....35.....533
New York.....67.....34.....33.....507
Boston.....71.....35.....36.....492
Cincinnati.....72.....32.....40.....438
Chicago.....59.....22.....37.....358

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 5.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.

Philadelphia, July 22.—Philadelphia defeated Boston today in a stubbornly contested game. The pitching was excellent, Orth having a shade the better of it. The home team won in the seventh inning. Attendance, 4,171.

SCORE.

R. H. E.
Boston.....2.....7.....1
Philadelphia.....3.....7.....2
Batteries—Willing, Kitzredge; Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie.

St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 5.

St. Louis, July 22.—Chicago knocked Powell out of the box in the sixth, Sudhoff, who relieved him, had the visitors down, while Hughes was driven to the bench with the score tied in the seventh. Attendance, 1,300.

SCORE.

R. H. E.
St. Louis.....6.....9.....2
Chicago.....5.....7.....1
Batteries—Powell, Sudhoff and Ryan; Hughes, Waddell and Kling and Kahoe. Umpire—Nash.

American League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

P. W. L. P. C.
Chicago.....76.....47.....29.....618
Boston.....72.....44.....28.....611
Baltimore.....69.....39.....30.....565
Detroit.....76.....39.....37.....565
Cleveland.....76.....42.....34.....552
Washington.....65.....31.....34.....476
Philadelphia.....70.....39.....31.....442
Cleveland.....74.....31.....43.....418
Milwaukee.....76.....28.....48.....342

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Detroit, 6; Boston, 5.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 2.
Milwaukee, 5; Baltimore, 3.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Boston at Milwaukee.
Washington at Cleveland.

Detroit, 6; Boston, 5.

Detroit, July 22.—Detroit won an exciting twelve-inning game from Boston today through a wild throw by Schreck. Attendance, 2,670.

SCORE.

R. H. E.
Detroit.....6.....12.....6
Boston.....5.....13.....4
Batteries—Miller and Buelow; Young and Schreck.

Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

Chicago, July 22.—Dolan scored the winning run in the twelfth inning on the error of the stand and said that Kostal was not a great pitcher. This made the little twister a bit butty and he demanded to know why Stony "bawled him out" before all these guys.

SCORE.

R. H. E.
Chicago.....1.....7.....4
Philadelphia.....2.....7.....2
Batteries—Patterson and Sullivan; Plank and Smith.

Milwaukee, 5; Baltimore, 3.

Milwaukee, July 22.—A wild throw by Dunn in the sixth inning gave Milwaukee two runs and the game. Howell and Sparks both pitched good ball. Attendance, 850.

SCORE.

R. H. E.
Milwaukee.....5.....6.....2
Baltimore.....3.....5.....2
Batteries—Sparks and Maloney; Howell and Bresnahan.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

Cleveland, July 22.—Cleveland outplayed Washington this afternoon two to one. Hart pitched a fine game for the home team, while Lee, who was put in the box for the Senators, was swayed by Gear, in the last part of the fourth. Attendance, 1,000.

SCORE.

R. H. E.
Cleveland.....6.....11.....1
Washington.....3.....8.....2
Gear and Clarke.
Batteries—Hart and Yeager; Lee.

SALT PALACE
M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

Bicycle Races Tonight
CHAS. TURVILLE, vs BILLY VAUGHN.
Holder of One-Mile World's Record The Defender of "Baby" Gibson, The World's Champion.

IN A 15-MILE MOTOR-PACED RACE.

TWO OTHER GREAT RACES
1-2 Mile Open Amateur and 1 Mile Handicap Professional.
IN THREE HEATS.

ALL THE FLYERS ENTERED.

TUESDAY, JULY 23RD.
Come and See the Records Go Glimmering.

SALT AIR BEACH
... ON THE ...
GREAT SALT LAKE.

TIME TABLE JULY 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.	TRAINS LEAVE SALT AIR.
10:30 a. m.	2:50 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	4:05 p. m.
5:20 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
4:40 p. m.	6:55 p. m.
6:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
	11:55 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE R. C. W. DEPOT.

ROUND TRIP 25c.

W. J. BATEMAN, General Manager. Wm. McMillan, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Baseball
AT
LAGOON

OGDEN vs LAGOON.

JULY 24.

Trains Every hour after 1:30 p. m.

THE SCOTT-STREVELL STORE.
OUR SUMMER SALE
NOW ON.

SOME ARE SALES. OTHERS MERELY ADVERTISEMENTS.
OURS WILL BE A SALE.

Summer Oil Stoves and some are merely smokers. Ours cook. Entire line at 20 per cent discount. Why suffer with the heat. Prices, \$2.50, \$4.00, \$6.00, \$10.00 and up.	Teapots, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c.
Summer Gasoline Stoves and some are not. Guaranteed Gasoline Stove, one burner, \$1.95; two burners, \$2.40.	Coffee Pots, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c.
Summer Garden Hose that is warranted to outlast the present hot spell, cotton and rubber, 64c, 8c	