

NEW PENAL CODE ENACTED INTO LAW

Section Relating to Use of Federal Troops at Elections Finally Stricken Out.

MANY DIFFICULTIES FOUND.

Particularly in Dealing With Prohibitory Liquor Laws—Obscene Literature—Ku-Klux Laws Eliminated.

Washington, March 4.—A new penal code was enacted into law today through the adoption in both houses of congress of the conference report on the bill drafted by a joint commission, originally appointed in 1897 and reappointed at the close of the fifty-ninth Congress.

The second commission consisted of Senators Heyburn, Sutherland, Piles, Clarke of Arkansas and Millard, and Representatives Moon, Pennsylvania; Tamm, New York; Dewey, Michigan; Sharkey, Kentucky, and Houston, Tennessee. The bill is a comprehensive and coherent revision and compilation of practically all the purely penal laws.

For several days there has been a filibuster in the senate, led by Charles (Arkansas) against the section relating to the use of troops at places where general or special elections are held. Finally the conference struck out the provision relating to the keeping of troops at the polls, because it was recognized that federal troops are not now used for that purpose. The conference also dropped all reference to the statute of 1878, which forbids discriminating on account of race or color in the selection of grand or petit jurors, but left the law as it was originally enacted.

The commission found it difficult to make uniform laws that would operate in all states, among these being the prohibitory liquor laws. It was found that this class of cases can only be covered by a general statute.

One was included known as the Ku-Klux amendment, making an act penalized by the law of the state an offense against the federal government when committed within the limits of the state or on upon any place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government.

The revision defines more clearly the jurisdiction of the federal court over cases coming under the admiralty and maritime law; it enlarges the statute as to reach modern developments as to new methods of committing crime and the extension of American territory; it prohibits, not only "obscene" literature, but "filthy" literature from the mails; it eliminates some of the so-called "Kuklux laws."

Practically the only new legislation is that to punish "leaks" of government statistical information and the regulation of interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors. In order that any serious error might be corrected, the bill does not become effective until Jan. 1, 1910, enabling Congress, when it meets next December, to correct any serious mistake or omission.

A joint resolution was adopted continuing the commission to codify the laws other than the criminal statutes in accordance with the instructions to the commission when originally appointed.

Washington, March 4.—A new penal code was enacted into law today through the adoption in both houses of congress of the conference report on the bill drafted by a joint commission, originally appointed in 1897 and reappointed at the close of the fifty-ninth Congress.

The second commission consisted of Senators Heyburn, Sutherland, Piles, Clarke of Arkansas and Millard, and Representatives Moon, Pennsylvania; Tamm, New York; Dewey, Michigan; Sharkey, Kentucky, and Houston, Tennessee. The bill is a comprehensive and coherent revision and compilation of practically all the purely penal laws.

For several days there has been a filibuster in the senate, led by Charles (Arkansas) against the section relating to the use of troops at places where general or special elections are held. Finally the conference struck out the provision relating to the keeping of troops at the polls, because it was recognized that federal troops are not now used for that purpose.

The conference also dropped all reference to the statute of 1878, which forbids discriminating on account of race or color in the selection of grand or petit jurors, but left the law as it was originally enacted.

The commission found it difficult to make uniform laws that would operate in all states, among these being the prohibitory liquor laws. It was found that this class of cases can only be covered by a general statute.

One was included known as the Ku-Klux amendment, making an act penalized by the law of the state an offense against the federal government when committed within the limits of the state or on upon any place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government.

The revision defines more clearly the jurisdiction of the federal court over cases coming under the admiralty and maritime law; it enlarges the statute as to reach modern developments as to new methods of committing crime and the extension of American territory; it prohibits, not only "obscene" literature, but "filthy" literature from the mails; it eliminates some of the so-called "Kuklux laws."

Practically the only new legislation is that to punish "leaks" of government statistical information and the regulation of interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors. In order that any serious error might be corrected, the bill does not become effective until Jan. 1, 1910, enabling Congress, when it meets next December, to correct any serious mistake or omission.

A joint resolution was adopted continuing the commission to codify the laws other than the criminal statutes in accordance with the instructions to the commission when originally appointed.

Washington, March 4.—A special messenger took to Washington yesterday the last remnant of gowns for Mrs. W. H. Taft, while other messengers going by the same train bore costly garments for other women for the inauguration ceremonies.

The orders for Mrs. Taft's gowns were not placed until Feb. 15, and from that time until yesterday dressmakers had been working day and night.

"My three years old boy was badly combed, had a high fever and was in an awful condition. I gave him two doses of Foley's Kidney Pills and the next morning the fever was gone and he was entirely well. Foley's Kidney Pills saved his life." A. Wolksh, Cashier, Wis. F. J. Hill Drug Co., ("The Never Substitutes.")

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

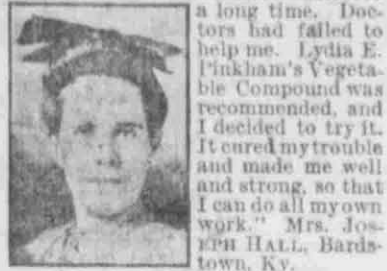
Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The copyright bill, a measure introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, was passed by the senate tonight, having passed the house earlier in the day. It required two years' hard labor on the part of its author to get the measure through, and Mr. Smoot has already received many congratulations on the success of his endeavor. The law is satisfactory to all parties concerned. On phonograph music, a royalty of two cents a cylinder is imposed. The copyright office will be thoroughly renovated and will be conducted hereafter in a more businesslike way.

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Barstow, Ky.—"I suffered from ulceration and other female troubles for a long time. Doctors had failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and decided to try it. It cured my trouble and made me well and strong, so that I can do all my own work." Mrs. J. M. HALL, Barstow, Ky.

Another Woman Cured.
Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—Mrs. MARY WOOD, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female illness, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs. For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female illness, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

Washington, March 4.—The senate passed a bill today which would make it a crime to violate the federal law against the use of troops at places where general or special elections are held.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It was introduced by Senator Reed Smoot, and was passed by the house earlier in the day.

TAFT PRAISES HIS PREDECESSOR

How He Came to Know Roosevelt When Both Were Subordinates in Harrison Administration.

MAKES CHARACTER SKETCH.

Has Been Impatient of Legal Restrictions—Will Take Place in History With Washington and Lincoln.

New York, March 4.—In the issue of March 4, Collier's Weekly will publish the following article by President-elect Taft under the caption "My Predecessor."

"Mr. Roosevelt and I came to know each other when he was chairman of the civil service commission and I was solicitor-general in 1890 to 1892 in Washington. We were both subordinates in the Harrison administration. We lived in the same part of Washington, he on Nineteenth street near the British embassy, and I on Dupont Circle. Our wives knew each other well and some of our children were born about the same time.

"We found after discussion that we agreed in quite a number of ways in our views of proper political ideas and proper political methods. We were both impatient of the political reformer who was not willing to accept conditions as they were, but who based his action, and to work for the better things that were practical without achieving all that he would like to achieve was rather a hindrance than a help to progress and merely assisted the permanent control of the boss and the machine.

"This, I think, has been the moving principle of Mr. Roosevelt's career. He has believed in practical progress and not in idealism which makes for no real advancement.

"After these two years I went upon the bench and left Washington and only occasionally met him, though from time to time we exchanged some in his career we carried on correspondence and as crises would arise he would not infrequently write me to secure my judgment on particular situations.

"ROOSEVELT'S MIND.

"No one associates with Mr. Roosevelt closely without having the strongest possible affection for him. His mind, his disposition and his temperament are all of that class that would rather make him agree than disagree with the people with whom he comes in contact. But this is not to say that he does not enjoy a controversy and a fight according to the rules of the game, for he does. He believes so strongly as possible in team work and I never served under any man, or hope to serve under another man so intensely loyal to the cause which we were both seeking to uphold and so generous in his acceptance of the full responsibility for his subordinates in the work as Theodore Roosevelt. I never served under another man who was so generous his praise of those who worked with him and who was so willing to accord more than their deserts to the men who were shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight. That characteristic of his has been calculated to the men to him with bonds of steel.

"HIS NATURE IMPULSIVE.

"The general theory that Mr. Roosevelt is of an exceedingly impulsive nature is, perhaps, justified to the extent of saying that he had a marvelous quickness for apprehending a question and reaching the nub of it and also in overhauling details and in getting to the bottom of things presented as promptly as possible. I never knew a man who worked as far in advance of what was to be done and who kept his engagements with reference to what he had agreed to do as promptly as Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps I value this virtue more highly because I lack it myself. The result of quick decision and action might have inspired the success of Mr. Roosevelt's career. If it had not been that he has been freer than most men from that pride of opinion which prevents many men from admitting their errors, reversing their judgment and changing their course. I have had to do with a number of presidents and with a good many chiefs and I am well within the truth when I say that I never met a man who, under stress of circumstances, would reverse himself as willingly and with as little trace of obstinacy or unreasonable as Mr. Roosevelt.

"SWEET INTIMACY.

"The relation between Mr. Roosevelt and I has been one of close and sweet intimacy. It has never been ruffled in the slightest degree and I do not think that we have ever misunderstood each other. Mr. Roosevelt's taste and mine have not been the same. In the matter of athletics he takes to those games more violent than I am suited to, and more violent than I am suited to, and stronger literary sense and a power of application in reading current literature that to me is marvelous. He loves the woods, he loves hunting, he loves life akin to that of the pioneer; I don't.

"IMPATIENT OF RESTRAINT.

"Mr. Roosevelt never had the education and practice of a lawyer. His intense desire to reach practical results for good has made him at times impatient of the restraint of legal methods, while I have been trained as a lawyer and as a judge and am as strongly imbued with the necessity for legal methods as I have been in the bench and in the law. We have been in agreement in our views as to the results that ought to be obtained in the matter of government and political progress, even to details, much more than other men who have come into association with both of us.

"A MAN OF COURAGE.

"Mr. Roosevelt's courage in the expression of his convictions I need not dwell upon. His real and what one might almost describe as affectionate interest in the welfare of the poor man, who has great who has great obstacles to meet and who has the odds against him in life's struggle and the sincerity of his desire to help that class of men no one who ever had to do with him could doubt, and his insistence has always been that the difficulty between the so-called classes in the country and the failure of educated lawyers and political economists and others to bring about proper relations between the well-to-do and those dependent upon wages for their living arises from an absence of a proper point of view on the part of those who are leading comfortable lives.

"The confidence that the common plain people, including the wage-earners, have had in Theodore Roosevelt as their representative and defender

Dr. Lyon's TOOTH POWDER

Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century.

has been most perfectly placed, for there never was a convicted pickpocket in support of their real interest, and yet there was never a friend franker in his statements to them of the unpleasant truths that occasionally they ought to be told. Mr. Roosevelt understood the plain people about as well as Lincoln did, shares their feelings and gives accurate expression to them. Hence, his marvelous hold upon the great body of the people, which has continued to exist in undiminished strength in spite of the criticism heaped on him and his methods in quarters more conspicuous than really significant.

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY.

"When the friction of the last few months shall be forgotten, when the pangs of momentary irritation shall have disappeared the greatness of Theodore Roosevelt as president and leader of men in one of the great moral movements of the country's history will become clear to everyone and he will take his place in history with Washington and Lincoln."

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

Chicago, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of 1812, and who are buried near St. Michael's church at Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, are to be marked with headstones and identified as far as possible. Plans just announced here by the United States Daughters of 1812 see realization. The organization also intends placing a stained glass window in the church, and having it rebuilt in its original pattern.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

A half-cup of virgin oil of the purest of glycerine and a half-cup of whisky, mixed, will cure any cough that is curable and break a cold in 24 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Ask your druggist for the genuine "Pure's" Virgin Oil of the compound pure, prepared under sanction by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

Use Muresco For Your Walls

The most economical and satisfactory wall finish obtainable is Muresco. It comes in a big variety of beautiful tints and can be easily applied by any one. Phone us for information.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.

Half rates to Salt Lake, Saturday Theater Special to Ogden and intermediate points leaves Salt Lake at 11:30 p. m.

Grass and Clover Seeds, Bailey & Sons Co., 52 East 2 St.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone.

The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.