COL. ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE LETTER

Deals Chiefly With Expansion and Kindred Subjects-Brief References to Trusts, Silver and Tariff.

letter of acceptance; Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- Hon, Edward O. Cotton, chairman committee

offication of Vice President: Ele:-I accept the nomination as Vice booklent of the United States tendered me by the Republican national conhe henor conferred upon me and with a infinitely deeper sense of the vital tance to the whole country of seing the reselection of President Mc-

must continue the work which has been begun during the present adon. We must show in fashion of being misunderstood, that he American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they nive no intention of permitting folly or se to mar the extraordinary well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their dag to be dishonored abroad.

KANSAS CITY PLATFORM. I feel that this contest is by no means between Republicans and We have a right to appeal h to see what the honor and the nation demand. To put e the principles embodied in o the nation; for that tands for reaction and dis-an upsetting of our financial ion's good faith; and for a ad which would imply the the dag and an unworthy our national rights. Its

have a right to appeal, North and South, East whatever their politics may the past, to stand with us. tend for the prosperity

most important of all problems moral and material well-our own borders. Great e need is that the nation its work well abroad, even second to the thorough per-duty at home. Under the on of President McKinley has been blessed with a deperity absolutely unparalndividual capacity of each good results for himself can destroyed by bad legisla onditions the power of the do good work is assured . This is what has been administration of Presi-Thanks to his actions and finance, the conditions ustrial life have been ren-favorable than ever before ave been taken advantage of by American thrift, industry, ise. Order has been ob courts upheld and the full secured to all citizens. The

> ed by this state of things. MUST AVOID CHAOS.

ner and the wageworker, have

mentally and primarily the of the conditions which have civil and political integrity tion is to retain either its plunge into financial and eco-aos: it cannot afford to engovernmental theories which d destroy the integrity of our justice. The policy of the of silver at a ratio of sixis a policy fraught on to every home in the land, untold misery to the head of usehold and, above all, to the ad children of every home.

r opponents champion free or sincere in their attitude ore in their championship, they
see forfelt all right to belief or
on any ground. If sincere,
y are a menace to the welfare Whether they shout purpose or merely whismakes but little difference, save effects their own honesty. No an be paramount to the issue an issue is to be determined, the dictum of any man or body but by the fact that it vitally the well-being of every home land. The financial question s of such far-reaching and tres importance to the national that it can never be raised in ith unless this tremendous issue nerely conceded, but insisted on no are not willing to make such paramount have no possible uch circumstances their act canconceivable circum-

Stances do aught but grave harm. WOULD BRING DESTRUCTION. The success of the party representing principles embodied in the Kansas platform would bring about the ruction of all the conditions necesthe continuance of our prosperi-It would also unsettle our whole sental system and would therefore discourage all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruibous to our accounts. If we are to brosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth one hundred cents. The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent funerial accordance. by the excellent financial act by the last Congress. But no a secure our finances against the of unwise and disastrous manent in the hands of unfriendly adunistrators. No party can safely be hirusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as exiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their eir easence these must be the same roll great civilized peoples. In dif-rent stages of development, different ferent stages of development, different countries face varying economic con- did with Louisiana and what is now be-

The following is Governor Roosevelt's I ditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances, the most importan-dement in securing their economic well being is sound finance and honest

ndustrial prosperity and a sound cur-ency that the former is jeopardized, t merely by unsound finance, but b very threat of unsound finance The business may and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but o man's interest is so great as that f the wage-worker. A depreciated rrency means loss and disaster to the siness man; but it means grim sufring to the wage-worker. The capi-list will lose much of his capital and ill suffer wearing anxiety and the orker who loses his wages must suf er and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of tife. The industrial system is sound money.

PROBLEM OF TRUSTS.

One of the serious problems with ditions of our modern industrial civili-zation is that presented by the great ousiness combinations, which are gen-rally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an excedingly difficult ne and the difficulty is immensely agravated both by honest but wrong-eaded attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crockedly or who advance rem-edies knowing them to be ineffec-tive, but deem that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themdarkening counsel, achieve for them-selves a spurious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corpora tions generally, and of all forms of in dustrial combinations in particular and when this public denunciation ompanied by private membershi the great corporations denounced, affect is, of course, to give an air of incerity to the whole movement. No rtheless, there are real abuses, and there is reason for striving to reinedy these abuses. A crude or ill considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage. simply do damage

PROPOSED REMEDIES. The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose sublicity as to the capitalization, profits, and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable, us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such as to the capitalization, profits, and facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. E Even more sion of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate State governments can do a great deal and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

AMERICAN EXPANSION. While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the rst Continental Congress met in Lib-ty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was arked by the Allegheny mountains. ven during the Revolutionary war the work of expansion went on Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white Indian fees during the revolutionary struggle, and was confirmed to us by the-treaty of peace in 1783. All the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez

COUNTRY'S GREAT EXPANSION. In 1803, under President Jefferson, the In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precise.

President Jefferson exactly and precise-ly as the Philippines have been ac-quired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him, or by any other same man, to ap-ply to the Indian tribes in the Louisi-ana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they

were willing that this territory should be annexed. NATIVES OPPOSED THE TRANS-FER.

The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jeffer-son sending these troops to Louisians for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that Presi-dent McKinley has sent troops to the Phillipping.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianans were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "Constitution followed the flag," was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their deads leader, for it never entered their deads that a new Territory should be governed other than in the way in which the Territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams. The theory known by this utterly false and mis-leading phrase was only stuck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the Terri-

PARALLEL WITH THE PRESENT.

ing done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no inconbetween this and the establishthe sticklers for an impossibl is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some can not bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He in-tended that uitimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued. HOW IT WAS IN LOUISIANA.

In no part of the Louisiana purchase uced for a number of years; in one art of it, the Indian Territory, it has of yet been introduced, although neara century has elapsed. Over enorhouse traces of R. Including the various indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the Constitution has never ret "followed the flag;" the army offiand the civillan agent still exerauthority, without asking the "conent of the governed." We must procaution, taking each successive as it becomes desirable, and acmmondating the details of our policy the peculiar needs of the situation. but as soon as the present revolt is put ment than Jefferson originally gave

TAKING OF FLORIDA.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly quisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the after-time President John Quincy Adams being active in securing

Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale led and waged war exactly of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines.

The Seminole war lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

TEXAS, UTAH AND ALASKA.

Our next acquisition of territory was hat of Texas, secured by treaty after t had been wrested from the Mexicans y the Texans themselves. Then came, he acquisition of California, New Mex-co, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase. The next acquisition was that of

Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of na-tives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put Union and free the slaves, but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed," to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alas. ka to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever body of white in habitants.

FURTHER EXPANSION TO HAWAII Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over in the island of Hawali. An effort was made at the end of Presient Harrison's administration to se ure the annexation of Hawaii. The flort was unsuccessful. In a debate a Congress on February 2 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated these islands are core than two those of the stands. ore than two thousand miles distant rom our extreme western boundary Ve have a serious race problem now n our country, and I am not in favor o adding to our domestic fabric a mongre population (of this character). Ou onstitution makes no provision for a olonial establishment. Any territorial colonial establishment. government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers."

RULE IS UNCHANGED.

Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great par-The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed sol-diers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precicely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way effects our institutions or our tradi-tional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different Ter-ritories, according to their needs.

NO IMPERIALISM OR MILITARISM. The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "im-perialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines: for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy was imperialistic, only military in the sense that Jackson's policy towards the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Soux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jeffershe became a nation. The words mean interfering with freedom under Jeffer-son or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is, relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every thousand inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft

than there is of the re-introduction of AMERICANS AGAINST IMPERIAL-

ISM. When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these Territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Ana, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-govern.

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ment for which their populations are severally fitted. Cubans are being helped along the path to independence as readily as her own citizens are con-tent she should go.

FILIPINOS AND HOSTILE INDIANS

oines during the Tagal ins no more to do with militarism or im-perfalism than had their presence i the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyomins luring the many years which clapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sloux ere definitely put down. ore militarism or imperialism in garsoning Luzon until order is restore han there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during he Ogallalla outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguin-aldo and his followers, directed, as they vere, against Filipino and American

WHERE MILITARISM COMES IN. The only certain way of rendering is scessary for our Republic to enter on career of "militarism" would be to bandon the Philippines to their own ribes, and at the same time either t uarantee a stable government amon hese tribes or to guarantee then outside interferen

A far larger army would carry out any such policy than will required to secure order under the merican flag; while the nls hag on the islands is really the nly possible security against outside sgression. The whole argument gainst President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when a conceded that we should to quoti the language of the Kansas City plat-form, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government."

ALLEE SAMEE BOXERS. If they are now entitled to inde-pendence they are also entitled to de-side for themselves whether their gov-ernment shall be stable or unstable, villzed or savage, or whether hall have any government at all while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference, any more than we have to make such a guaran-tee in the case of the Boxers (who are neerly Chinese analogies of Aguin-ldo's followers). If we have a right o establish a stable government in the slands it necessarily follows that it is ot only our right but our duty to sup-ort that government until the natives radually grow fit to sustain it them-elves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be

QUESTION OF EXPANSION.

Properly speaking, the question w not whether we shall expand-for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philopines are now part of American ter-itory. To surrender them would be surrender American territory.

They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of the own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have under our guardianship as a result of a most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that neces sarily means that any question of per-sonal or partisan politics in their ad-ministration must be entirely elimi-

WHAT IS NECESSARY.

continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their adminstration where it is impos-sible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the stric st application of the merit system. It is very important that ministerial and administrative offices. cal, shall be filled absolutely without eference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all fair play for all.

MEANING OF GOOD GOVERNMENT,

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interests of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabi tants at the moment prefer. To gran elf-government Luzon Aguinaldo would be like granting self government to an Apache reservation nder some le nore altered by the fact that the Fi olnos fought the Spaniards, than would be by the fact that Apaches has long been trained and employed in th United States army, and have rendere signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration bridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations did in the days of President Madison.

THE PRECISE SITUATION.

There are now in the United States ommunities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our possible to embody the embody them as a whole in our possible to embody them as a whole in our possible to embody them as a whole in our possible to embody them as a whole in our possible to embody the embody them are the embody them are the embody them are the embody the embody them are the embody the em litical system, all the members of tribe becoming United States citize There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a ste There are individuals among the Apact es. Pawnees, Iroquois, Sloux and othe tribes who are now United States citi zens, and who are entitled to stand and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white

Men of Indian blood are now serving In army and navy and in Congress and occupy high positions both business and the political world. is every reason why, as rapidly Indian, or any body of Indians, comes fit for self-government, he or should be granted the fullest equali-with whites; but there would be fact as a reason for abandoning wild tribes to werk out their own de-

Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the Islands to Aguinaldo and his friends wolld be to give self-govern cumstances would the majority the galu self-govern mercy of a syndical of Chinese lie tyrannica

Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BEAVER BRANCH.

Good Showing Made in Opening of the Scholastic Institution.

Prof. Ernest D. Partridge, principal of the Beaver branch of the Brigham Young academy, was in town today, Prof. Partridge reports that the outlook for the ensuing term is most ensouraging, and already in the opening week just closing there are entolled 98 students against 65 for the similar week of last year. By the time the academy starts in full swing he estimates that the attendance will exceed 230, and the accommodations be taxed

CHINESE DEFEATED BY AMERICANS

Fourteenth U. S. Infantry Fights an Army of 2,000 Boxers.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CHINA

They are to be Withdrawn from South Africa-Prospect of Heavy Fighting Next Winter-

Tions Tsin, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 15 .- [Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press. J-A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the Fourteenth United States infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Motae (Matew?), on the road to Pekin. The Americans made a galant stand and a detachment of Bengal Lancers nearby, hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Amerimns had no casualties.

The Germans report an engagement 7th a heavy force of Boxers west of ckin yesterday (Thursday). The ferman loss is said to have been

wenty.
Indications new point strongly to
he withdrawal of all the powers from
ekin to Tien Tsin. The British have issued an order prooiting the selling or renting of any diding within the limits of the Brit-Gen. Fukashima is here arranging vinter quarters for the Japanese

The Germans are pouring into Tien Tsin, and all nationalities are scrambling for buildings.

One British battery and 200 Australians have arrived.

BRITISH TROOPS FROM AFRICA.

London, Sept. 17, 4 a. m.—In accordance with the prediction of Sir Robert Hart, that there will be further hostilities in China in November, the Assosated Press understands that the Brit-sh government is already considering he transfer of troops from South Afri-a to India in order to make it practile to send more British troops to ina. The military authorities conthat troops may now be safely

The Pekin correspondent of the Daily News says that the assassin of Baron von Ketteler has been shot.

The Morning Post's representative there says that the question is being discussed of sending relief to a few British, French and American engineers who are besieged in a city 200 miles south of Pekin.

Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese suidiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Pekin.

managed to remain behind in Pekin.
Other dispatches confirm the report that, in addition to Hsu Tung, the guardian of the heir apparent, Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chi Li, and Wang Yi Yung, president of the Imperial academy, with 200 members of official families, ered Pekin.

Chinese regulars are reported to have relieved the Roman Catholic strong-hold at Ho Chien, in the province of Chi Li, which the Boxers had been besieging there since June.

WAR FOR NEXT WINTER. Tien Tsin, Sept. 13, via Shanghal, Sept. 15.—(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Asociated Press.)-The Russians, it is runored here, are rapidly pushing brough into Manchuria, where all inleations point to extensive operations before the arrival of winter. They have suspended work on the railroad to Pekin, which adds to the complications, it is believed that their object in this s to compel the other powers to con-The Tu Lui expedition has returned Tion Tsin. The march back was un-

oposed, and it is reported that the oxers have retired in force to a village thirty miles up the grand canal.

The Americans did not participate in the burning and looting of Tu Lui, and this caused considerable comment

among the other commanders.

The Sixth United States cavalry, it is rumored here, has been ordered to camp at Yang Tsun, up the Pei-Ho, with a view to strengthening the line of communication. The regiment will take two heavy guns.
Twelve thousand Germans have ar-

rived here. Corp. Hughes of the Third United States artillery was killed, and his com-panion wounded, while trying to force passage of the French bridge after

AGREEMENT OF GENERALS. Pekin, Sept. 11, via Taku, Sept. 14.— (Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The allied generals were in conference four hours today, the prin-cipal topic being how best to encourage the Chinese to return to work. It was agreed that looting should cease and that foraging parties should hereafter be accompanied by an officer, who should give receipts for all supplies

The question of wintering at Tien Tsin was brought up with a view of

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ascertaining, if possible, the attitude of the Russians. Gen. Linevitch ad-mitted that most of his troops would vinter there.
At the Japanese legation it is not

ved that the man who claims to hated Baron Von Ketteler is unal criminal. The Japanese belle that he has been paid to need by the Russians in order or Prince Ching. The Jan yor Prince Ching and Ru Hung Chang. The Sixth United States Cavalry wil

The Sixth United States caralry will leave tomorrow for the Western hills, where is located the summer house of the United States legation.

Two thousand Germans under Gen.

Hoepfner have left for Slang Halang, a walled city occupied by Poxers, who recently attacked a party of German recently attacked a party of German walles. soldiers. The city has one gun. ROCKHILL LEAVES SHANGHAI

Tien Tsin, Sept, 15, via Shangha Sept, 16.—(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—William W. Rool ill, special representative inited States to China, has been. In an interview bet ing he said he did not expemain there more than a few Li Hung Chang is at Take on a Russian vessel. It is not believed that he will come to Tien Tsin.

WHAT WOMEN READ,

rue, that women make or robable that for every man novel there are ten womor the same book. The exably be traced to the interest of women. They are que preclate at its true value wholesome both in action a The fact has not beers. They have trieways to find out how far we uence contributes to the works of a more practical of ture. Many plans to this been tried. Books have b s premiums with magazing have been presented attracheap series; and bound to men's discriminating asthand if a judgment may be the numerous schemes of there can be little doubt the cess of other branches of than that of fiction depends the widespread desire for us-edge with which the America has been imbued by the high ulture of our public school comments have been called to Milian Company of a little books which make up "The Home Library of Useful Kn and which in themselves for plete guide to woman's wor ortunities, How Women Living is the suggestive first volume in the library, ten by Mrs. Helen C. Cande iedicated to "All those abor through necessity and y-two chapters, each of which voman may earn a living. thor herself has always been woman and writes with a women would find difficulty

the many bits of advice she gives. F ing upon a career after reading such ook, it is full of sound wisdom and From work to the home, and from the home to the family, are easy and natural steps, so the next book take up is on The Care of the Child Health by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, well-known New York physician. it he speaks of the earliest stages the child's life and of the Influence

be exerted upon its future by suits and habits of its mother baby's outfit, nursery, feeding, bat ing, sleep, exercise, and clothing heach a chapter of sound sense device to them. The latter part of the bideals with the child's habits the r tion of parents to children, and educaviews as to the treatment of defect children and some of the common diseases. It is written in such a whole some way that the youngest woman and indeed should by no means fall to read it if she has the opportunity. Another of the volumes in this library i on Home Narsing: Modern Scientific Methods for the Care of the Sick, by Eveleen Harrison, a trained nurse of some considerable standing in her profession. It gives simple rules and remedies for invalid cookery, spe ing the various diseases in which will be found most useful. It how to heat, ventilate and make tractive the sick room, how to prevent and care for coughs and colds. It describes the early symptoms of tonslitis, grippe, bronchitis, pleurisy, and ses and when to send for a gives minute directions for at kinds of baths-cold, h baths, mustard baths, sponge and salt baths, and under what tions they will be beneficial. chapter treats of poultices, pla cold and hot applications, si douches and injections, while an tells what to do in case of accide burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, si foreign bodies in the threates. foreign bodies in the throat or ear. A comfort of the sick and lessen the anxiety of those who care for the sick.

There are many women in very moderate circumstances who put by enough money to pay for the expenses of a European trip, and to such will appeal European Travel for Women, by Mary Cadwalader Jones, the last volume in the library. The title of the

book itself is suggestive. It us that whatever is true of slavement of woman in the slavement of woman in the pass emancipation is pretty complete as this hemisphere is concerned contains chapters on preparation the journey, etiquette in foreign tries; and very useful intimate for travel on the European common which no guide-book touches an which so much personal comfor pends. The intending tourist will her path considerably smoothed by information contained in this her path considerably smoothed by the information contained in this little book which can be slipped into a satchel without inconvenience. So much for a detailed description of this useful little library. There is perhaps no country but our own in which such a set of books could be offered profitably to the average woman—a state of things which has been brought about by a far-nighted patriotism which has made it possible for education to advance in equal strides with material prosperity.

Large sun spots, astronomers say, caused the extreme heat this summer, and doctors declare nearly all the prostrations were induced by disorders of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure diests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relieve and permanently cure you. F. C. Schramm.

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Fancy Wool Ribbed Worsted Suits, Conde make, not less than a dozen styles, all good values, per suit,

Mixed All-wool Fancy Ribbed, Glove-fitting; best value

\$3.00.

\$4.00. Plenty of higher priced goods. Cartwright & Warner's

Health Underwear, English make, in natural wool and colors.

THE SIECEL CLOTHING CO.,

61, 63, 65 Main Street.

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.. TAKE NOTICE ..

That the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah Insures wool in storage for any length of time desired. Call on our local agent, or write us.

HEBER J. CRANT & CO.,



THE GOOD HOUSE WIFE

Whilst busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liguld Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

Godbe Pitts Drug Co. SALT LAKE CITY.

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And come to us for SHELLS. We have wagon loads of them and each shell will get at least one duck if you hold the gun straight. We'll put up a cash gamble for this it' you want it. Say, boys you just ought to see our New-Hunting Boots and Coats. They take the whole bakery.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 West Second South. SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.