

MEXICO BENT ON YAQUI INDIANS' EXTINCTION.

Soldiers of President Diaz are taking from Sonora hostile Yaqui (Yake) men and women and the little children and deporting them to various cities of southern and central Mexico. This is one of the outcomes of the war which the Yaqui have waged against the Mexicans for years past. Strange—is it not?—that thus the Yaqui should return to a land over which they were supreme rulers a thousand years ago, a land from which Cortez set out 500 years ago to conquer them, and thereby lost his life. This deportation is one of the last acts in the many tragedies which Spain has brought upon tribes and races conquered by her.

The Yaqui is not a least. He is a remnant of a past—just as some day we shall be a remnant of another past, and know what it is to be conquered. The Yaqui or Colita (a division of the

Piman stock of North American Indians, having a home on the southwest coast of Sonora and the northwest coast of Sinaloa. The settlements are in the lower valleys of the Rivers Yaqui, Fuerte and Mayo. They and the Maya number about 20,000 souls, and when undisturbed they have been fishermen and small farmers. Far, far back in time they were a part of the Aztec or Nahuatl race, the ancient rulers of Central America and the areas that we now call New Mexico, Arizona, southern Colorado and southern California.

In those days the mythical land of Quivira, where gold flowed in the streams and soft-eyed women lolled on the banks waiting the coming of conquerors, was supposed to be southwest of what is now Lincoln, Neb., and north of the Arkansas river. The buffalo plains were between the Kansas river on the north, the Rio Grande on the south and east of El Paso and Santa

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Po. The Colorado river was the Tizon, and the great cities were Culiacan, Petatlan, Sinaboa, Sonora, Tiguel, Cibola, Arispe and Batuco. Yes, they were great for the age, and reeking with a life as wonderful and complex as our own of today. And the vanity of all things! They are gone and we have come, and later we shall go, too, if not deported by men, then by death. Castaneda, Spanish general, and ex-

COLONEL BRYAN ABOUT TO START A NEW CAMPAIGN.



Despite the reports as to the "Reorganization of the Democracy," Mr. Bryan, the twice defeated candidate, is preparing plans for renewed attack on the political enemy, and will use his paper both as an engine of assault and as a means of drawing recruits to his forces.

CENSUS OF 2000, 400,000,000.

Past, Present and Future Populations of Great Cities, as Estimated by Director of Census Merriam.

According to the estimates of Director of the Census Merriam this will be the record of the growth of population in the United States at the end of the twentieth century, says the New York Herald:

Population by census of 1800 5,308,483
Population by census of 1900 76,305,000
Population by census of 2000 400,000,000

Greater New York is destined to outstrip all the cities of the world in population before the end of the twentieth century in the opinion of the director of the census. According to his estimates this will be the record of the city's growth:

Population by census of 1800 60,459
Population by census of 1900 3,487,202
Population by census of 2000 30,000,000

Here are some interesting comparisons showing actual growth of other cities:

	In 1800.	In 1900.
Philadelphia	41,220	1,293,697
Baltimore	28,514	508,967
Boston	24,907	560,592
Washington	3,209	287,718
	In 1850.	In 1900.
New Orleans	17,542	287,104
	In 1820.	In 1900.
St. Louis	10,049	575,238
	In 1840.	In 1900.
Chicago	4,470	1,635,578

MRS. BRYAN NOW MAPS OUT HER WORK.

Preparing to Actively Aid Her Husband in Editing His Paper



Mrs. Mary Baird Bryan, wife of William J. Bryan, intends to share her husband's toil in the work of editing his new paper, The Commonwealth. She will take charge of the woman's department of the paper, and while her husband in his own columns will battle against Republicanism and strive to win recruits to Democracy, she will strive with equal fervor to win the approval of the women of the country.

A FIERCE BATTLE BETWEEN A DEER AND COUGAR.

A fight to the death between a deer and a cougar was witnessed by two hunters up on the north fork of Kettle river, in the interior of British Columbia, writes a New York Herald correspondent.

The contestants were a large buck and a powerful cougar, and John Sell and A. B. Jones, who were up country on a fortnight's shooting trip, say that it was a battle royal.

The attention of the chance onlookers was attracted to the scene at the moment when the cougar launched himself upon the buck from the limb of a tree. He landed squarely upon the shoulders of the buck, the force of the leap almost throwing the deer to the ground. The buck recovered himself almost instantly, however, and the battle began.

Tossing his head back, the buck poised himself for a second and drove two prongs of his antlers into the cougar's body, then with a deft swing forward, threw his enemy to the ground. Leaping backward, the head of the herd, with lowered head, awaited a second attack.

The hunters ran forward until they were within thirty feet of the now thoroughly enraged animals, but so intent were the latter upon settling their feud that they paid absolutely no attention to the human intruders.

The buck had not long to wait for a renewal of the contest, for with a roar of pain and rage the cougar sprang upon him. He was deftly caught upon the antlers of the buck and hurled high in the air. The moment the cougar struck the ground the buck was upon him, striking savagely with his fore feet, which cut like knife blades, and driving his antlers again and again into his enemy. But the cougar was no passive adversary. He tore frantically at the deer with his great claws, until the buck had a great gaping wound in his shoulder.

Finally they separated, but only for a second, for the cougar by this time, blinded with blood and almost disemboweled, crawled forward for the final struggle. Game as was the cougar, the odds were now wholly with the buck, and it did not take long to finish the cougar, although the latter made desperate efforts to reach the throat of the deer.

The buck walked up to his fallen foe, struck him a few times with his feet and then, after sniffing at him and satisfying himself that the cougar was dead, slowly walked away. The hunters, with that sense of rough justice which prevails in the hills, suffered the buck to escape unmolested by them, agreeing that an animal which could put such a fight had earned the right to live.

The cougar was skinned and the pelt brought to this city. It measured eight feet three inches from tip to tip. The hide was so badly torn by the antlers of the buck and feet that it was useless for mounting. The only disposition which could be made of it was to present it for the bounty of \$7.50, paid by the government for the death of these animals.

THREE CENTURIES CLOSE IN CRIMSON.

It has been remarked as the way of the centuries to go in blood. This was especially true of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and in the present one may see on all sides the disposition of the world's people toward blood. It began with the war with Spain in 1595, and seems unsatisfied so far as it has progressed in China. The whole world is restless, suspicious, and is building and equipping for war as the world never worked before. Just why and when and where a great world war shall be fought belongs to the future, but there are those who look for this war while the twentieth century is new.

For fifteen years before the close of the seventeenth century Europe and Eastern Asia were warring, and even in the new America there were unrest and apprehension. These years were among the bloodiest in England's history. The insurrections and persecu-

tions of the reign of James II.; the invitation of the common people for William of Orange to come and rule them; William's war on Louis XIV of France, all were manifestations of a more than local disaffection. In France the persecutions of the Huguenots and in Piedmont the crusade against the Waldenses were leading up to the crisis that began with 1690.

In America the colonies had unseated Governor Edmund Andros. In New

York a revolution had been started by Jacob Seiler, for which he was afterward hanged. Pirates had stripped the coast of Peru of its gold stores. Then, at Beachy Head, the French fleet defeated the English. Catinot, in Savoy, and then Orangeon, at the Bay of the victories, and in New York the French and Indians destroyed Schenectady. There was war in Ireland, ending at the fall of Limerick, and following it the principality of Baden whipped the Turks at Salankamen.

In the next few years troubles came to many nations. The English and Dutch fleets met the French fleet and sent it to the bottom. American colonies were disturbed by witch and burned them at the stake. England attacked the French coast and spent a year in the attack.

Then Peter the Great attacked the encroaching Turk at Azor and beat him with heavy losses. The brief war of Spanish succession followed. Russia, Poland and Denmark were combined against Sweden at this time, and Peter the Great was defeated at Narva.

America had wrested her independence from the British government before the eighteenth century was near its close. But Europe was in the toils of war, as was Asia. Turkey was at war with Russia, and Russia was warring with Sweden. The anti-Orange party of Poland was crushed out by Prussia. George III of England was in a madhouse, and England was in the toils of a great revolution. In 1789 this storm of great swept the French capital with revolution. The battle was stormed on July 14, and the people invaded the palace at Versailles howling for the blood of Louis.

From that time on until long after the century was ended France was in turmoil. Austria and Russia combined against Turkey, the Austrian Netherlands were in revolt, England sent out an army to conquer Tippon Sahib, and the Swedish fleet sent some of the famous vessels of the Russian navy to the bottom.

In 1791 Havil was led into a revolution by L'Ouverture and threw off the French yoke. In the next year Paris adopted the constitution, and the streets were red with the blood of the Communists. Then almost all of Europe entered into a coalition against France. At Toulon the British were beaten by Napoleon, then a minor officer in the French artillery, and thus the way opened to his rule. Frederick, King of Prussia, in 1794 led an uprising against the armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria, but it was lost in the night campaigns of Napoleon, with whose deeds the eighteenth century came to an end, leaving the name of Napoleon in everybody's mouth.

The nineteenth century has been one

DOWNING OF DOWNING STREET.

It is not known generally, at least not in America, that to a member of the very first class graduated from Harvard England is indebted for its historic "Downing street," which is a row of buildings in that street in which the premier of Great Britain and several of the ministers have their official residences. For this interesting bit of information we are indebted to Ambassador Choate, who gave it away at the recent Guildhall banquet to the incoming Lord Mayor of London.

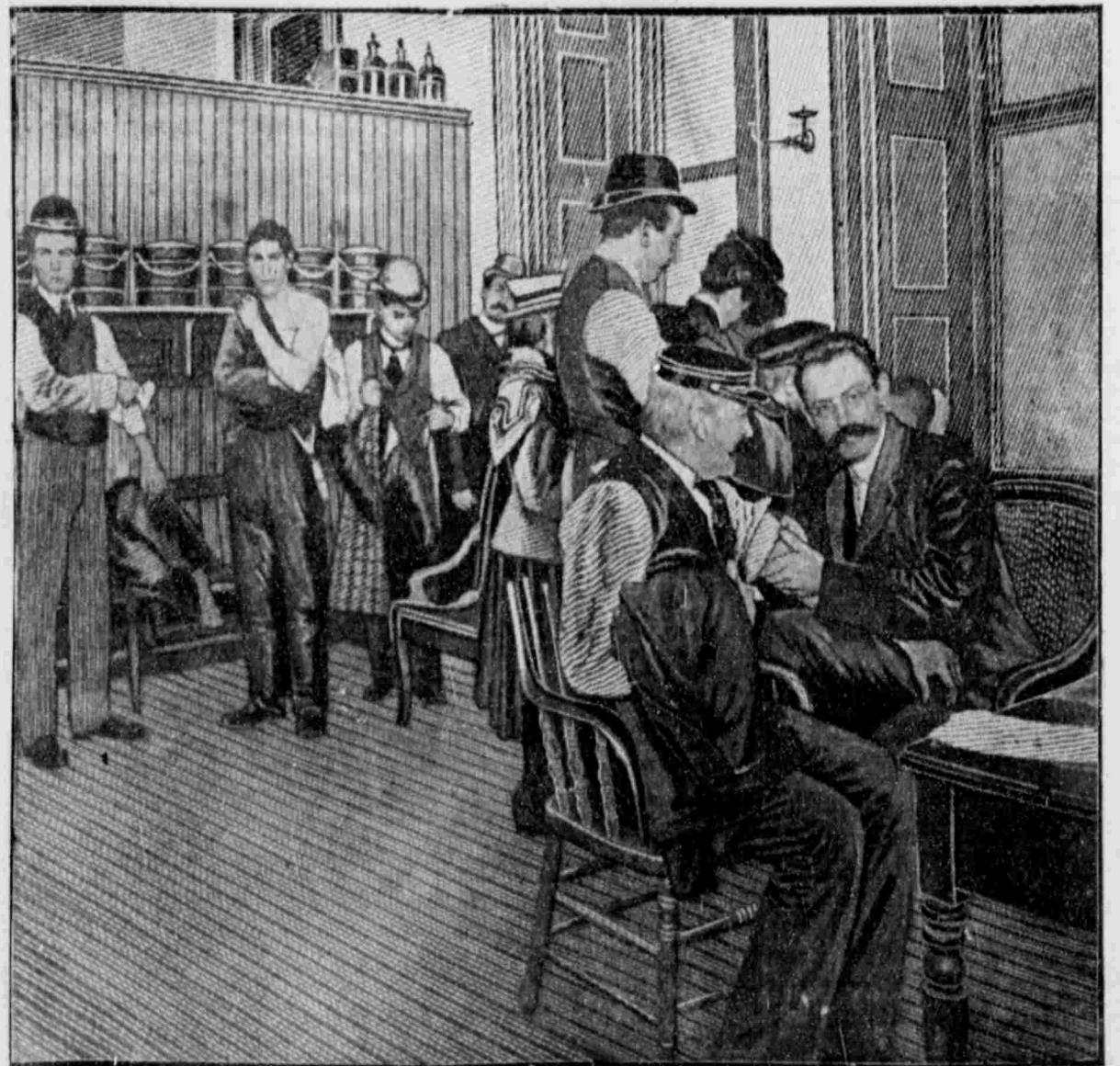
"I doubt," said Mr. Choate, "whether many within the sound of my voice know why it is called Downing street. Now, at the school which I had the good fortune to attend in Massachusetts—the best colony that was ever planted under the English flag, and planted in the best way, because you drove them out to shift for themselves—at that school, over the archedway or entrance, there were inscribed the words 'Schola publica prima'—the first school organized in Massachusetts. Underneath was inscribed the name of George Downing, the first pupil of that school. Then at Harvard College we find him a graduate of that institution in the first year that it sent any youth into the world—the year 1642.

He soon found his way to Colonel Oakley's army under Cromwell, and soon began to display the most extraordinary faculty in the art of diplomacy. He developed into a powerful minister of the art of hoodwinking, in which that kind of diplomacy chiefly consisted. In the first place he hoodwinked Cromwell himself, which showed that he was a very astute young man, and persuaded him to send him as ambassador to The Hague. He made lots of money, and

tried his arts upon the rump, and he hoodwinked the rump, and they appointed him ambassador to The Hague. When the restoration came he practiced his wily arts upon the merry monarch soon after his return, and induced him to send him again as ambassador to The Hague. He made lots of money, and

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TO DRAFT ALL OFFICIALS INTO THE VACCINATION ARMY.



The health board of New York is making vigorous efforts to stamp out the epidemic of smallpox that has threatened the city. Employees in the various city departments are being systematically submitted to vaccination and a large portion of the general population has been vaccinated.



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