worked out results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism, and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms.

WOULD AID MERCHANT MARINE.

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American industry let me add a word of cordial agreement with the policy of in some way including within its benefits, by appropriate legislation, the American mercant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation that our great export and import trade should be well nigh exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

REDUCTION OF ARMY.

It is difficult to know if our opponents are really sincere in their demand for the reduction of the army. If sincere, there is no need for comment, and if sincere, what shall we say in speaking to rational persons of an appeal to reduce an army of 60,000 men which is taking care of the interests of over eighty million people? The army is now relatively smaller than it was in the days of Washington, when on the peace establisment there were thirty-six hundred soldiers, while there were a little less than four millions of population; smaller than it was in the peaceful days of Jefferson, when there were fifty-one hundred soldiers to five million three hundred thousand population. There is now one soldier to every fourteen hundred people in this country—less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. We cannot be asked seriously to argue as to the amount of possible tyranny contained in these figures. The army as it is now is as small as it can possibly be and serve its purpose as an effective nucleus for the organization, equipment, and supply of a volunteer army in time of need. It is now used, as never before, for aiding in the upbuilding of the organized militia of the country. The war department is engaged in a systematic effort to strengthen and develop the national guard in the several states; as witness, among many other instances, the great field maneuvers at Manassas, which have just closed. If our opponents should come into power they could not reduce our army below its present size without greatly impairing its efficiency and abandoning part of the national duty. In short, in this matter, if our opponents should come into power they would either have to treat this particular promise of the year 1904, as they now treat the promises they made in 1896 and 1900, that is, as possessing no binding force; or else they would have to embark on a policy which would be ludicrous at the moment, and fraught with grave danger to the national honor in the future.

GOVERNMENTAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extravagantly, and that whereas there was "a surplus of $40,000,000 in 1893" there is "a deficit of more than $40,000,000" in the year that has just closed.

AN IMAGINARY DEFICIT.

This deficit is imaginary, and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of fifty millions, which was paid for the right of way of the Panama canal out of the accumulated surplus in the treasury. Comparing the current or ordinary expenditures for the two years, there was a surplus of nearly eighty millions for the year 1899, and of only a little more than eight millions for the year that has just closed. But this diminution of the annual surplus was brought about designedly by the abolition of the war taxes in the interval between the two dates. The acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, cut down the internal revenue taxes to an amount estimated at one hundred and five millions a year. In other words, the reduction of taxation has been considerably greater than the reduction in the annual surplus. Since the close of the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures. As compared with the fiscal year ending in June, 1901, for example, the fiscal year that has just closed showed a relatively small increase in expenditure (excluding the canal payment already referred to), while the year previous showed a relatively small decrease.

EXPENDITURES ECONOMICAL.

The expenditures of the nation have been managed in a spirit of economy as far removed from waste as from niggardliness; and in the future every effort will be continued to secure an economy as strict as is consistent with efficiency. Once more our opponents have promised what they cannot or should not perform. The prime reason why the expenses of the government have increased of recent years is to be found in the fact that the people, after mature thought, have deemed it wise to have certain new forms of work for the public undertaken by the public. This necessitates such expenditures, for instance, as those for rural free delivery, or for the inspection of meats under the department of agriculture, or for irrigation. But these new expenditures are necessary; no one would seriously propose to abandon them; and yet it is idle to declaim against the increased expense of the government unless it is intended to cut down the very expenditures which cause the increase. The pensions to the veterans of the Civil war are condoled by every sentiment of regard and gratitude. The rural free delivery is of the greatest use and convenience to the farmers, a body of men who live under conditons which make them ordinarily receive little direct return for what they pay toward the support of the government. The irrigation policy in the arid and semi-arid regions of the west is one fraught with the most beneficent and far-reaching good to the actual settlers, the home makers, whose encouragement is a traditional feature in America's national policy. Do our opponents grudge the fifty millions paid for the Panama canal? Do they intend to cut down on the pensions to the veterans of the Civil war? Do they intend to put a step to the irrigation policy? or to the permanent census bureau? or to immigration inspection? Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they intend to cut down the pay? or the Alaskan telegraph system? Do they intend to dismantle our coast fortifications? If there is to be a real and substantial cutting down in national expenditures it must be in such matters as these. The department of agriculture has done service of incalculable value to the farmers of this country in many different lines. Do our opponents wish to cut down the money for this service? They can do it only by destroying the usefulness of the service itself.

HONESTY IN PUBLIC WORK.

The public work of the United States has never been conducted with a higher degree of honesty and efficiency than at the present time; and a special meed of praise belongs to those officials responsible for the Philippines and Porto Rico, where the administrations have been models of their kind. Of course wrong has occasionally occurred, but it has been relentlessly stamped out. We have known no party in dealing with offenders, and have hunted down without mercy every wrongdoer in the service of the nation whom it was possible by the utmost vigilance to detect; for the public servant who betrays his trust and the private individual who debauches him stand as the worst of criminals, because their crimes are crimes against the entire community, and not only against this generation but against the generations that are yet to be.

DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Our opponents promise independence to the Philippine Islands. Here again we are confronted by the fact that their irreconcilable differences of opinion among themselves, their proved inability to create a constructive policy when in power, and their reckless, for the sake of momentary political expediency, to abandon the principles upon which they have insisted as essential, conspire to puzzle us as to whether they do or do not intend in good faith to carry out this promise if they are given control of the government. In their platform they declare for independence, apparently—for their language is at time, and indeed a qualification as to time time; and indeed a qualification as to time is an absurdity, for we have neither right nor power to bind our successors when it is impossible to foretell the conditions which may confront them; while if there is any principle involved in the matter, it is just as wrong to deny independence for a few years as to deny it for an indefinite period. But in later and equally official utterances by our opponents the term self-government was substituted for independence; the words used being so chosen that in their natural construction they described precisely the policy now being carried on. The language of the platform indicated a radical change of policy; the later utterances indicated a continuance of the present policy. But this caused trouble in their own ranks; and in a still later, although less formal, utterance, the self-government promise was recanted, and independence at some future time was promised in its place. They have occupied three entirely different positions within fifty days. Which is the promise they really intend to keep? They do not know their own minds; and no one can tell how long they would keep of the same mind, should they by any chance come to a working agreement among themselves. If such ambiguity affected only the American people it would not so greatly matter; for the American people can take care of themselves. But the Filipinos are in no such condition. Confidence is with them a plant of slow growth. They have been taught to trust the word of this government because this government has promised nothing which it did not perform. If promised independence they will expect independence; not in the remote future, for their descendants, but immediately, for themselves. If the promise thus made is not immediately fulfilled they will regard it as broken, and will not again trust to American faith; and it would be indeed a wicked thing to deceive them in such fashion. Moreover, even if the promise were made to take effect only in the distant future, the Filipinos would be thrown into confusion thereby. Instead of continuing to endeavor to fit themselves for moral and material advancement in the present, they would abandon all effort at progress and begin factional intrigues for future power.

PROMISE OF INDEPENDENCE.

To promise to give them independence when it is "prudent" to do so, or when they are "fit" for it, of course implies that they are not fit for it now, and that it would be imprudent to give it to them now. But as we must ourselves be the judges as to when they become "fit," and when it would be "prudent" to keep such a promise if it were made, it necessarily follows that to make such a promise now would amount to a deception upon the Filipinos.

POLICY IN PHILIPPINES.

It may well be that our opponents have no real intention of putting their promise into effect. If this is the case, if, in other words, they are insincere in the promise they make, it is only necessary to say again that it is unwise to trust men who are false in one thing to deal with anything. The mere consciousness of broken faith would hamper them in continuing our policy in the islands; and only by continuing unchanged this policy can the honor of the country be maintained, or the interests of the islands subserved. If, on the other hand, our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow; and the most violent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and educational civilization. Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago, and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had cravenly abandoned. Of course the practical difficulty in adopting any such course of action—such a "policy of scuttle," as President McKinley called it—would be found well nigh insuperable. If it is morally indefensible to hold the archipelago as a whole under our tutelage in the interest of its own people, then it is morally indefensible to hold any part of it. In such case what right have we to keep a coaling station? What right to keep control over the Moro peoples? What right to protect the igorrotes from their oppressors? What right to protect the law-abiding friends of America in the islands from treachery, robbery and murder. Yet, to abandon the islands completely, without even retaining a coaling station, would mean to abandon the position in the competition for the trade of the orient which we have acquired during the last six years; and what is far more important, it would mean irreparable damage to those who have become the wards of the nation. To abandon all control over the Moros would amount to releasing these Moros to prey upon the Christian Filipinos, civilized or semi-civilized, as well as upon the commerce of other peoples. The Moros are in large part still in the stage of culture where the occupations of the bandit and the pirate are those most highly regarded; and it has not been found practical to give them self-government in the sense that we have been giving it to the Christian inhabitants. To abandon the Moro country, as our opponents propose in their platform, would be precisely as if twenty-five years ago we had withdrawn the army and the civil agents from within and around the Indian reservations in the west, at a time when the Sioux and the Apache were still the terror of our settlers. It would be a criminal absurdity; and yet our opponents have pledged themselves thereto. If successful in the coming election they would either have to break faith, or else to do an act which would leave an indelible stain upon our national reputation for courage, and for good sense. During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well-being of the Filipinos than ever before since the islands first came within the ken of civilized man. We have opened before them a vista of orderly development in their own interest, and not a policy of exploitation. Every effort is being made to fit the islander for self-government, and they have already in large measure received it, while for the first time in their history their personal rights and civil liberties have been guaranteed. They are being educated; they have been given schools; they have been given libraries; roads are being built for their use; their health is being cared for; they have been given courts in which they receive justice as absolute as it is in our power to guarantee. Their individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now, by act of Congress jealously safeguarded under the American flag; and if the protection of the flag were withdrawn their rights would be lost, and the islands would be plunged back under some form of vicious tyranny. We have given them more self-government than they have ever before had; we are taking steps to increase it still further by providing them with an elected legislative assembly; and surely we had better await the results of this experiment—for it is a wholly new experiment in Asia—before we make promises which as a nation we might be forced to break, or which they might interpret one way and we in another. It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that nowhere else in recent years has there been as fine an example of constructive statesmanship and wise and upright administration as has been given by the civil authorities, aided by the army, in the Philippine Islands. We have administered them in the interest of their own people; and the Filipinos themselves have profited most by our presence in the islands; but they have also been of very great advantage to us as a nation.

SPREADING OF LIBERTY.

So far from having "sapped the foundations" of free popular government at home by the course taken in the Philippines, we have been spreading its knowledge, and teaching its practise, among peoples to whom it had never before been more than an empty name. Our action represents a great stride forward in spreading the principles of orderly liberty throughout the world. "Our flag has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores." We have treated the power we have gained as a solemn obligation, and have used it in the interest of mankind; and the peoples of the world and especially the weaker peoples of the world, are better off because of the position we have assumed. To retrace our steps would be to give proof of an infirm and unstable national purpose.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY QUOTED.

Four years ago, in his speech of acceptance President McKinley said:

"We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity, and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The Republican party was dedicated to freedom 44 years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of four million slaves, and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberation of ten millions of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members of all parties in the past, and it confidently invokes their co-operation in the future."

MUST RETAIN ISLANDS.

This is as true now as four years ago. We did not take the Philippines at will, and we cannot put them aside at will. Any abandonment of the policy which we have steadily pursued in the islands would be fraught with dishonor and disaster; and to such dishonor and disaster I do not believe that the American people will consent.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Alarm has been professed lest the Filipinos should not receive all the benefits guaranteed to our people at home by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. This government has been true to the spirit of the fourteenth amendment in the Philippines. Can our opponents deny that here at home the principles of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have been in effect nullified? In this, as in many other matters, we at home can well profit by the example of those responsible for the actual management of affairs in the Philippines. In our several commonwealths here in the United States we as a people now face the complex problem of securing fair treatment to each man regardless of is race or color. We can do so only if we approach the problem in the spirit of courage, common sense, and high-minded devotion to the right, which has enabled Gov. Taft, Gov. Wright, and their associates, to do no noble a work in giving to the Philippine people the benefit of the true principles of American liberty.

APPEAL OF REPUBLICANS.

Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and the interest of the nation close to their hearts. The great issues which are at stake, and upon which I have touched, are more than mere partisan issues, for they involve much that comes home to the individual pride and individual well-being of our people. Under conditions as they actually are, good Americans should refuse, for the sake of the welfare of the nation, to change the national policy. We, who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country, during the last seven years, has grown is greatly in well-being at home and in honorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand inertly upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as incitement to do even better in the future. We believe that the progress that we have made may be taken as a measure of the progress we shall continue to make if the people again entrust the government of the nation to our hands. We do not stand still. We press steadily forward toward the goal of moral and material well-being for our own people, of just and fearless dealing toward all other peoples, in the interest not merely of this country, but of mankind. There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now carrying out, which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon. If our opponents should come in and should not reverse our policies, then they would be branded with the brand of broken faith, of false promise, of insincerity in word and deed; and no man can work to the advantage of the nation with such a brand clinging to him. If, on the other hand they should come in and reverse any or all of our policies, by just so much would the nation as a whole be damaged. Alike as lawmakers and as administrators of the law we have endeavored to do our duty in the interest of the people as a whole. We make our appeal to no class and to no section, but to all good citizens, in whatever part of the land they dwell, and whatever may be their occupation or world condition. We have striven both for civic righteousness and for national greatness; and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our government is a government of orderly liberty equally alien to tyranny and to anarchy; and its foundation-stone is the observance of the law, alike by the people and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all-important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world; of peace, which comes only by doing justice. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CRASHED INTO LAUNCH.

It Was Ground to Pieces, Many Lives Being Lost.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The Delaware steamer Columbia, on its way from this city to Bristol, Pa., tonight crashed into a steam launch ten miles north of here, grinding it to pieces and causing the drowning of eight of the dozen occupants of the small boat. All of the party were Philadelphians. The dead are:

Joseph Fortescue.
Wade Aday.
Thomas Duffy.
Thomas Corvescier.
Anna Young.
Joseph Pfromer.
Mrs. Joseph Pfromer.
Engineer James Briggs.

The launch was owned by Joseph Fortescue, and the party had been made up of his friends. The day was spent in a cruise up the river. The return trip was begun after nightfall, the pilot keeping close to the Pennsylvania shore. When at a point near Andalusia was reached, the Columbia suddenly loomed up in the darkness. Fortescue jammed his wheel to starboard, but just a moment too late. The big steamer struck the launch squarely in the middle and cut it in half, throwing all the occupants into the water.

A panic almost ensued among the passengers on the Columbia. Dozens of life-preservers were thrown overboard to those in the water and a boat was quickly lowered. When the rowboat reached the spot only four persons could be found in the darkness. It is believed that several of the victims were crushed by the paddle wheels on the Columbia.

Donnelly on Result of Strike.

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 11.—President Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat-Cutters today addressed large crowds at a picnic of the Butchers' union. He declared that the recent strike had resulted in improved conditions of labor, and that the butchers would establish a permanent board of arbitration and bring about lasting industrial peace.

CRIMINOLOGIST'S DISCOVERY

Finds That a Supposed Suicide Was Killed by Her Husband.

New York, Sept. 12.—According to a statement published today by the American an expert criminologist has made startling discoveries connected with the finding, in April last near Hempstead, L. I., of a body which was buried by the authorities under the name of Martha Laimber.

Circumstances then pointed to the supposition that the woman killed herself. Her beauty and evident refinement lent interest to the case, increased by a letter which the authorities received containing a $100 bill "to save the poor woman from a suicide's grave."

It is stated by the American that the expert made discoveries which satisfied him the woman was murdered with a blow on the forehead by her husband while the two were quarreling in a carriage; that, aided by a friend, he took her body to the spot where it was found, more than ten miles distant, and after arranging her clothing in a theatrical manner, poured carbolic acid into the mouth and thus hoped to create the impression that she had committed suicide.

For the same purpose the husband wrote the $100 letter giving the name of Martha Laimber to the dead and asking that the money be used for the purpose stated.

The criminologist also declares that the murderer killed in a precisely similar manner another woman in Chester, Pa., with all the accessories used in the first murder, the second woman having been his sweetheart to whom he is believed to have confided the story of the first murder.

Institute of Social Science.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—For the purpose of providing courses of study and practical training in social and philanthropic work, the University of Chicago will open on October 1, at the fine arts building a new department to be called the institute of social science and arts. Announcement of the plan and the schedule of courses has been made by Prof. Graham Taylor, of the Chicago commons, who is to be the director of the institute.

The new department has been formed to met the demand for trained men and women in charitable and reformatory institutions, in organized movements for civic betterment, in social settlements, in the institutional work of churches, and in mission work at home or in foreign fields.

Training in these directions is offered through courses given by practical workers in the various lines as well as by instructors in the university. Charitable, correctional, and social institutions, both public and private, in the city are to be visited and studied. Open lectures will be given during the fall and winter for those who can not take the regular courses.

Eagles Are Gathering.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—Although the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles will not be formally opened until Tuesday morning, the local celebration of the event has already begun. The business streets of the city were brilliantly illuminated tonight with elaborate electrical displays, and the numerous delegates already arrived were entertained by the Baltimore lodge.

Among grand aerie officers who have arrived is Grand Worthy Secretary A. E. Partridge of Seattle, who is in charge of the official headquarters. This evening there was a reception at the clubhouse.

White Star Ocean Liner Aground

New York, Sept. 11.—The White Star line steamship Germanic, in the service of the American line which sailed from Southampton on Sept. 3, went aground in the main ship channel about three-quarters of a mile off Sandy Hook about 11:30 tonight. A thick haze prevailed at the time. Reports from Sandy Hook show that the vessel does not appear to be in a bad position. She may possibly float clear at the next high water tomorrow morning.

Crews Still on Disarmed Ships.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.—The Russian protected cruiser Askold, completely repaired, painted and gilded with no bunting whatever showing, proceeded to her berth in retirement in the upper harbor yesterday. There were three courses proposed for the disposition of the crews of the Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, also held in retirement. One was to distribute them among the chief treaty ports, which was first accepted and then rejected; the second was to inter them in the Chinese forts at Kiang Ning, on the Yangtse river, and the third was that they should remain on board the disarmed warships. The Japanese government has accepted the third and final proposition.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN HELD UP.

It is Admitted that the Thieves Secured Some Six Thousand Dollars.

FLED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Are Probably Safe Now—Robbery Was Planned to the Minutest Detail.

Winnipeg, Minn., Sept. 11.—At 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night the Canadian Pacific westbound transcontinental express train was held up by four masked men four and a half miles west of Mission Junction, in a wooded district. Three of the men crawled over the tender of the locomotive and at the point of revolvers ordered Engineer Scott to stop the train. They left one man to guard the engineer, the others taking the fireman with them. They compelled the fireman to uncouple the mail and express car, the fourth standing guard over the train, and Conductor Warrell was made to go forward when the train stopped. The robbers then proceeded with engine and express cars several miles west. Express Messenger Herbert Mitchell at first refused to open the car door, but on being informed that the car would be blown up with dynamite, he complied, was disarmed and forced to open the safe. They secured $4,000 or $5,000 in gold dust and about $1,000 in currency. The mail clerks were similarly compelled to open the mail car, which was rifled of the contents of registered mail sacks. The engine, express and mail cars were then run to a point east of Warnoch, where the hobbers took to the woods. None of the passengers was molested.

A description of the robbers has been wired to cities south of the boundary line, towards which it is supposed the robbers have made tracks. This is the first instance of train robbery reported on the Canadian Pacific within the past 20 years.

ROBBERS FLY TO UNITED STATES

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 11.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Vancouver, B. C., says:

Today's developments in the case of the robbery of $7,000 from a Canadian Pacific railway train on Saturday night show that the robbers fled for the United States and are probably now safely across the border.

The robbery was planned to the minutest detail. After having robbed the express and mail cars, the robbers forced Fireman Freeman to uncouple the engine and with it they started for a point which they named, two miles down the track towards Vancouver.

"Take us to the Warnock mile post in front of the little church," is the way in which they described the place, and with an oath the leader of the three robbers commanded the engineer to hurry. When they approached the place, the leader said: "This is the place," and ordered a stop. The robbers clambered off together, the leader backing away, covering the engineer with his revolver.

"Now go back to your train," he commanded, and the engineer and fireman started back to where their cars had been left.

This morning the special train carrying the posse arrived at daylight on the scene and went over the vicinity with the fireman. The latter showed where the robbers jumped off. From there the tracks led plainly along the railway for 200 yards, then through a filed to the bank of the Fraser river, close at hand. There the three had jumped into a boat which they doubtless had previously prepared and crossed the river. On the other side they started for the international boundary by the Mount Lehman road, a distance of 11 miles. They may have had horses and there was nothing to prevent their being in American territory by daylight today. The police are watching this district and enclosing the roads on all sides so that there is still a chance of the men being captured before they reach Blaine or Bellingham. They left nothing behind to give the slightest indication of their identity. Their masks and outer clothing must all have been taken or else sunk in the river. The registered mail sack was carried away.

The mystery is increased by the receipt of a telegram yesterday from an unknown source, directing the telegraph operator at Mission to have the express agent open the safe. The scheme of this message was evidently to suggest that the agent at Vancouver was away or for some other reason that the combination could not be opened here. The telegram was signed "D." for the dispatches and must have been sent by the robbers' tapping the wires and using their own instruments. The message was sent from no station along the route. The robbers had a bag of dynamite with which to blow it open if necessary. It is possible if one of the robbers was an operator that they listened to the telegrams passing over the wire later in the night regarding arrangements for their capture, but the general belief is that they got away at once.

The sending of this telegram, together with other circumstances, shows that the robbers had local conditions sized up to a nicety. The robbers must have climbed on the blind baggage at Mission. Neither the fireman nor engineer heard a sound until the revolver in the hand of the leader touched the driver's shoulder. When the engineer turned, he found this revolver and two rifles leveled at him from the coal tender. The leader, a small old man with an effeminate voice, told him to stop at a certain point, saying if he did not he would be killed. The only man in the train crew who had a gun was the express messenger, and he promptly put it away when the robbers appeared at his door with the muzzles of their rifles sticking into the ribs of the fireman and engineer.

Low Rates to Eastern Points

will always apply via the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in New York, New England and eastern states. Three daily trains to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in diningcars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to $1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. The eastern terminals of the Nickel Plate Road are only from three to ten minutes from all Ocean Steamship Docks, and the service afforded is first class. No excess fare charged on any train. For particulars write Chas. E. Johnson, District Passenger Agent, Room 205 Century Building, Denver, Colo., for full particulars. Chicago depot, La Salle St. Station.

The pamphlet recently issued by the Deseret News containing complete list of the Church Authorities and Presidents of Missions, fills a long felt want. If you need one, send a two cent stamp and it will be mailed to you.

Low Coughs

At first a high cough, all in your throat. You neglected it. Now it is down deep in the chest. That means a low cough, a lung cough, bronchitis. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral controls the inflammation, heals the torn membranes. Talk this over with your doctor.

"Only half a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a dreadful cough which had lasted for over four years."—Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Winnie, Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Suicide

What Drives so Many People to This Dark Path, and Why.

If a man—before taking a step made possible only by brooding and despair—would consider that his feeling of darkness is only a question of nerves—he would be saved.

For, the depression leading to self destruction is truly a disease of the nerves.

This nerve depression or melancholy is often accompained or preceded by severe or constant Headache, Dizziness, Dullness, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Muscular Twitchings, Nervous Prostration, Spasms, Brain Fag, and other signs of serious nerve trouble.

The cure is Dr. Miles' Nervine.

It is a nerve medicine for weak nerves and can be depended upon to make you well.

No matter what form of nerve trouble you may be suffering from, you can depend on Dr. Miles' Nervine.

It will do what no other medicine or treatment may be able to do for you—save you from that black hour of brooding, which so many of us dread.

"I had several attacks of nervous spasms, and for a long time could get no relief. I saw Dr. Miles' Nervine advertised and bought a bottle. After using the first bottle, I was much better, and when I had taken six bottles was entirely cured. I have never been troubled since."—MRS. W. A. BILD, Stillmore, Ga.

The first bottle is guaranteed to benefit you, or druggist will refund your money.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New, Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

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FOR TORPID LIVER.
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Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CITIZENS' COAL CO.,

All Kinds. 53 West Second South. Both Phones 49.

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

THE BIGGEST, BOLDEST and MOST BRILLIANT

Linen Sale

Every Conducted By Any Store in the West,

STARTED HERE THIS MORNING.

SELLING has been strong and steady during the entire day—sales were enormous. Tomorrow the Linen Sale should be even greater, for the linen bargains have advertised themselves in the meantime. You are wasting dollars if you fail to take advantage of this occasion.

Crystal Gazing

is only one way of many of trying to read the future. How much better to provide against all emergencies the future may bring—the future which you can't read anyhow. The provision we afford is in the way of insurance against loss by fire and the name of our company is a guarantee of absolute safety.

Home Fire Insurance Co.,

26 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

No Baking Nor Cooking Failures.

If your range is a Majestic,

The oven and cooking surface of a Majestic is eveny heated, producing the best results on all occasions. If that is the sort of range you would like, come and see our new line. The prices, as well as the ranges, will satisfy you.

If you need a heater, it should be one of our Peninsulars.

The Salt Lake Hardware Co.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE. 42 44 46 W. 2nd SO. ST.

HONOLULU

Rating Book arrived today. Our offices over there are open for business. We also publish Rating Books for Salt Lake City, Park City, Ogden City and Boise City.

Collections are made free for all members of the association.

IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Bad Debts

WE CAN GET IT.

No matter how large they are or in what town, city, State or Territory.

If we did not know we could collect your bills, we certainly would not be paying out money to advertise.

We advertise because we want your claims for collection. Our ability to make collections where all others have failed, has enabled us to build up the largest collection business in the world.

This ad. is sure to bring many claims to our offices for collection, and we are just as sure to collect these claims and make money in commissions thereon.

Does anybody owe you? Do you want the money? If so, write or call on us.

Merchants' Protective Association,

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS.
REPORTERS OF HOW people pay their bills.
Established 11½ years. Representatives everywhere. Offices top floor Commercial block, Salt Lake City.
FRANCIS G. LUKE, Gen'l Mgr.
"SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US."

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Semi-Weekly News

If they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

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