The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, one month	$1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months	3.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year	2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months	1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year	1.50

Where The Tribune Is on Sale.

Bingham—E. H. Lovesy.
Eureka—Ernest Smith.
Park City—E. D. Hurlbut.
Ogden—2438½ Washington avenue.
Provo—Utah News Co.
Murray, Utah—Jas. K. Royston, 22 South State street.
New York City—Waldorf-Astoria, Hotaling's, Broadway and 38th street.
Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison st., Empire News Stand, Auditorium, Palmer House.
Washington, D. C.—Columbia News Agency, National News Agency, New Willard News Stand.
Omaha—Barkalow Bros., Union Depot, Gates News Co., 1601 Farnam street.
Kansas City—World Yoma News Co.
Portland—Bowman News Co., Rose City News Co., Oregon News Co.
Los Angeles—Amos News Co., E. J. Redfox, Hotel Hayward, W. Wellock.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis News Stand, N. Wheatley, United News Agents.
Oakland—Amos News Co., Athens News Co.
Seattle—A. Iserlis, Amos News Co., Acme News Co., Jas. H. Heffernan.
Spokane—Wide World News Co.
Tacoma—Trego News Co.
Denver—Brown Palace Hotel, H. P. Hansen, Kendrick Book and Stationery Co., S. Widon, Western News Agency.
Boise—Boise Book and Music Co., C. Bonetti, Edmond Salmon, Idanha Hotel.
Pocatello—Book Store Pharmacy.
Butte—Keefe Bros.' P. O. News Stand, Jno. G. Evans.

S. C. Beckwith Special Agency Sole Eastern Advertising Agent. Eastern office, Tribune building, New York; Western office, Tribune building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."
Matters for publication, to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephones.

Bell—Private Branch Exchange, connecting all departments, call Main 5200.
Independent—Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 360.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Tuesday, August 2, 1910.

A bachelor is either a tightwad or doesn't earn enough to divide.

When a girl takes a chew of gum it isn't necessarily because she wants to spruce up.

The very fact that he lets him shave him ought to make a man a hero to his barber.

Anyway it doesn't appear to have been any pleasure voyage that Doctor Crippen took.

Along about Christmas you can buy a straw hat for something near what it is really worth.

Now they are forming a bread trust; which means that the populace must get into the bread line.

"Fires in Montana are raging again," says a news heading. Something like Uncle Joe Cannon.

Naturally a girl likes to be treated with respect, but sometimes she prefers to have the treat mixed with ice cream.

Those of "the brethren" who declare that they never read The Tribune are usually first to complain about what is in it.

For "a few sporadic cases" of new polygamy in the Mormon church, a list of one hundred and thirty-nine is some formidable.

Colonel Roosevelt wants it understood that if he is to be umpire in the political game, bricks and pop-bottles must be barred.

They are still killing negroes down in Texas; but the announcement is far away from a boom "ad" for the Empire State.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves;" but the trusts have things so arranged that it is impossible for a fellow to help himself.

New York has a new style highball that costs $1.20. If the drink itself doesn't do it, the price ought to be sufficient to lay a fellow out.

However, the determination of our local young Republicans to hold their annual picnic at Spiderville shows that they are either brave or reckless.

President Taft desires newspapermen to describe his golf-playing without flattering him. In that case, they should get their descriptions from his caddies.

As to who is responsible for so much new polygamy, we anxiously await compilation by the Mormon church historian's office of a "Who's Who" in the hierarchy.

Five royal embassadors are soon to go forth from London to inform other monarchs of Europe that King Edward is dead. No need to admonish them to take their time about it.

It is to be hoped that Elder Joseph E. Taylor of the much polygamous reward money took pains to peruse the list of Melchisedek lawbreakers printed in Monday morning's issue of this paper.

A noted psychologist says that not even a murderer should be too harshly condemned, because he only acts according to his lights. However, and notwithstanding that, the best thing to do is to put out his lights.

Aviators say that when they get about a mile up in the air it is cold enough to wear an overcoat. That might prove to be some inducement if it didn't involve the necessity for getting a fellow's overcoat out of pawn.

DEATH OF JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle has gone into the shadows. The announcement of his death is made not unexpectedly, as he has been ill for some time. He was not notably an old man, being but in his seventy-fifth year, and with the great physique with which nature endowed him, Mr. Carlisle ought to have been good for ninety years at least. But he has lived a strenuous life. He has been in the public gaze for upwards of fifty years, having begun his public life as a member of the Kentucky house of representatives in 1859. As a member of the National House of Representatives, he began his services in 1877 and served until 1891. He was Speaker of three Congresses, the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth, from 1883 to 1889. He resigned from the House to become United States Senator from Kentucky for the unexpired term of James B. Beck, who died. He resigned from the Senate in 1893 to become Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Cleveland. Since that administration went out or power in 1897, he has been a practitioner of the law in New York.

Mr. Carlisle was a man of immense force of character, of great ability, and of staunch political principles, a firm adherent of the Democratic party. But when he came in contact with President Cleveland he met with a much stronger personality than his own, and he was overshadowed altogether. Not only so, he seemed to recognize the fact, and sank his own personality into that of the President, yielding to him in all his Cabinet affairs. He gave up long-cherished principles to accept Mr. Cleveland's ideas, and fell under the condemnation of the Southern wing of the Democratic party thenceforth. But he was a man who made many staunch friends, and his death will be widely regretted throughout the United States.

CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill of date of May 30, 1908, has been practically a dead letter from the time of its enactment until now. It provided for the organization by the National banks of currency associations, but none were organized except, at the solicitation of the Treasury, in the District of Columbia, and that organization was a negligible quantity. The provisions in regard to the organization of these associations were that National banks occupying contiguous territory might organize them voluntarily. There must be at least ten National banks in each National currency association, and the aggregate capital and surplus of such National banks must be at least $5,000,000. No National bank may join a National currency association unless it has an unimpaired capital, and surplus of not less than 20 per cent. After the formation of an association any National bank belonging thereto, whose outstanding circulating notes actually issued by United States bonds amount to not less than 40 per cent of its capital may obtain additional circulating notes by depositing with the association in trust for the United States any securities, including commercial paper. But additional notes will only be issued upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and then not exceeding 75 per cent (if public securities, 90 per cent) of the cash value of the securities or commercial paper so deposited. There is a proviso, also, that no National bank association shall be authorized in any event to issue circulating notes based upon commercial paper in excess of 30 per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus.

Under this law the Treasurer proceeded to provide for the new circulations that the associations might issue in case of emergency, not waiting for the associations to form. Changes were made in some thirty thousand bank note plates, and five hundred million dollars of emergency currency for circulation was printed, for the banks in the associations, assuming that they would be formed, which is held in stock in the Treasury ready for issue whenever an emergency may call for it. But there has been no emergency. There have been no emergency associations such as the law contemplated. The Secretary of the Treasury looks ruefully upon the wasted work done at a great cost. The bank note plates have been changed, the currency printed, and all ready to issue at call, but there is not only no call, but none to make calls.

One reason why no association was formed was that the law provided that a small bank should have just as much voice in the association as a large bank. Second, that while it was easy for a bank to get into this association, there seemed to be no way provided in the law for it to get out. The Attorney-General, being called upon to say whether a bank could withdraw voluntarily from an association once it was in it, held that it could not. Now, however, the question has been revived, and it is held that any bank may withdraw from such association with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the consent of the executive committee of the board of managers of the association, provided that at the time of such withdrawal there shall be no unredeemed additional or emergency circulating notes issued to the association for such bank outstanding. Accordingly, there has been an emergency association formed by the banks of New York city, to be known as "The National Currency Association of the City of New York." It is understood that other important cities will also organize associations, and that the law so long neglected may come into operation. This, however, could not have been effected under the old ruling that a bank could not withdraw from the association.

It is a remarkable outcome of that legislation that the currency associations provided for in the law are not organized willingly by the banks. They have not cared to put the law into operation, and do not care to do so now; but they form the associations at the importunity of the Treasury Department, which has been at large expense in preparing for these associations while none of them was yet organized except in the District of Columbia. It is not a banking movement, therefore, that creates these organizations. It is not a public need. It is nothing but a move taken under pressure of officialdom to rescue that officialdom from the ridiculous position of having gone to large expense to provide emergency currency, change bank note plates, and so on, for an emergency that has not occurred and for associations that were not formed. A curious outcome, indeed, for a law which was claimed to be a specific for all emergency troubles of our currency situation. But for the dilemma of the Treasury Department, which finds itself "in a hole" on this question, having expended large sums of money for no purpose, there would be no currency associations, and the law would remain a dead letter. It is official, and not business or currency emergency, that brings the law into effect; and the move, therefore, is wholly artificial, speculative, and unsound.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

It is noteworthy that those who are making the outcry against the municipal tax levy of Salt Lake City this year are those who want to handicap the city and do not want municipal improvements or additional water supply. They don't want the city to grow. They want a grievance against the American party. They are determined to have one, and it is just as well since this determination is manifest, for the American party to give them their grievance in a small increase in the tax levy for the purpose of bettering the water supply. As Mayor Bransford explicitly explains, it is for this beneficial purpose that the raise of two mills is made. It is also manifest that the reason why this added water supply is needed is because of the increased population, the increased number of water users, the additional houses that require water supply. And as long as this is the case, as long as the growth of the city compels the added water supply, the reason why the tax increase is made is evident to every one, and is easily explained to the satisfaction of every loyal and intelligent citizen of Salt Lake City.

In Provo, the City Council passed a levy calling for eighteen mills taxation. Salt Lake's new levy for city purposes is fifteen mills. And yet the mayor of Provo vetoed the eighteen mill levy because it was not high enough. He insists that there shall be a greater levy than eighteen mills, and he refuses to approve the smaller levy because it is not sufficient. And Provo is not a growing city like Salt Lake, either.

We notice that Mayor Glasmann of Ogden is also much discontented with the Salt Lake City municipal tax levy. But the people of Ogden will recall that they are under the disadvantage of having Mr. Glasmann for Mayor, and we doubt not they would be willing to pay the difference if they could get rid of him. Certainly Salt Lake would willingly pay the difference between the Salt Lake tax levy and that of Ogden rather than have him at the head of its city administration.

POLYGAMIST AND LIAR.

The San Antonio (Texas) Express of Saturday, July 23, 1910, contains a local news item concerning a new Mormon colony "across the Rio Grande from Del Rio on land belonging to the Trevino estate." In connection with the item is a statement "by W. D. Johnson, a bishop of the Mormon faith, who has charge of the colony." That statement is in part as follows:

Contrary to the general opinion prevailing in the United States, we do not practice polygamy in our Mexican colonies. We have not receded from our position that it is right, but in practice plurality marriages are not sanctioned, nor do they occur.

It seems impossible for a Mormon elder to be a new polygamist without at the same time being a liar. Bishop William Derby Johnson of Colonia Diaz, Mexico, is both. He went to Mexico a polygamist among others who, as the Juarez Stake academy prospectus says, desired to "enjoy in peace the relations of home and family." About the time of the issuance of the Woodruff manifesto of 1890 there were a great many polygamous lawbreakers who left the United States and went to foreign countries, and Bishop William Derby Johnson was one of them. The Tribune has many times printed his name among the list of new polygamists, because he has taken at least one plural wife to add to his harem since going down to Mexico. And Bishop William Derby Johnson has not seen fit to deny the charge of new polygamy as made by this paper, for the reason that he knows we could produce from Diaz enough evidence to send him to jail if he lived anywhere in the United States where the polygamous lechers of the Mormon church do not wholly or partially control in politics. "We have not receded from our position that it is right," says Johnson; and that statement is sufficient to damn him. He is a practicer of new polygamy, and numerous members of his flock at Diaz are in the same marital status—or even worse. We printed, on yesterday morning, a list of one hundred and thirty-nine names of new polygamists, among which appears the name of W. D. Johnson, and the majority of them reside in the Mormon Mexican colonies, where the crimes were committed. Bishop William Derby Johnson knows that our statements in these cases are true, in so far as we are able to get at the truth in a practice that is covered up in dark secrecy, and is lied about as Bishop William Derby Johnson lies about it.

But that is the very means that the pestilent outfit employ in order to intrude their bestiality into the several communities that they invade. They, lying, protest innocence of the polygamous practice and marry new wives under the very noses of those to whom they lie.

SMOOT'S BITTER HARANGUE.

Elder Smoot broke forth in his address at Spanish Fork Sunday night before the Young Men's Improvement Association. He is reported to have denounced with bitterness all "our enemies," taking everyone as an enemy who is not a member of the Mormon church, the usual way. His bigotry and bitterness were, it is reported, resented even by the fair-minded Mormons who were in attendance at the meeting.

Naturally Elder Smoot praised the Mormon priesthood to which he belongs, and declared the virtue of young Mormon men ninety-five per cent pure, a statement startling in its absurdity to all who know anything about those young men. The immoralities of those young men in Utah county alone during the present year would average a very much higher per cent than that, taking only six months for the computation.

Elder Smoot also railed, it appears, against certain publications which he construes to be unfavorable to the Mormons. The particular publication which he reviles we have not seen, and are not prepared to say anything about it, but certainly if it is as bigoted, misleading, and miserably one-sided as most of the stuff that is printed in favor of the Mormons by the Mormon officials and subsidized press, as well as by papers that are caught unawares and are made unconsciously to do wrong in their service, then that publication must be very bad indeed.

Elder Smoot on Pioneer Day at Wandamere, on the outskirts of this city, made a "good will" address, denouncing fanaticism, uncharitableness, and the bearing of false witness against one's neighbor. That may be supposed to be the swing of the pendulum in one direction, and his Spanish Fork speech the swing of it in another. But his denunciation of bigots and strife breeders in his Pioneer Day speech is perhaps designed for use by him in the East, while his Spanish Fork speech was strictly for home consumption. By speaking on both sides, he makes good with Hopkins, and "saves his face" at home. Elder Smoot is a "slippery guy," sure enough. In order to ascertain just where he stands on any question we have to catch him at both ends of the swing, and also in the middle, and then you are just as uncertain of him as you were when you first began the inquiry. No one knows what Elder Smoot really thinks or means except his duly enthroned king and monarch, President Joseph F. Smith. We doubt if Elder Smoot knows his own mind himself, until Smith tells him what he is to say and to do.

ELDER MORRIS'S WHISTLING.

"Is the Book of Mormon false or true?" asked Elder Nephi L. Morris, president of the Salt Lake stake of Zion, in his Sunday address at the Mormon tabernacle.

That is the question, and it seems to bother the elders a great deal. Others have made up their minds about the matter long ago, but it appears that such of the Mormon people as imagine that they have come to a definite conclusion on the point must be eternally reinforced in their determination lest they fail to "stay put." The subject has little interest to most people outside the church. They don't care if a man wants to believe that story about the angel Moroni, the urim and thummim, the breastplate, the sword of Laban, and the spooky yarn about the supposed translation of the "reformed Egyptian" characters alleged to have been inscribed on the golden plates. If Elder Nephi L. Morris wants to put his faith in it, all right; let him go ahead and do it. But it does seem that he ought not to bother other people about it. Besides, there are some men and women in the world who imagine that if they were foolish enough to believe such stories they would keep the matter to themselves in order to avoid what is commonly called "guying."

But Mr. Morris said one thing that was really worth while, even though he merely repeated what others have said, and that was to the effect that if the Book of Mormon story is a false concoction, the whole outfit of Mormonism should be repudiated as a humbug. And upon that point, too, there is a somewhat unanimous opinion in the world; and any amount of expressed credulity on the part of Elder Morris will not change that conclusion, however earnestly he may state his belief.

If Elder Morris, though, finds any satisfaction in continuous whistling in order to keep up his courage, he has a perfect right to whistle—we don't have to go to hear him.

It seems that the church organs are crying aloud because the city tax levy has been increased; evidently forgetting that live municipalities also are bound to feel the effect of the higher cost of living. Still, the mayor of Provo vetoed the city tax levy of 18 mills there because it wasn't high enough.

Melvin Vaniman proposes to make an aerial flight across the Atlantic, carrying with him Walter Wellman, two mechanicians and one other man not yet chosen. With Mr. Wellman in the project, there are many persons who will admit that the trip will be made when it is made

TODAY IN HISTORY

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1910.

First Library Established in America.

Libraries are of very early origin. There are many evidences of their existence in Egypt in ancient times, but no remains of these collections have been found. From very early days Babylonia was the seat of a learned and literary people, and almost every important temple contained its library of clay tablets with cuneiform inscriptions, carefully shelved in regular order. With the advent of printing these libraries increased rapidly.

The earliest library in America was that presented to the Henrico college, which was established by the colonists at Jamestown, Va., in 1621, but it was of very short duration, and was destroyed with the colony the following year. The founding of the Harvard university library, in 1638, and which is still in existence, is usually looked upon as the oldest library in the country. This library was open for the circulation of books on August 2 of that year, and today it is one of the most valuable libraries in the country.

The next public library in the country, following that of the Harvard university, was the public library in New York, established in 1700. This same year the South Carolina congress passed the provincial library law to encourage parochial libraries. The Yale college library was founded in 1701, and in 1731 Benjamin Franklin founded the Library company, of Philadelphia, which he called the "mother of all North American subscription libraries."

In 1800 the Library of Congress, or, as it was called in its first general catalogue, the Library of the United States, was founded. The library was burned by the British in 1814, after which congress purchased ex-President Jefferson's collection of 7000 volumes as the basis of a new library, which was gradually increased until 1851, when it had reached 50,000 volumes, and was again nearly consumed by fire, only 20,000 volumes being saved. At the present time the Congressional Library is the largest in the western hemisphere, and is third largest in the world.

At the end of the last fiscal year the Congressional Library comprised about 1,702,655 printed books and pamphlets, manuscripts, maps and charts. It is the only library in the United States receiving the benefit of the copyright law, through which it will in time come to possess an approximately complete representation of the entire production of the press of the United States.

Next to the Library of Congress, in numerical extent, stands the public library of Boston, founded in 1848, and now numbering very close to a million volumes. The largest library of the world is the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, containing more than 2,600,000 volumes, with the library of the British Museum second, with more than 2,000,000 volumes.

The school district library system, which was originated by New York in 1838, has been adopted by many other states. A class of subscription libraries, which have had much success in the United States, are the mercantile libraries, of which those of New York and Boston, founded in 1820, the Philadelphia Mercantile in 1821 and the Cincinnati in 1835, are the most successful.

The largest medical collection in the United States is the library of the surgeon general's office at Washington, next to which stands the library of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. Andrew Carnegie, who has founded a system of libraries throughout the United States, has done an inestimable amount of good in this direction. Aside from the Carnegie libraries, the leading public libraries in this country founded by individuals are the Astor and Lenox libraries at New York, the Watkinson Reference library at Hartford, the Newberry and John Crerar libraries at Chicago, and the Peabody institute and Enoch Pratt library at Baltimore.

August 2, 1864, is the date of the treaty of peace at Albany between the Colonies and the Five Nations; the first circulating library was opened in 1740, and on which the battle of Dug Spring, in the Civil war, was fought in 1861. It is the birthday of Pope Leo XII (1760); Caleb S. Henry, American author and educator (1804); Robert McClelland, secretary of the interior under Pierce (1807); Elisha Gray, inventor (1835), and Francis Marion Crawford, author (1854). It is the date of the death of William II. of England (1100); Henry III. of France (1589); Thomas Gainsborough, famous English painter (1788); Jacques Etienne Montgolfier, French inventor (1799), and Gen. Mordecai Gist, Maryland patriot and a friend of Washington (1792).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 2.

1847—The survey of a city was commenced in Salt Lake valley.
1854—Brigham Young advised the presidency of the British mission to ship the emigrating Mormons from Europe to a more northern port than New Orleans, as the latter place was very unhealthful.
1855—Thomas Tanner, foreman of the public works blacksmith shop in Salt Lake City, and a Utah pioneer of 1847—died from the effects of a fall which occurred on July 31.
1860—Mrs. Ruth B. Clark of the Sugar House ward was bitten by a scorpion while asleep, causing her death.
1879—Timothy Saben Hoyt, a member of the Mormon battalion, died at Nephi, Juab county.
1883—The Salt Lake city council decided that all houses within the city should be numbered, as a preparatory step toward the anticipated free mail delivery.
1884—Fourteen Mormons sailed from Liverpool in charge of H. W. Attley on the steamship Nevada. They landed in New York August 13 and arrived at Salt Lake City, August 18.
1885—Joseph Weatherell of Santaquin, was drowned in the Jordan river, near Salt Lake City; the body was found on the 5th.
1886—The general election in Utah resulted in victory to the People's party in all the counties. Nicholas H. Groesbeck of Springville was taken to the penitentiary to serve nine months' imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation.
1888—Howard O. Spencer was arrested in Salt Lake City for unlawful cohabitation.
1889—James L. Sorensen was discharged from the penitentiary.
1890—The steamship Wisconsin sailed from Liverpool with eighty-six Mormons in charge of Leonard J. Jordan. The company landed in New York on the 13th, and arrived in Salt Lake City a few days later.
1894—In the First district court, William A. Kirkwood was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for fornication.
1900—Woman's day at Calder's park.
1901—German heirs object to sale of Auerbach estate.
1902—J. W. McCaslin dies of self-inflicted wound.
1904—Wreck on Salt Lake Route near smelters. Success of raisin-making in Dixie assured.
1907—The supreme court of Utah decided that mileage for judges is illegal. Joseph Reed of Murray loses a 14-month-old child by drowning.

THE MARK OF Parks' —A GUARANTEE

Silver Mesh Bags

We submit these recent arrivals. They are very new and most attractive.

German Silver, white kid lined—$2.50 to $10.00.

An especially fine line for—$5.00.

Also Change Purses, mesh links, with long neck chains —$1.50.

Parks' 1853 170 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB

Keith-O'Brien Company

The TWO BIG FEATURES OF THE WEEK--

Summer Sale of Blankets

ABOUT TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Traveling Men's Sample Line of Infants' Wear

HALF PRICES.

KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB KOB

LOW FARES EAST

Have your railroad and sleeping car tickets between Salt Lake and Chicago read via the Union Pacific and

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

OVERLAND LIMITED—Electric lighted train, standard sleeping cars, dining car and observation car.

Leaves Salt Lake 1 o'clock p. m.
Arrives Chicago 1 o'clock p. m. second day.

Another good train, Salt Lake to Chicago via this route, leaves Salt Lake 7:10 a. m. daily.

To CHICAGO and return	$70.00
To MILWAUKEE and return	$73.40
To ATLANTIC CITY and return	$95.35
To NEW YORK and return	$95.50

Tickets, berth reservations and complete information at

106 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET

C. S. WILLIAMS, Commercial Agent.

HOT-WEATHER DIARRHOEA

In the summer people of all eges are very subject to "running of the bowels." Germs get into the food or water, find their way into the intestines and keep irritating them so that there is a constant desire to have movement. It is very weakening, destroys appetie, disturbs sleep and produces an itchy feeling that many suppose to be piles. There are many "quick cures" for this aggravated form of dysentery, but they usually contain a narcotic, and that is dangerous. Others try salts and laxative waters, but they have no permanent effects. It takes a remedy with ingredients such as are combined in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin to drive out the trouble-causing germs, to clean out the intestines, to strengthen the stomach and enliven the liver. Ordinary remedies cannot do this, but it is a well known fact that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin does do it. Thousands use it every summer for this very purpose. Go to your druggist today and buy a 50 cent or $1.00 bottle and see what it will do for you. It is guaranteed to do what we claim or money refunded. It has enabled thousands of families to cure themselves of simple ailments. If you have never tried it send your address for a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE to

USE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN

DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 400 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

STORIES OF SUCCESS

W. L. DOUGLAS

Graduating from the university of cobbling at 15, the world's greatest shoemaker began his struggle for success at 33 cents a day in a cotton mill. Right at the outset he recognized the value of an education and set about to get it with a determination that would not be denied.

From school he went back to the shop, and from the shop back to the school, carrying a book with him from lodging to factory, and getting all there was in each book he read.

His rise from cobbler to manufacturer, financier, philanthropist and governor of a great state all amply evince the grit and spirit that were in him when as a boy he saved his money to get an education.

The spirit of saving quickly takes hold of one in earnest, it gives you a respect for yourself and a feeling of power attainable in no other way.

You can start a savings account here for a dollar and you may add to it as you can.

UTAH SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
235 Main Street,
In the business heart.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is especially valuable during the summer season, when outdoor occupations and sports are most in order.

GRASS STAINS, MUD STAINS AND CALLOUS SPOTS

Yield to it, and it is particularly agreeable when used in the bath after violent exercise.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

Gray Hair Restored.

"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Streaked or Bleached Hair or Moustache Instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists, or we will send you a trial size for 50c., postpaid, large size (eight times as much) $1. If your druggist doesn't sell it send direct to us. Send this yellow wrapper from two bottles purchased from a druggist and we will give a full size bottle for nothing. WALNUTTA CO., 1405 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

If Some Person

Offered you twenty-five cents every time you performed a necessary, meritorious act before a fixed time, you'd be pretty busy, wouldn't you.

This exemplifies the winter fuel situation. By buying your winter's supply of "THAT GOOD COAL" before August 15, you'll save twenty-five cents on every ton. It's the Salt Lake standard for quality and the price advances on August 15. Better think it over and then buy NOW.

BAMBERGER Coal Company

161 MAIN ST.

Four yards. Both phones.

Ask for the booklet about our profit sharing plan. It will interest you.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHES SOLD ON CREDIT

WESTERN OUTFIT Co 246 - STATE ST.

Boise and Interburban Railway Company, Limited.

Cars leave Boise for Caldwell, *6:15, 8:00, 9:00, *10:00, 11:00, 12:00 a. m. and *1:00, 2:00, 3:00, *4:00, 5:00, 6:00, **7:00, 8:00, 9:00, **10:00 p. m.

Cars leave Caldwell for Boise *6:20, 7:30, *8:20, 9:30, 10:30, *11:30 a. m. and 12:30, 1:30, *2:30, 3:30, 4:30, x5:30, 6:30, 7:30, **8:30, 9:30 p. m.

*Baggage and express.
**Baggage for Boise and Caldwell only.
xExpress to Eagle and intermediate points only.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

National Bank of the Republic

A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent. U. S. Depository.

Frank Knox, president; James A. Murray, vice president; W. F. Earls, cashier; E. A. Culbertson, assistant cashier.

Capital paid in, $300,000. Interest paid on time deposits.

TRIBUNE WANT ADS PULL!