

## BRYAN WILL NOT HEDGE ON SILVER.

He Will Run on a Free Coinage  
Platform or None.

## THE ATTITUDE OF TAMMANY

Is Not Fighting Against a Silver  
Plank, Says Richard Croker—Every  
Democrat Will Support Bryan.

Kansas City, July 2.—An interesting story got about today concerning a letter said to have been sent to Mr. Bryan by Democratic leaders here. This letter, according to general report, outlined the situation and suggested that Mr. Bryan ought to make concessions regarding the platform, so that those who wanted a modification would be conciliated. It was stated that the concession asked for made victory possible, while without it the campaign would be a hard one. Many leaders were mentioned as having acquiesced in or signed the letter to Mr. Bryan. Hon. James Kerr, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania, who set out for Lincoln late last night, accompanied by ex-Congressman Mutchler and another Pennsylvania delegate, is said to have carried the letter to Lincoln. It was reported that this letter was signed by approved by Senator Jones, ex-Governor Stone, J. G. Johnson, James Cuffey and D. J. Campau, all members of the national committee and members of the executive committee. Most of the gentlemen said they had signed such a letter, but there was an intimation from a reliable quarter that some such movement was on foot and that the views of some of these gentlemen were laid before Mr. Bryan in a way to indicate that they believed it would be better policy to reaffirm the Chicago platform and not insist upon the specific declaration for 16 to 1. The impression prevails that the leaders are not likely to meet with much encouragement in such a movement and especially in view of the action of the Nebraska delegation, which declared explicitly today for the old ratio.

## BRYAN'S POSITION.

Cato Sells, chairman of the Iowa delegation, who spent three hours closeted with Mr. Bryan yesterday, said tonight, when told of the movement to have Mr. Bryan agree to the elimination of a specific plank in the platform calling for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1: "I talked over the whole situation with Mr. Bryan, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that the gentlemen who have gone to Lincoln with the idea of getting Mr. Bryan to hedge on the proposition of 16 to 1 will do nothing but go up the hill and come down again. I know exactly what I am saying when I tell you that there is not the slightest chance in the world to get Mr. Bryan to accept any evasion or abridgement of the 16 to 1 proposition. He will run on a platform containing that plank or he will not run at all. I am positive that there will be no fight against the 16 to 1 plank which will compel Mr. Bryan to change his attitude. There is nothing in the world that will have the power to do that. That is absolutely certain, and all those gentlemen try anything to the contrary are simply wasting their time and effort."

## DON'T WANT 16 TO 1.

Quite a different view of the matter was taken by Thomas Gahan, national committeeman from Illinois. He said, when told of the attitude of Mr. Bryan: "We do not want a 16 to 1 plank in the platform, and we will not have it there if we can help it. A reaffirmation of the silver plank in the platform adopted four years ago covers the ground amply."

Judge A. S. Tibbets, of Lincoln, chairman of the Nebraska delegation, said that it had been accepted as positive that Mr. Bryan would not be a candidate unless the platform contained a specific declaration in favor of silver at 16 to 1.

"He cannot do it, and he will not do it," said Judge Tibbets. "He has always held the position in favor of 16 to 1, and he has never wavered. He understood all the time. The different State delegations have been instructed for him with that understanding, and now at the last moment he cannot stultify himself by accepting a candidacy based upon any other platform. However, there will be no question of that kind calling for solution. The gentlemen who have gone to Lincoln will find him adamant, and he will not be moved from his position under any circumstances."

## TAMMANY'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

I wish to correct the impression that Tammany is fighting against the insertion of a silver plank in the Democratic platform," said Richard Croker to an Associated Press representative tonight. "This is not so, and it is a point on which I and the whole organization have been more misrepresented and misunderstood than on any other. I believe and have frequently stated that a more conservative stand on this question would be much more to the interests of the party, not only in New York, but all over the country. But mark this, if it can be shown by evidence of different State delegations, and before the national convention, that it is the belief of the majority of 16 to 1 plank in the platform would bring more votes to the Democratic ticket throughout the West, in doubtful States in the country, large, in fact, outside of New York, than it would lose to the party in New York city and State, then Tammany will yield cheerfully."

"Do you mean a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or an explicit 16 to 1 plank?" he was asked. "I mean a flat declaration in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," Mr. Croker replied. "Mr. Croker was told of the statement of the Alaska delegates that Pacific coast business would refuse to support Bryan unless 16 to 1 was left out of the platform."

"Every Democrat will support Bryan, whether free silver is made an issue or not," said Croker. "You cannot help but admire a man for living up to his beliefs. He will be supported loyally by all, and I thoroughly believe will be elected. I believe he will carry not only New York, but Ohio and Indiana as well."

## WHAT TELLER SAYS.

Senator Teller of Colorado was among today's arrivals. He comes to attend the Silver Republican convention and will probably preside over its proceedings. Asked if he thought the Democratic convention should make a specific declaration for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, he replied: "Most emphatically I reply that such a declaration should be made. The demand for a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, without other reference to the financial question, comes from the gold Democrats, who do not support Bryan in 1896, and it is some what doubtful whether those who in-

sist upon a pursuance of this course will support him in 1900. In many of the States west of the Alleghenies there are thousands of voters who will support Bryan and the Democratic party on account of their position on the financial question. These people believe in the free coinage of silver, and the ratio of 16 to 1, and they will regard a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago declaration as an attempt to minimize the silver question as presented in the Chicago platform. They will not believe that such an omission is made upon the gold standard Democrats for any other purpose than to make it appear that the contention for free silver coinage at 16 to 1 has been abandoned by the Democratic party. Such is undoubtedly the intention of the gold advocates. If the Democratic party is in favor of free coinage at the historic ratio, which cannot be questioned, their representatives in the national convention ought to reflect that sentiment, and so declare. If they fail to do that, the people will believe they no longer advocate the principles enunciated in 1896 on that subject, or else that they are too cowardly to declare their true principles. No political party in this country ever gained any advantage by failing to make an emphatic declaration upon any important question of policy. I believe failure to make a definite declaration will mean utter defeat in the coming election. I admit that there are other important questions that must be considered, but none of them nor all of them are in my opinion of sufficient importance to justify any departure from the platform of 1896."

## THE MONTANA CONTEST.

Half an Hour Allowed Each Side in  
Which to Make Arguments.

Kansas City, July 2.—The national Democratic committee held its first session today, but did little business beyond appointing sub-committees to hear the contests. The sub-committee to consider the Montana contest is Williams (Mass.), Campbell (N. Y.), Clayton (Ala.), Ferguson (N. M.), and Wilson (Colo.). Messrs. Williams and Clayton are said to be favorable to the Daly delegates and Messrs. Campbell and Ferguson to the Clark people. Mr. Wilson's position is not defined.

The sub-committee appointed to investigate the various contests met at 1 o'clock. In the case of the Montana contest an hour was allowed on each side of the controversy. Mr. Corbett made the opening argument in behalf of the Clark delegates, while Gov. Smith performed a like service in behalf of the Dalys.

The case turned upon right of chairman of the sub-committee to Mr. Corbett, a Daly man, held the position of chairman, and attempted to fill these vacancies, the Clark members of the committee objected to this proceeding, and Mr. Corbett insisted that the committee should have been allowed to fill vacancies. It was upon this point that the split occurred, and for this reason Mr. Corbett was deposed by committee from fourteen to twenty-four counties of the State.

Mr. Corbett also contended that nineteen of the twenty-four counties of the State were represented in the Clark convention and that a majority of the untested delegates sat in this convention. He also said that no place in Butte had been designated in which the convention should be held, so that one place was as regular as any other. Mr. Corbett asserted that this was not a contest between Clark and Daly, but a controversy between the people and the copper trust, which was attempting to control the political affairs of the State.

Gov. Smith devoted his argument largely to showing that the practice in the State is favorable to permitting the State chairman to fill vacancies. This practice has prevailed for twenty years, and he asserted that no objection had been made to appointments when Clark men had been selected to fill vacancies. The State convention was held at the place selected by the copper trust, which was a matter in charge, and there was no misunderstanding on this point at the time.

Gov. Smith argued at length for recognition of the practice of the State as the controlling factor to settle controversy over the filling of vacancies in State committees. In the convention there were only six counties represented, but these counties contained a majority of all the delegates of the State. It was a fact that these were the counties which the Democratic vote of the State. He charged that the Clark delegation from Meagher county had been secured by taking convicts out of jail to vote for the ticket.

Gov. Smith also controverted the assertion of Mr. Corbett concerning the copper trust. He said that since he had been governor, the legislature had passed a bill in the interest of the trust, and that he, as the State's chief executive, had vetoed it. At that time Mr. Clark and the members of the legislature who had voted for that gentlemen had supported the bill. "If, therefore," he said, "Mr. Clark is now a copper-colored man he was then up to his neck, and I know what I am talking about."

Judge McConnell closed for the Clark delegation and W. S. Hartman for the Dalys. The sub-committee adjourned without reaching a final decision. It is understood the committee stands two and two for and against Clark, and one undecided.

The woman who mislays her hat and looks for it in her purse, among other impossible places, is very like the physician who looks in all sort of impossible places for the cause of a disease. The heart begins to act irregularly and straightway there's an example of the heart to find what is interfering with it. The liver gives trouble, and is cured with drugs and pounded with pills to bring to light the cause, and all the time the cause of the trouble is in the stomach.

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"I had been a great sufferer several years, and my family doctor said I would not be a living man in two years, but, thank God, I am still living," writes Mr. George W. Truslow, of Little Rock, August 10, 1899. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is what saved my life. I had heart trouble so bad that I could not lie on my side without great pain, and I was nearly dead when I commenced your medicine, but I can do about as much work now as I could say too much for the benefit I have received."

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## GERMANY WILL SEND WARSHIPS.

First Division of Battleships to Go  
to China.

## NOT A DECLARATION OF WAR

Chinese Minister Will Not Be Given  
His Passports—Gloomy Views En-  
tertained by Diplomats.

New York, July 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The wounded interpreter of the German legation at Peking is Dr. Kordes, formerly German commissary at Hankow, who was acting in the place of the regular official interpreter, Baron von Der Goltz, at present at Carlsbad on leave of absence.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The decision of the Kaiser to send the first division of battleships to China is a resolution of a very serious military character, though it is not a declaration of war."

"This division consists of four battleships, the Bayern, the Wurtemberg, the Baden and the Sachsen. Each of these is of 2,400 tons displacement and carries a crew of 440 men."

"There is no doubt that the Kaiser, by the choice of these four battleships, which bear the names of the four great states of the empire, desired to give proof to the powers of the solidarity of the German nation."

The Tageblatt says that the assassination of Baron von Ketteler places Germany in the first rank of those who have an interest in asking satisfaction from China.

The Tageblatt does not, however, believe that the German government will declare war or give the Chinese minister his passports. Nor will it keep the Chinese legation as hostage. The Tageblatt, however, adds that the German government should be increased and demands that the reichstag be called together.

PESSIMISTS TO THE FRONT

New York, July 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The pessimists have again come to the front and they have official dispatches to confirm their fears. There is no longer any reason to doubt that the German minister was murdered in Peking, that the American, Italian, Dutch and other legation houses have been burned and that the foreigners have taken refuge in the British embassy and are short of supplies, hard pressed and reduced to great extremities while fighting still proceeds in Tien Tsin.

REVOLUTION IN PEKING.

There has been a revolution in Peking, by which Prince Tuan has deposed the empress and emperor, and has made his son emperor. The facts about the revolution in the palace are still obscure, but it is evident that there has been a state of anarchy in the capital, with 20,000 soldiers fighting inside the walls, and as many outside, and that the legations are at the mercy of mobs of armed men who are bent upon destroying all the foreigners. There are persistent rumors that the allied forces have already entered the capital, and that the Chinese regulars, the Boxers, but these are apparently premature and are based upon the occupation of Tien Tsin.

## GLOOMY VIEWS.

The tidings of the murder of the German minister have reached every foreign office in Europe and the gloomiest views are entertained in diplomatic circles respecting the fate of the embassies. Three dates are mentioned in connection with the street attack upon the minister and his staff, namely, that of Sir Robert Hart's dispatch, in which no reference was made to it. The secretary of the German embassy cannot have made any mistake respecting the assassination of his chief, and it is admitted with great reluctance that the position of every embassy was critical eight days ago. Men well informed doubt whether as many as a thousand foreigners were in Peking on June 26. They assert that the number was probably about 600, including the national guards. Peking was evidently in the hands of uncontrollable mobs of soldiers, and the deliverance of the legations, if it has been effected, will be little less than a miracle.

## CONDITION OF PEKING.

Details of the condition of Peking, related in the press dispatch, show that responsible government had well nigh ceased in the capital a week ago. Prince Tuan, unless all signs fail, has become the dictator of China, and the viceroys north and south are called upon either to sanction the usurpation or to stand out for the emperor as the responsible ruler of China.

Monday's news created a most painful impression in London. Many of the best informed men admitted frankly that the fate of the embassies was sealed and that the violent and unreasoning anti-foreign policy had temporarily triumphed. The murder of the German minister was regarded as an unerring sign that the emperor would insist upon receiving a province as compensation, since he had rated the injuries of two missionaries at so high a price. If all the embassies had been wiped out there would be similar demands for damages and satisfaction, and unless Prince Tuan were driven from the stronghold of power there would be no practical method of assessing the costs and liabilities except annexation. All conclusions on so puzzling and confusing a situation are premature and indistinct, but apparently China has ceased to be anything more than a geographical expression or title on the map and the vast hives of excitable population have passed moments of anarchy under the sway of Prince Tuan, the worst enemy of foreigners, and Europeans and Americans and civilization.

Berlin, July 2.—The official dispatch announcing Baron von Ketteler's assassination was received here early today. It was based upon a direct written message conveyed to Peking and signed by Von Bergen, a member of the German legation at Peking, and Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs.

## GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

From well authenticated sources the representative of the Associated Press is able to state that today, after the detailed statement by Count von Buelow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, regarding the Chinese situation Emperor William made up his mind to insist upon full satisfaction for the murdered men and that, for which purpose he resolved to send altogether armed forces approximately as large as those of the other powers chiefly interested in restoring order in China. The precise size of the forces has not yet been determined, but it is expected they will amount to a score of thousands.

## MORE WARSHIPS WILL GO.

A considerable portion of the Ger-



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KIDNEYS, LIVER  
AND BOWELS  
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM  
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY  
GOLDS HEADACHES  
OVERCOMES & FEVERS  
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION  
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ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

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man fleet will be sent also. This is evidenced by the orders issued tonight to prepare five new battleships for sailing. It is understood that Prince Henry of Prussia has requested the emperor to give him command of this division, but it is doubtful if his majesty will agree to the offer.

The emperor and Count von Buelow are fully aware that constitutional difficulties render difficult the dispatching of so large a contingent, but both are agreed that it must be done. In Germany they are supported by the singularly unanimous attitude of the German press. Tonight a number of the leading papers are seriously discussing means for fulfilling the nation's wish to make reparation against China correspondingly severe with the outrages.

At the foreign office tonight the situation for Germany was described as most difficult, especially since the latest news showed that serious trouble is impending in Shantung.

## CHINESE MINISTER SMILES.

The Chinese legation here is still smiling. Minister Lu Hui Houn told a representative of the Associated Press that he was extremely sorry for the bloody events in Peking, but he felt sure that the dowager empress was guiltless. From an interesting chat with him the point seems worth recording that the minister took it for granted that the powers will subdue the revolt in China and then arrange a new government.

## MUST PUNISH MURDERERS.

The press tonight unanimously deplored Baron von Ketteler's death mentioned particularly his courage and strong sense of duty. The Kreuz Zeitung says Germany cannot allow the murder to go unpunished, and particularly if the proof is established that the Chinese government has made common cause with the Boxers. The paper argues strongly for the sending of a large German force, since they are assured of bases of operation at Taku and Peking.

## THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

French Chamber of Deputies Thanks the American Nation.

Paris, July 2.—Leon Bourgeois, in the chamber of deputies today, called attention to the Lafayette monument and its inauguration July 4th, outlining the movement which culminated in its erection. He then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted: "That the chamber of deputies expresses to the American nation the gratitude of France for the gift of the monument which is to perpetuate the memory of the two republics the memories which are equally dear to both."

## Blown from the Cannon's Mouth.

London, July 3.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: It transpires that the next mutiny is at Shinkakasa Fort, near Boma, was due to the abominable treatment of the soldiers' wives by the governor of the fort, who, when the women refused to do hard manual labor without pay, had them stripped and flogged till the blood ran down their bodies. The mutineers are now all exterminated. They were hunted down and shot on sight or lashed to the mouths of cannon and blown to pieces by platoons before admiring Belgian officials in gala dress by order of the acting governor.

## VIEWS ON 16 TO 1.

Frank G. Newlands and Others Express Themselves.

Kansas City, July 2.—Representative Francis G. Newlands was the first member of the Nevada delegation to arrive. The other members are expected to reach here tonight or tomorrow. "Nevada will not be captious about any part of the platform," said he. "We will do that which Mr. Bryan wants done. If it is his desire that a plank specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1 should be inserted in the platform, it will be done. I am inclined to think that it is a splitting of hairs to note a difference between a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago financial plank and a specific declaration for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The one would mean the same as the other. Hence, either would be satisfactory to Nevada."

Either a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or the leaving altogether of the financial plank of 1896 is favored by the Alaskan delegates who arrived here today.

"We are all silver people, of course," said L. L. Williams of Juneau, "but we believe it is for the interests of the party to drop that issue. Big business men out on the coast with whom we have talked, say they will vote for Bryan and contribute willingly to his campaign fund if the 16 to 1 issue is dropped, and we think it is good politics to act accordingly."

Ohio is for bimetalism and against the insertion in the platform of a plank calling for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The larger part of the

delegation from the Buckeye State arrived today, and took up quarters at the Progress club on Washington street. None of the delegates who expressed themselves in favor of bimetalism were willing that their names should be used in declaring their attitude of the State, but they were a unit in saying that Ohio did not want the 16 to 1 plank inserted in the platform. However they will not make a strong fight against it and if the specific declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1 is inserted, they will accept the result with cheerfulness.

On the vice presidency, the Ohio people are in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker of New York.

"We are for 16 to 1 first, last and all the time," said R. J. Love of Birmingham, Ala., when the delegation from that State arrived today. "We will stick for 16 to 1 in the platform and we will fight for it in the convention if it should come to that. We have no idea that it will do so, however."

"On the vice presidential proposition we are for Hill of New York."

Governor Thomas, who heads the Colorado delegation, is for a specific mention of 16 to 1 in the platform, but is for conservative views on the question. He said:

"Personally a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform would suit me, but there are many in the party who think we should be explicit, and so let it be made explicit for their benefit. I am one who believes in principle. I had rather see Bryan defeated on a square-toed platform, the 16 to 1 plank being the issue, than see him elected on a platform which may mean anything. I am voicing him in saying so."

## ALLIES NOT ADVANCING.

Under Secretary Broderick Makes the Announcement in the Commons.

London, July 3, 3 a. m.—The allies are not advancing for the relief of Peking. This announcement to the house of commons by William St. John William Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was received with exclamations of astonishment and dismay.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett inquired for any information that had been received from the legations at Peking, or as to the composition and command if the relieving force, and of the present position.

Mr. Broderick read the dispatches received today, and said the total relief force available is now about 13,000, as troops have been rapidly arriving, adding:

"We do not yet know what arrangements have been made locally regarding the command of an expedition, but it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance. The consuls have been in communication with the viceroys in the Yang-Tse region and they are quite well satisfied that support will be given them by her majesty's government in preserving order. It is obviously impossible that the representatives of the power at Peking should be consulted, as no communication is passing between them."

"The situation is desperate. Hasten." These words from the message of Von Bergen, a member of the German legation, at Peking, countersigned by Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs, and dated nine days ago, are the theme of all private comment. They are preparing for news of a frightful tragedy. Nine days ago the ammunition of the little garrison defending the foreigners was running low, and their food was nearly exhausted. About them was a horde of Kan Su braves having at their service Krupp guns and repeating rifles. Peking was in the hands of the revolutionists.

The Times this morning editorially advocates strenuously that the powers invite Japan to intervene in China, or at least that they shall place an obstacle in the way of the extensive employment of Japanese troops in quelling the rebellion.

The Daily Telegraph urges the immediate intervention of Japan for a settlement of the Chinese rebellion. A dispatch from Admiral Bruce to the admiralty, dated Taku, July 30th, repeats Admiral Kipper's report brought to Tien Tsin by a runner who left Peking June 26th. Bruce adds: "As the allied troops have been arriving rapidly we do not know what arrangements have been made locally for the command of the new expedition. But it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance."

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