BIG LANDLORDS A Thrilling Story Of The Chinese Famine. Starving Peusants Selling Their Children and Eating Their Old Men and Women in the Hope of

Escaping the Terrible Tortures of Starving to Death-Shocking Details

Just Becoming Known.

"NEWS" RELIEF FUND.

List Will Close April 10.

disposed persons is directed to

this thrilling account of the sufferings of the unfortunate Chin-

ese. In response to a call from

various sorts to the stricken dis-

Red Cross association to open its

west. Any amount, no matter

how small, will be received and accounted for. All persons de-siring to contribute are notified that the "News" list will close

that the "News" list will close

withstanding all humanitarian efforts.

Assistance has reached only an ex-tremely small fraction of the total num-ber of destitute persons. Practically nothing has been done for the famine sufferers in the interior country dis-

April 10, 1907.

The attention of all charitably 3

C LOWLY the details of the famine S now raging in China are becoming known to the outside world-a numine which is the worst the Chinese have suffered in the last 40 years, and which has afflicted a popu-latton equal to that of Maxim years, and which has afflicted a popu-fation equal to that of Mexico, occupy-ing a territory nearly as large as that of the state of New York. For in the orient news travels tardity. The fur-ther west one goes from the shores of the Yellow sea the more nearly stagnant becomes the fa-cilities of communication. And while America and Europe new know some-thing of the particulars of the familie, the bulk of the population in certain in-terior provinces of China, say the missionaries, are still ignorant of the fact that 15,000,000 of their fellow com-trymen have been overwhelmed with of the United States are sending a donations to the National Red Cross association, who are for-warding supplies and relief of trymen have been overwhelmed with Hoods, and that of these 4,000,000 (n multitude equal to the population of New York City) have been reduced to

14

New York City) have been reduced to entrer destitution.
Great as has been the loss of life and property attending the distate, it does not argal the mind as much as do the crimes that have followed to the wake of the calamity. The slow agoiles of starvation have driven vast numbers of persons to sell their children that is always for a few mouthfuls of food, and when there was nothing else to eat, when even the bark of the trees ind the dead roots of the grass had been decourd, many are said to have turned cambals.
In a letter which was received recently by a Chinese merchant in Pell street

cording to representatives of the Christian Herald, however, which has already raised the sum of \$35,000 to be spent by missionaries for the purchase of food, the distress is increasing, not-In a letter when was the test of the operation of the familie district, from his father in the familie district, the desperation of the people was told as follows: "After the floods came, our houses,

"After the floods came, our houses, our harvests, our animals were gone. Our family joined with two others, and seeking high land, sought the city of Nanking. It was a hundred miles to go, and we had only one cart between us, in which we put the old people and the babies. We men took turns pulling the cart. We had a little rice, which we hid under the old people in the cart, fet fear robbers would steal it. We ate only at night, hibbling the dry grains of rice. In the daytime our eating might be detected, and we dareds not cook the rice less the fire would at-tract the notice of others. When we were asked how we kept alive, we would answer, 'Grass roots.'

were asked how we kept alive, we would answer, Grass roots.' "Along the road to Nanking the trees that been turned into stumps, their bark and branches having been eaten up by refugees. The dead lay in heaps, most of the bodies robbed of their clothing by wicked men, who do not fear for the life hereafter. We heard stories all the time that some of those who trav-sled the road with us lived on human flesh, and we were often accused of this atrocity, because none saw us eat. Of our little party all except your father and a neighbor, a young boy, died. We our little party all except your father and a neighbor, a young boy, died. We left the bodies by the way, those of your mother, sister and aunt among them. We were too weak to bury them in the forzen i ound. At Nanking we found your uncle, who gave us the money you sent from New York. Beau-ty and grace adorn thee, my son." Of the four million starving people, about one-fifth have gathered around the walls of nine cities—Tsing-Kiang-Pa. Husian, Yang-Chow, Yaowan,

the walls of nine cities.-Tsing-Kiang-Pu, Husian, Yang-Chow, Ynowan, Hauchou, Suchien, Insien, Chinkiang and Nanking. Here they are living from hand to mouth, subsisting entire-ly on what charity may dole out to them. Until the Chinese government gave aid to these unfortunates and es-tablished soup and gruel stations, their plight was desperate. Little food was given them by the city authorities, some of whom seem to regard the starv-ing hordes as only a pest. When ing hordes as only a pest. When American missionaries approached a high official of one city to ask how they might help in relieving the famine surreplied:

The promain and the character having for the sale of a daughter would buy food for the whole family, and, having for once provided his own with a good meal, he would for the the daughter he had sold, along with the other members of the family. America having given about \$70,000, Ac-

oppoppoppoppoppopopopopopopopop | It also happens not infrequently that when a missionary does some favor for a mother or father the parent will try to make return for the kindness by of-

to make return for the kindness by of-fering a child as a gift. The famine district embraces all or part of five provinces, of which the three most affected are Honan, Kiangsu and Anhui. All are north of the Tang-tse river, and consist for the most part of low, level lands covered by little forms, where average are is not more Public Notice That Contribution \$ of low, level lands covered by little farms, whose average size is not more than an acre. Here lived about 15,009, 000 persons, nearly all of whom are de-pendent on crops of rice, wheat and maize. Hardly had these harvests be gathered last autumn when a rain be-gan which the missionaries likened to the devracur from which the ark ar ese. In response to a call from a President Roosevelt the people of the United States are sending a gan which the missionaries likened to the downpour from which the ark of Noah alone survived. For 40 days and nights the rain continued, filling the rivers to overflowing, flooding the low lands, submerging the harvested crops, and in many places sweeping away the mud huts in which practically all of the peasants live. As much of the flood-ed lood is lower than the rivers wast tricts. The Deseret News has a been asked by the officers of the columns for subscriptions in the

ed land is lower than the rivers, vast lakes have formed, which will remain until they evaporate with the heat of aummer. A correspondent of the North China Daily News, writing from Tsing-Kiang-Pu on Jan, 11, says: "On the northwest side of the city, about one mile away, there are camps stretching, roughly speaking, two miles long and a mile wide, over flat, sandy country. These camps are divided into squares of about 125 paces each way. They are Iaid out symmetrically in rectan-gular blocks, the mat huts being built in rows, with lanes between them. The entrance gates of each camp are guarded by police, while soldiers pa-A correspondent of the North China

Triets. The camps of the refugees near the cities are also increasing in size so fast that the little food available can cities are also increasing in size so fast that the little food available can barely keep the hungering hosts alive. In speaking of his visit to one of these camps William T. Eills, a newspaper correspondent, writes: "A mother stood against a wall with her six children gathered about her tattered skirts staring out uncaring on a company of living refugees, who are a more melan-choly sight than the thousands of an-cient graves among which they are en-camped. They had been fed-one por-tion of thin, watery rice porridge for them all, and now they must wait in the cold for the next 24 hours to pass before they can be fed again, and even then some stronger ones may push them aside and steal their turn. "Incidents pile upon incidents. Every one of these 30,000 refugees incarnates a story of a home abandoned, of toll-some journeys to the southern district

wilar blocks, the mat huts being built in rows, with lanes between them. The entrance gates of each camp are guarded by police, while soldiers pa-trol the whole country. I have now counted forty-eight camps, averaging from 1,000 to 1,200 families each. I es-timate the total number of refuges at 450,000, of whom 30 per cent show signs of distress, 10 per cent of acute dis-tress. Money only is being doled out by the officials. Throughout the whole country the roads are thronged by rice and food peddlers, with the refugees bargaining with them. The women and children for miles are grubbing up roots, grass and every conceivable thing that might serve for food or fuel. In the camps one sees people eating a mixture of cooked leaves, grass and twigs with a little cereal and rice. "The horrors of the filth prevailing streight sunshine, but it is intensely cold at night. All the pools are frozen. The officials are trying to persuade the peo-ple to return home; many are doing so, but many more are arriving. The roads are thronged with the two streams of traffic and the scene is of-ten indescribable. One hundred thous-and men are absolutely idle. Many are clamoring for work, but no one is doing any. No attempt is being made to repair the roads, which are in a terrible condition, nor to make ditches or drains. As yet no crops are grow-ing as the floods have not yet dried up sufficiently to admit of tillage. In an ordinary year the country hereabout would at this season be green with growing wheat. It is now as bare as the pair of one's hand." some journeys to the southern district in the hope of finding a pittance of food

CURES OLD SORES.

in the hope of finding a pittance of food to allay that awful gnawing of hunger: of the eager hunt for a sheltering nook in a doorway; of being driven from spot to spot until at last a few feet of bare earth are secured among the graves with the other refugees; a space no bigger than a Chinese grave suffices for an entire family; of the daily a. To nightly huddling together in one mass for the sake of human warmth; of the search for dry grass with which to unake a tiny fire; of the morning strug-gle for a portion of the government rice, and of that indescribable, terrible primitive duel between life and starva-tion which the Chinese so dauntlessly endure." Westmoreland, Kans, May & 1902; Bal-lard Snow Liniment Co.; Your Snow Lini-ment cured an old sore on the side of my chin that was supposed to be a cancer. The sore was stubborn and would not yield to treatment, until I tried Snow Lin-iment, which did the work in short or-der. My sister, Mrs. Sophia J. Carson, Al-lensville, Miffin Co., Pa, has a sore and mistrusts that it is a cancer. Please send her a soc. bothe. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B It is in these camps that thousands It is in these camps that thousands of children are being sold into slavery by parents who would prolong their lives in this awful way. A girl usually cells for \$1, a boy for \$1.50. Instances have been known where a father, after taking the money for the sale of a daughter would buy food for the whole for the sale of a

Wall Paper. The very things for Mission rooms delightfully naturalistic florals for bed rooms; pure and classic period styles for the ceremonial room. Ev-erything for a distinct purpose and a yast variety to select from. Geo. W. Ebert & Co., 57 Main.

THE DESIGNS ON OUR COINS.

UNTAXED WEALTH (Continued from page thirteen.) sinceures. It is only when there is a coronation that the earl marshal has to do any work. Then by virtue of his office he becomes an autocrat and stage manages the whole business. King Edward was not allowed to put on his coronation robbs until their make and shape and cut and color had been approved by the Duke of Nor-folk as earl-marshal. For running shows of this sort the duke's ancestors were wont to claim the king's palfrey.

were wont to claim the king's palfres or state saddle horse, with its harness and the queen's as well, the cloth of the king's table, and other rewards, which have long ceased to be exacted. But as hereditary chief butler, he is still entitled to receive at a corona-tion a drinking cup of pure gold.

A MOST POPULAR PEER.

Aside from the little feeling created by the part played by the duke in the municipal campaign he is one of the mest popular peers in England. Notmost popular peers in England, Now withstanding his position as the leader of England's old nobility, and his great wealth, no man is freer from airs of any sort. There is nothing of the swell about him. His indifference in the matter of dress is responsible for many delicious stories about him. On one operation when the lowely On one occasion when the lovely grounds of Arundel Castle had been thrown open to the public, among those who availed themselves of the privilege were two Irish women. To their horror they observed a shabbily dressed man isave the path and walk dressed man twave the path and walk across a lawn, despite the notice, "Please keep off the grass." One of them indignantly called after the of-fender. "Hi, come back here? Come back here?" The duke—for it was he—obeyed the summons. Then one of the women burst forth, "Can't you read that notice staring you in the face? It's the loikes of you as keeps the loikes of us out of many a dacint place." the notice ss." One of

The Duke of Norfolk's country seat The Duke of Norfolk's country seat, Arundel Castle, is one of the finest in England. It dates from the time of Alfred the Great, the earliest mention of it being made in that king's will when he bequeathed it to his nephew Athelm. Its great baron's hall is said to be the largest room in any English private house. Here, in 1215, was held the centenary of the signing of Magna Charta, when 300 noblemen were present. ELLIS ELLSEN.

LISTEN

And remember the next time you suffe from paln-caused by damp weather-when your head nearly bursts from neu raigia-try Ballard's Snow Liniment. I raigia-try Baliard's Snow Liniment. If will cure you. A prominent business man of Hempsicad. Texas, writes: "I have us-ed your liniment. Previous to useing if I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and Neuralgia. I am pleased to Say now I am free from these complaints. I am sure I owe this to your liniment." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B

LIFE GUARDS.

The Life Guards are two regiment

The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers, and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its life guards. The need of them is especially great when the greatest foces of life, discusses, find algreatest foes of life, discuses, find al-lies in the very elements, as colds, in-fluenza, catarrh, the grip, and pneu-monia do in the stormy month of March. The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilia—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful affack gives vigor and tone successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to dis-case. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

Parrot Stories.

Commander Robert E. Peary, at a nner in Chicago, said of his explortions:

"It is false and absurd to say that I make my polar dashes with Eskimo guides. The Eskimos don't guide me: hey have never been so far north be-fore: I guide the Eskimos. "Eskimo guides! The phrase is as alse and ridiculous as some of these arrot stories that you hear. A man leluged me with parrot stories on the "Are you interested in parrot stories on the ""Are you interested in parrot stor-""No," said I. ""Well," said he, "Til tell you about two brother parrots that escaped." And he began. ""A friend of his, he said, was phen-sant shouting and shot at one of these

AUSTRALIA WILL SUPPORT US AGAINST JAPAN.

President Roosevelt Learns Unofficially So Through Former Minister of British Grown-Will Repuditte England If Necessary Check Spread of Yellow Peril-Sir Daniel O Connor Makes Startling Statement Inspired by Present California Dispute-Says War is Eventually Certain, and That We Will Do Well to Prepare For It Points Out Just Where Great Britain Stands In the Mafter of Supporting Ally Against U. S.

) ment in New South Wales, former postmaster-general for Australasia. and a minister of the crown with cabinet rank, stands behind a statement of such far-reaching importance in con-nection with the diplomatic relations existing and likely to exist between this country, England, Australia and Japan that it is likely to be the subject of "underground" inquiry at the various seats of government. Seen at the Cath-olle club in New York immediately after a private interview with President Roosevelt, the former minister of Le crown said:

"While it must appear to any ont who soberly analyzes the situation that war is not immediately imminent be-tween the United States and Japan. I am frank to say that, with my knowledge of the Japanese character of Japanese ambition in a national sense, and of commercial-industrial conditions in the Far East, war is in-evitable sconer or later between the two countries.

two countries. "If, however, hostilities should oc-cur as a result of the present compli-cations in California, the United States can absolutely rely upon the active as well as moral support of Australia."

This statement, bearing practically the weight of Australian colonial au-thority, comes as a revelation. It is likely to be regarded as an official hint from Great Britain to her ally. While Great Britain, owing to her alliance with Japan undoubtedly would sup-port that nation in the event of trouble, there is no doubt she would trouble, there is no doubt she would seek a convenient means of exit from the scene of difficulty in the event of Japanese trouble with the United States. And the flat statement that she would not be able to hold Aus-tralia in line as against the United States may be the means she seeks to avail the statement that ble bie, Sir Daniel agreed fully with Sena-tor Perkins, of California, in candidly fearing a serious outcome to the present controversy and in pronouncing the two races irreconcilable. "Irreconcilable by habits, by nature. to explain her attitude toward this "We in Australia," said Sir Daniel

"Irreconcilable by habits, by habits, by habits, religion and by tradition," he con-tinued, "as well \$5 by the growing rivalry between the Japanese and any present or possible competitor for commercial parametunity in the Far East. That American statesmen have hear their aves shut so long, apparent-"We in Australia," said Sir Daniel "scout the idea of any immediate trouble arising out of the schooling question on the Pacific coast. The Japanese are not so foolish as to insist upon Japanese-American educa-tion and unrestricted emigration to this country when they are not toler-ated in Australia. In other words, the East. That American statesmen have kept their eyes shut so long, apparent-ly, to the gravity of the problem, can be explained only by your tremendous prosperity and confidence. But cer-tainly the time has come to look the situation in the face and to avert or prepare for war by strengthening and increasing your navy." reported demands of Japan on the United States are all the more incon-sistent in view of her treaty relations with Great Britain. Some 25 years ago we took parliamentary action toward the exclusion of the yellow races from Australia. That being the case, the fact that a British colony has done exfrom the disinclination of California to permit Japanese children and adults from enjoying their educational adactly what Japan is protesting against over here, what reasonable ground has England to support Japan in the pres-ent controversy?"

LETTER TO CORTELYOU.

Special interest attaches to this statement in view of a recent confer-ence between Sir Daniel, who is now a guest of the Catholic club in this city, and President Roosevelt at the White House and also with Secy. Cor-White House and also with Secy. Cor-telyou. By special invitation the em-inent Australian statesman spent sev-eral hours with Secy. Cortelyou dis-cussing the Far Eastern situation, sequential to which the following letter is indicative of what transpired at the White House conference:

"Dear Mr. Cortelyou-I have the "Dear Mr. Cortelyou-I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your annual report for the year ending June, 1906, and for which I beg to thank you most sincerely. I have read some portions of it and intend to go right through today, as it is most interesting to me and of considerable value. You will remember in the long interview you afforded me in your "To cite a parallel case, it is questionable whether your northern peo-rie, far from the zone of slavery, ever realized the racial distinction between their own and the African blood. value. You will remember in the long interview you afforded me in your office on the 6the inst. I expressed my opinion that sooner or later America would have to fight Japan. I repeated to you what I had already said in my interview with your distinguished president.

president. "You may for a time postpone war with that mailon, but it is inevitable. I have studied the rise of Japan close-ly for some years. I delivered a

(Copyright, 1907, by Central News and Press Exchange and Published Exclu-sively in Utah by the Deseret News.)
Since the parliament of New South Wales 10 years ago and predicted her future greatness and that she would be a keen competitor against America and a danger to Australia. "My anticipations have been real-ized, and it is some satisfaction that
Knowing our determination in this respect and finding herself shut out of Australasia as a field for emigration, Japan has simply taken advantage of an opportunity to keep open or widen the gates of entrance to the United States.

ized, and it is some satisfaction that my strong expressions to you were made four days before the press of Europe spoke out. Now you will see what a great advantage it would be to America to have a good line of steamers running between San Fran-cisco and Australia, besides which, all antentia is best and cool with your Australia is heart and soul with your nation and would be ready to do any-thing to preserve its greatness against any power on earth, particularly China or Japan.

any power on earth, particularly China or Japan. "If necessary we could give you the finest provisions for your army are navy and unlimited millions of tons of coal for your ships of war. To show you, sir, how valuable Australasfa would be to you in case of war. I beg to inclose an extract from an address delivered by one of our ablest public men, which shows the favorable geo-graphical position which we occupy in the Southern Hemisphere. "I cannot help thinking it has been decreed that America shall put back the rising arrogance of the yellow peril, and I pray for its happy consum-mation. With most cordial feelings, "Yours sincerely.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD DO. "Should any serious outcome result

"Yours sincerely. "DANIEL O'CONNOR." PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT KNOWS.

Sir Daniel was reluctant to say what nassed between himself and Presiden Roosevelt during the hour they spent together, but admitted that the above letter expressed his unalterable opinion with respect to Americo-Japanese rivalry. He added that the president seemed to be fully alive to the graver possibilities that might eventuate, though inclined to view as preposter-eus any probability of immediate trou-

This was said emphatically, earnest-ly with studied deliberation. The ac-cent of the former minister, more Saxon and Celtic, caught something Saxon and Celtic, caught something of the somber conviction that burned in two very keen and kindly eyes— eyes, he declared, not so dimmed with Australian days and intervening dis-tances but that they could recognize the kinship between Anglo-America and his own land. One-third of Aus-tralia, he emphasized, was Irish. "With the completion of the Pan-ama canal," he pursued, "the geo-graphical distance between the United States and the Antipodes, as well as the Asiatic Littora will be reduced so appreciably that America will be com-paratively near neighbors to us and

appreciably that America will be com-paratively near neighbors to us and to Japan. And neighborliness be-tween races so inherently allen to each other as the white and yellow is a constant provocation of trouble. For a constant provocation of trouble. For that reason it seems most amazing that any far-sighted American legisla-tor should oppose and decry the as-sembling of a superior navy. Particu-larly will you need a powerful see pa-trol during the next decade, and though the next generation may have to bear the major burden of the ex-pense, it will have been spared the far greater war debt that it must cer-tainly shoulder if a big navy is not fortheoming." Reverting to the position of Aus-tralia in the premises, the speaker de-

to permit Japanese children and adults from enjoying their educational ad-vantages as American children, could England consistently support her al-ly in your opinion?" was asked. "Should the Japanese assume a bel-ligerent attitude." he replied, "I do not believe the Scotch, the Weish, the Irish or any other element of the em-pire would indorse such action. It is true that 20 odd years ago, when Aus-tralia unanimously voted to exclude the Japanese and Chinese from the country, parliament sitting on the other side of the earth mildly remon-strated, but without avail. England is geographically. If not otherwise, so far from Japan that she does not realize the difficulties involved, the impossibility of the white and yellow races ever being in intimate social ac-cord. Reverting to the position of the tralia in the premises, the speaker de-ciared that, should England by any chance side with Japan in case of war, she would be promptly repudlated by

Australasia. "I know the temper of our parlia-ment, as well as of the people, well enough to assert that unequivocally." with emphasis, "and I can only repeat what , I volunteered to President Roosevelt that Australia stands ready to extend coaling privileges to Ameri-can battleships as well as to furnish all the provisions that may be needed other than can be transported from the states or stored and guarded in the Philippines."

their own and the African blood. The two can no more fuse than can the yellow and white races. That is the sum and substance of the case. We have had many and emphatic pro-ted tests against our course of actin from both the Chinese and Japanese governments, but we have never been at all influenced by them. At the same time Australia, with her present ble. support 100 times the number, but a they must be white and not yellow.

"I spent some months in California en route to New York and London," continued Sir Daniel, "and, being in San Francisco both during and since the earthquake, have had opportuni-ties to study the Japanese question from over here. I have thus far dis-covered no Japs who expect to spend their lives in this country. They have

from over here. I have thus far dis-covered no Japs who expect to spend their lives in this country. They have no disposition to do so, even were the racial differences eliminated. Yet I venture to say that upward of 1,000,-000 contract laborers have been pour-ed into the United States since the San Francisco catastrophe, and in addition thereto the Japanese, by rea-son of thelr economical, insect ways of living, have today leased or pur-chased acres of the most valuable property he transmitted and lived up-on by their heirs? Not at all. It will be disposed of, every foot of it, as soon as the purchasers or lessees have accumulated sufficient to maintain them comfortably or luxuriously at home. They will never be Ameri-can citizens. Why should they enjoy the same advantages and privileges as American cliizens?

FACTS ABOUT THE JAPANESE.



AUSTRALIA'S STRONG STAND.



endure.

You may know comes a little earlier this year. March 31st the day; and you will want a nice Spring Suit right up to the minute, such as we carry, made by

ALFRED BENJAMIN **CO**.

All the new patterns and colors for this season's wear.

Also a New Hat, such as made by John B. Stetson, or the ENSIGN. our special brand. All the new shapes that are and will be worn by the neat and well dressed.



TRUAL BOTTLE FREE

R.R.H. KLINE, LJ 931 Arch St., Phila

. Epilepsy, Sphann, 51. Vitus

Somewhere in New York a "celebrated artist" is pondering new designs for the gold coinage of the United States. It is expected that the new gold pieces will appear within a year Wisely, that collectors may not be

Wisely, that collectors may not be too much favored and that too many whims of authority may not be ex-ercised, it is provided by law that the designs of coins may not be changed more than once in 25 years. The lat-est modification in our gold pieces came in 1866, when the motto "In God We Trust" was placed above the eagle. It is generally admitted that there is room for artistic improvement in the coins, though the Goddess of Liberty on the Current \$10 piece is an undoubted advance over the stout, sub-nosed lady who figured on the issues of 1795 and 1797. What was considered the handsom-est of all American gold coins is no longer issued. It was the \$3 piece which came from the minits in the per-iod of 1854-89. The reverse of the current \$20 gold piece is much ad-mired. There has been a good deal more of fuse and experiment at Washington

There has been a good deal more of

mired. There has been a good deal more of fuss and experiment at Washington over changer of coin designs than of actual result. As a consequence col-lectors' stores have been greatly en-riched by the additions of patterns and trial pleces. In 1887, however, the rule went out that all patterns must be retained in government care. The silver dollar hore when discon-timed in 1905 the design adopted in 1878, the tenth known to that coin, al-thought 11 new pattern pleces were struck off in 1879. In 1879 and 1880 patterns were struck for \$4 gold coins which never were put into circulation. In 1872 ten patterns were tried for the trade dollar. Our present nickel or five-cent plece, dates from about 1883 and was the structure of many trials. The one-cent plece has been as we know it since 1854, although a change was proposed last year. In 1891 an invitation was issued a number of artists, St. Gau-dens, J. Q. A. Ward, Frederick Mac-Monnies and Kenyon Cox among them, to offer designs for the general conserver the country, but nothing canse of the country, but nothing canse of the struct Received to everything t--New York World. Tradium on Wonest

Trading on Honesty.

"At a journalists' dinner in New York," said an editor, "I once heard he late William L. Brown, publisher of the New York News, tell an inter-esting story about an upright Ohio unre

adge. *Col. Brown said that when he was unning the Youngstown Vindleator, a lvil case involving a large sum of oney was tried before this judge. It vas the Smith-Jones case, and Smith ron. A friend, meeting Smith later, ald:

"A triangle in the start is a start of the start of the superised to hear that you won that case. I thought the evi-dence was rather in Jone's favor." "Maybe it was,' said Smith, with a cumming smile. But you know, the judge is such an honest old hoy. The day before the case ended I seat him a letter begsing him to accept an in-closure of \$500." "Why,' said the other, I should think that would have made you lose your case."

"A friend of his, he said, was phea-ant shooting, and shot at one of these ame parrots by mistake. As he took it up and turned it over in his hand, the dying parrot said feebly: 'You, lockheadl' and expired. "The other parrot after its escape topped to rest on a countryman's oof. The countryman got wind that a strange and gorgeous bird was perched on the eaves, and, getting a adder, climbed up cautiously. When its head peeped over the edge of the roof, the parrot said: "Well, what do you want?" "The countryman touched his cap and answered respectfully, as he be-san to climb down again: " I beg your pardon, sir: I thought ye waz a bird."



THE PEOPLE WHO APPRECI-ATE HOSE THAT WILL WEAR

Will be glad to know that the MOUNTAIN LION Brand is guaranteed by the Manufacturers to last longer than any other hose on the market-Try six pairs, and if they do not last SIX MONTHS WITHOUT HOLES, return them to your DEALER and get SIX MORE PAIRS FREE OF COST.

All the up-to-date Stores now carry them. If your dealer does not keep them insist hat he gets them for you and do not be persuaded that some other brand is just as good, that if he will not get them, go or send directto the Factory,

ENSIGN KNITTING CO. 30 and 32 Richards Salt Lake City.



RINGS ROUND YOUR EYES

Female Troubles

The ills peculiar to women take many different forms, and the symptoms vary in different women.

Some ladies suffer, every month, from dark rings round their eyes, yellow complexion, blotches on the skin and a general tired feeling, whilst others suffer agonies of pain, that words will hardly express

Whatever maybe the symptoms, however, it is well to remember that there is one medicine that can be depended to go beyond the mere symptoms, and to act directly upon their cause, the weakened womanly organs themselves.

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your case." "To be sure it would,' said Smith, with another cunning smile; 'only I signed Jones's name."