BOERS WILL NOT, AND THEY WILL

Rumors That They Refuse to Fight Longer are Contradicted.

REPULSE OF THE BRITISH.

Boers Claim to Have Taken Three Cannon—Retire Before Lord Roberts—Kruger Cheers Burghers.

[Early Dispatches.]

Poplar Grove, Thursday, March 8.—President Kruger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay.

The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared that they were not willing to fight any longer, and they blamed President Steyn.

REPULSED THE BRITISH.

Pretoria, Tuesday, March 6 (via Lourenzo Marques, March 8).—It is officially stated here that on Sunday last there was heavy fighting at Dordrecht; that the British were repulsed with great loss and that the federals captured three cannon.

Osfontein, March 7.—Lord Roberts' movement today again thoroughly surprised, outwitted and outmaneuvered the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot. The plan of battle was as follows:

General Colville's division extended along the north bank; General Tucker held the center reserve and the guards' brigade had the center advanced. General Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following General French, who was instructed to move southeast until opposite the Boer flank and then to swing around the rear.

FOILED BY THE BOERS.

Every movement was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserted camps. Twice the British cavalry was almost in a position to charge, but they admit that they were foiled by the maneuvering of the Boers.

When last seen General French was pursuing the enemy vigorously. He was between them and Bloemfontein, about eleven miles from the right wing.

General Colville merely demonstrated against a high mountain occupied by the Transvaal troops, who were now fleeing, in consequence of the fight of the Free Staters south of the river. It is impossible at present to give the Boer numbers, but it is estimated that they reach 14,000, all of whom are now in flight.

NINTH LANCERS REPULSED.

In the course of the operations the ninth lancers attempted to get close to the Boers' right with the object of charging, but the Boers came out in great force and the lancers were compelled to retire. A battery was then set forward to hold the enemy in check while the Grahamstown volunteers and a company of mounted infantry, supported by another battery, engaged the Boers on their right flank.

The Boers fired shells, falling short, however, and they made a stubborn defense on the kopje on our right, enfilading the battery and killing eighteen of the battery horses. The mounted infantry gradually repelled the Boers and the battery then took a position and expelled them from their laager in confusion.

The Boers held a strong position on the north bank of the river, but the fight from the southern bank compelled them to retreat. They showed great adroitness in getting away the wagons, and displayed a bold front while the rest of the force was busy inspanning.

Gen. French's division consisted of three brigades of cavalry, two of mounted infantry and seven horse batteries.

MADE SAFE RETREAT.

London, March 9, 4:15 a.m.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. Gen. French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossings.

The military critics comment on the discouraging news from Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell seems to be in grave need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow the correspondents to send out information respecting the distress of the garrison.

A readjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. Gen. White is to go to Stormberg to take supreme command of Gen. Gatacre's division and the tenth division, now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter, Sir George White's chief of staff.

PEACE RUMORS.

The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement: "It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day.

"Unfortunately, the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Poplar Grove, dated March 8: "The movements of the mounted men were somewhat too rapid for the supporting infantry, and as a result, the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively. The Boers fell back precipitately and, extending to the southeast, they checked the advance of the British cavalry with a heavy rifle fire at 800 yards' range. Accordingly, Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics."

Mr. Hallowell, the Daily News correspondent at Mafeking, who passed two months in prison in Pretoria, escaped last week and was recaptured sixty miles from Pretoria, sends a dispatch to his paper, dated Pretoria Jail, March 2, via Lourenzo Marques, describing the misleading news given the Boers by their officers regarding the course of the war. He adds:

"Great dissatisfaction exists among the Boers, as their supplies of food, especially meat, coffee and sugar, are very irregular, and many threaten to return to their farms."

The Daily Mail has the following from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, March 7: "Benjamin Silpent, born in Russia, and alleged to be an American citizen, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor for signaling to the enemy during the siege."

KRUGER CHEERS BURGHERS.

Pretoria, March 8.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger addressing a crowd of people said: "Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable president trought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State's Volkslaad (national anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has done much good and has cheered the despondents.

President Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein. Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forts except one have been taken by the Boers. Much satisfaction is expressed at the courtesies extended to General Cronje by the British.

Secretary of State Reitz has issued war bulletins in which after saying the government has no official tidings of the surrender of General Cronje, but must accept it as a fact, however, painful he adds:

NOT DISCOURAGED.

"The government remains assured that the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defense of their independence and standing as a nation.

"The struggle thus far has shown that the republics have vindicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger us. In the struggle for our cherished rights, our belief remains that whatever happens, the Lord still reigns.

"Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy and other circumstances it became necessary to take up other positions, hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggersberg. All the commandos have reached there safely, except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reenan's pass. Thus Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more besieged. In retiring the enemy was time after time driven back so that our laagers were not cut off. In these fights a few men were killed or wounded and the enemy lost heavily.

"In spite of all reports, the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commondos in Natal the burghers are full of courage. General DeWet now commands all the commandos at the Modder river."

NAVAL BRIGADE CHEERED.

Durban, March 8.—The naval brigade from Ladysmith arrived today in command of Captain Lambeton. They number about 200 and were enthusiastically received. The railway station was lined with men from H. M. S. Terrible, and the meeting of comrades caused many touching scenes. When the gunners who played such an important part in the defense of Ladysmith marched down the streets headed by the band and flags of the Terrible and carrying the tattered union jack from H. M. S. Powerful, which had flown throughout the siege of Ladysmith, the cheering was enormous. The crowd which assembled was tremendous.

Lunch was prepared and served in a shed adjacent to the railway station, and the men ate heartily. The majority of them looked well but showed signs of the rough work and fatigue they have undergone.

Their uniforms bore many tokens of the wear and tear they had been subjected to.

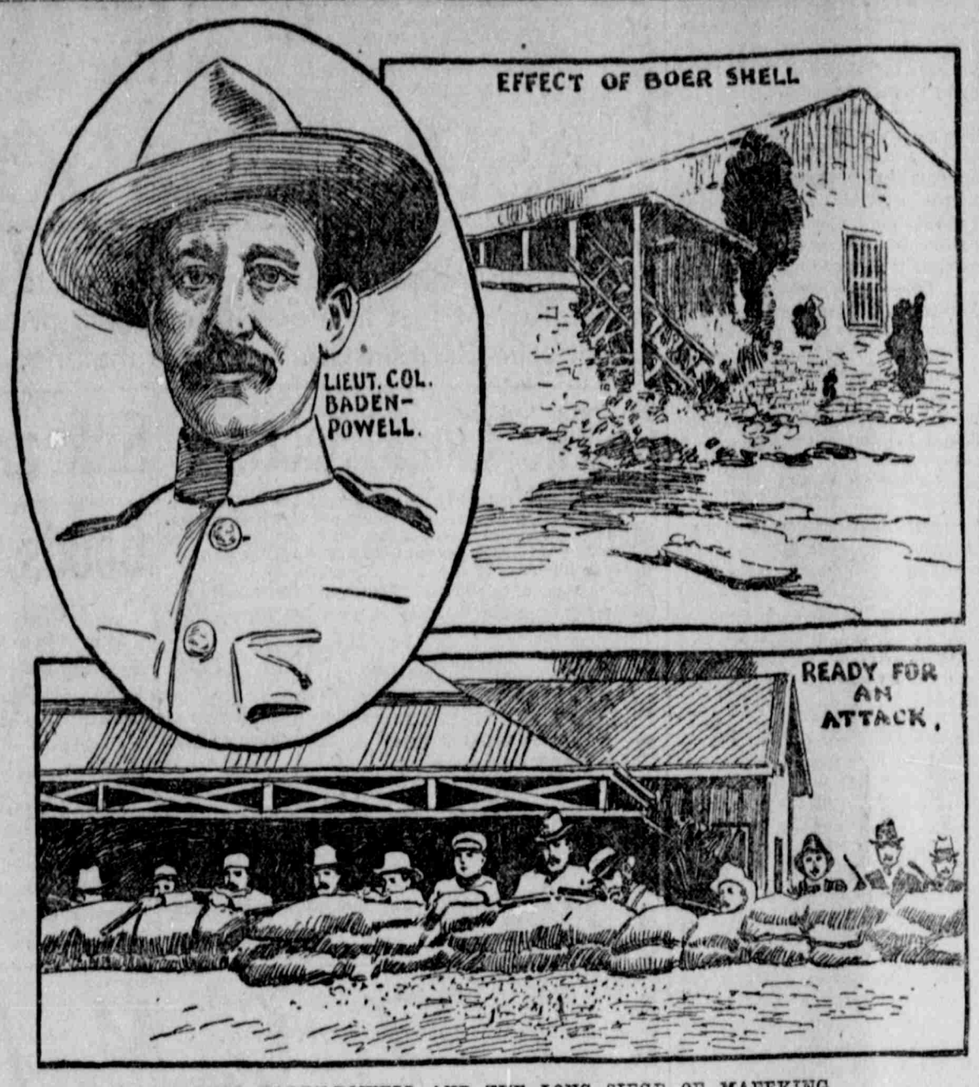
After lunch, headed by Captain Percy Scott, the naval commandant at Durban, the men marched to the place of embarkation for Simonstown.

WHERE BOERS WILL STAND.

New York, March 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

General Delarey may make a stand at Abrahams Kraal, but the concentration of the Dutch forces among the hills north of Brandfort is more probable. The British occupation of the Free State capital is not likely to be seriously contested.

The transport arrangements for the supply of General Roberts' army during the long march from the railway base have been excellent and the principal cause of the delay is the condition of the horses. General Kitchener's work as an organizer is apparent in the mobility which the British army has suddenly acquired. Officers in their letters to friends in England have explained this mystery. General Kitchener, during his first month in South Africa, went up and down the lines, inspecting every detail of the system of supplies, visiting Methuen's, French's and Gatacre's headquarters, making changes at De Aar, Belmont and other points and transforming the entire transport service. Every square peg in a hole came out and efficient men were put in the place of dawdlers and blunderers. The energy of this remarkable man was shown in every branch of the service. He had not been in Capetown 48 hours before all officers idling about the clubs and hotels under the pretense of sick leave were sent on their way to rejoin their commands. General Kitchener went everywhere and saw everything and when General Roberts was ready to start for the front victory was already organized.



COLONEL BADEN-POWELL AND THE LONG SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

The pluckiest band of Britishers in Africa are doubtless Colonel Baden-Powell's troopers and civilians who have so long held the Boers at bay at Mafeking. This little place is about 700 miles north of Cape Town and was the first British stronghold attacked by the Boers.

SERIOUS ARIZONA FEUD.

Cattlemen and Sheepmen Likely to Engage in Bloody War.

Cattlemen Have Begun—Quarrel Arises Over the Drouth this Season in Tonto Basin.

Prescott, Ariz., March 8.—Parties who arrived in Prescott today from the Tonto Basin country state that another war is threatened there similar to that of 1887 and 1888, when forty people were killed in what was known as the Tewksbury-Graham feud.

While not to exceed half a dozen men of those engaged in that feud are alive today, the causes which brought it about still exist, and new men seem willing to fight on the same old lines.

The trouble is between the cattlemen and the sheepmen. Large herds of sheep from northern Arizona are driven south for the winter, returning to their northern grazing grounds again in the spring, and one of the routes is via Tonto Basin, which is usually well watered, and abounds in good grass.

The drouth of the past year has caused a shortage of both, and cattlemen served notice on the sheepmen that on account of the conditions they would not be permitted to return north by this route this spring. The latter sent back word that they were going through Tonto Basin if they had to fight their way.

The advance guard of the returning flocks were met by the cattlemen and turned back and scattered. Several cases of arms and ammunition are known to have been shipped into the section recently, and open threats have also been made by the interested parties to shoot each other on sight.

STARTING NATIONAL BANKS.

Erroneous Ideas of Being Able to Do it with Insignificant Capital.

New York, March 9.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

Controller of the Currency Dawes is overwhelmed with assertions and inquiries touching the operation of the currency bill about to become a law. All sorts of notions are entertained by those who have undertaken to interpret it, and recently the controller's attention was directed to a press report published in several papers to this effect: It is estimated that anyone with $3,000 capital can start a national bank, under the new system. All that is required is $25,000 in 2 per cent government bonds, which could be secured at ruling rates for $26,750. These, representing the capital of the bank, could be sent to Washington and circulation for the full amount of the capital immediately taken out. The organizer of the bank then has only $2,750 tied up in the enterprise, but could take deposits in the regular way.

"That report has gained so much publicity," said Controller Dawes, "that it seems to me it ought to be corrected as soon as possible. The report is fallacious. The new law regarding circulation would not make it easier to drive the authorities into allowing the bank to do business with no capital. While it is true that the organizers of a national bank can secure in circulation the par of the bonds deposited by them as security therefor, less five per cent redemption fund, if this currency was used to pay off the cost of the bonds, it could not, of course, be used as capital for the bank.

"Where money has been borrowed to purchase the bonds deposited as security for circulation, the bank notes issued against them might be used to pay a portion of the debt. But this operation does not affect or lessen the necessity of the bank having $25,000 in unimpaired cash capital, irrespective of the currency and bond transaction. The assumption is that the $25,000 received from the government, upon the deposit of the amount of the bonds as security, could be used both to pay the debt assumed in the purchase of the bonds as well as for the working capital of the bank in addition, which is, of course, impossible."

THE IRISH LEADER.

Mr. Redmond's Complimentary Reference to Queen Victoria.

London, March. 8.—In the house of commons today Mr. John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, declared the Irish people had received with gratification the announcement that her majesty had directed that the shamrock be worn by the Irish regiments on St. Patrick's day, adding that the Irish people would welcome this graceful recognition of the valor of the Irish race wherever exhibited and would treat with respect the venerable sovereign about to visit the Irish shore, well knowing that on that occasion no attempt would be made to give the visit any party significance and that their chivalrous hospitality would not be taken to mean any statement of their demands for national rights, which they would continue to press until conceded. Mr. Redmond was loudly cheered, both on rising and on taking his seat.

Longshoremen Want More Wages.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—Representatives of 20,000 longshoremen on the south shore of Lake Erie, between Buffalo and Toledo, met here yesterday to formulate their demands for the ensuing season. Those represented are the ore handlers, the coal heavers and the hoisters and the engineers. It is certain that an increase of wages will be demanded, and that concessions will be asked for with respect to many things about which there has been controversy in the past. A conference will be held this morning with the dock managers, and a committee representing the lake carriers' association.

Sir Charles Hall Dead.

London, March 9.—Sir Charles Hall, in his 58th year, died this morning.

The Right Hon. Charles Hall, K. C. M. G., was born in 1843. He was recorder of the city of London and at the time of his death was a member of parliament from the Holborn division of Finsbury. He represented West Cambridgeshire in parliament from 1885 to 1892, and was at one time attorney general to the Prince of Wales. He was first delegate for Great Britain at the international maritime conference held at Washington in 1899.

EXPLAINING THE NEW TARIFF BILL

How it Cuts Off Five-Sixths of the Present Custom Dues.

MARKED AID TO PUERTO RICO

Member of Cabinet Clears Up a Wide Apprehension Concerning the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill.

[Early Dispatches.]

Washington, March 8.—A member of the cabinet tonight gave out the following authoritative statement: "There has been a wide misapprehension of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, of the attitude of the President, of the action of Congress and of their relations to each other. The criticism and the concern which have come from some well-meaning quarters are due almost entirely to a misunderstanding of the real facts.

"The attempt to represent that there has been a disagreement between the President and Congress is wholly unfounded. There has been no essential difference between them. Both have sought the same object. The recommendation of the President and the House bill in their purpose and effect amount to the same thing. As a consequence each rightly sustains the other.

"The President, in his annual message of December 4th, urged that the customs duties on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States be removed. Imports from Puerto Rico into the United States have been and are now paying the Dingley rates. The President felt that Puerto Rico should be relieved of this burden. He urged that it should be removed, not as a matter of legal right, but of liberal and humane public policy.

"His argument indicated his reasons and suggested his view as to the question of constitutional obligation. Puerto Rico, severed from Spain, had lost her old markets and had gained none in their place. She had been devastated by hurricane and left destitute. Humanity dictated every effort to lift her up and to give her a new market. This was the President's plan, and what need of such a plea if the Constitution of itself carried free trade to Puerto Rico? In that case free trade goes to her, whether right or not.

"What the President proposed was that the United States should offer the largest and most generous measure of help to the distressed and suffering island, and he has never wavered a single instant in the object he sought. Had his suggestion been adopted and followed by all in his spirit and as he meant it, with the limitations he intended, all would have been well. But, when the time came for action in Congress two tendencies were seen. On the one hand there were good men and some business and agricultural interests that, while not objecting or little objecting to free trade with Puerto Rico alone, feared that free trade with Puerto Rico would be made a precedent for free trade with the Philippines. They felt there should be a distinct assertion and exercise of the power to impose duties, however small, as an assurance that this power was reserved for other cases.

"On the other hand, what the President proposed as a worthy act of national generosity and liberal policy was seized by political opponents and claimed as a necessary and inevitable measure of inherent constitutional right. They insisted that the Constitution by its own force extends to Puerto Rico and all the island possessions and spreads all its provisions over them, including uniform taxation. They were eager to commit a Republican Congress to the adoption of a free trade with Puerto Rico, not as a measure of generous expediency, but because they could then claim that it had riveted a hard and fast principle, which would tie the hands of the government everywhere, in the Philippines, as well as in Puerto Rico, without regard to varying conditions and which would expose the administration and its party to all the criticisms and attacks that would be made on such a position.

"It was a cunning game, but it did not succeed. The apprehension of the honest objectors, who feared that the concessions of full free trade with Puerto Rico would lead to mistakes, and the designs of the crafty partisans who meant that it should, were both met and frustrated by the bill which passed the House, and which levied 15 per cent or less than one-sixth of the Dingley rates. That low rate involves no possible hardship. It has the advantage of producing needed revenue, which until civil government and law are fully organized in Puerto Rico cannot be raised as well from any other source.

"There was another point which was not generally understood. The bill provides that the whole amount of duties on goods coming from Puerto Rico shall be paid back to Puerto Rico for the benefit of the island. Thus it fully harmonizes with the object at which the President aimed, of relieving the people of Puerto Rico, and when it was crowned by the President's special message, promptly carried out by the House, providing not only that the duties hereafter collected, but that those heretofore collected to the amount of $2,000,000 should be appropriated, to be expended wholly in Puerto Rico for her development and improvement, absolutely no ground was left for any pretense that the policy of the President and Congress was in the slightest degree harsh and oppressive.

"Nobody can understandingly object to the 15 per cent duty, all paid back to Puerto Rico, on the ground that it is unfair and hard toward Puerto Rico. He can understandingly object on the claim that there is no power to levy any duty at all, and such a claim would leave the President and Congress powerless and helpless in the Philippines as well as in Puerto Rico.

"Between a 15 per cent duty as provided by the congressional bill, every cent of which is to be returned to Puerto Rico, that is not also getting all collected at the other end, and the renewal of customs duties as suggested by the President for humanity's sake, there is absolutely no difference whatever in practical results. In both everything is for humanity. Congress was aiming at the same results, and the President rightfully accepts the act of Congress. The representation that each was not in accord with the other disregards every essential element in the case.

"But between a 15 per cent duty and free trade as a constitutional right going necessarily and instantly wherever new land may be acquired there is the world-wide difference between reserving full discretionary power to deal with the new possessions, as their varying interests and ours may require, and leaving no discretionary power in Congress whatever. And this is the real issue which has been forced by the attitude of the minority in Congress.

"The country is starting out on a new departure and on a new experiment, and it is of the highest importance for our own safety, as well as for the welfare of the new peoples who have come under the flag, that we should leave ourselves free to deal with each case as its own merits demand. The claim which insists that free trade goes by legal right to Puerto Rico would bind us hand and foot.

"The partisans who sought to put the President and Congress in a hole have, perhaps, unconsciously, dug a pit for themselves. They will find that they have taken a position which would estop them from carrying out the policy they have proposed for the disposition of the Philippines. But as I do not now wish to discuss the matter in its broadest aspect, or to treat it in a partisan spirit, I do not pursue the point. It is enough for the present to say that our contention that the Constitution does not by its own force extend over the new possessions without legislation action is in harmony with the general tenor of judicial decision and legislative action from the acquisition of Louisiana down to this time.

"The Republican party had its birth in an issue very like that which is now presented. The Calhoun doctrine was that the Constitution by its own force carried slavery into the Territories of the United States. The Republican party sprang into being from the uprising of the public conscience against that doctrine. One of the resolutions of the Chicago platform of 1860 on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President was in these words: 'That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carried slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the principles and harmony of the country.'

"The political heirs of those who put forward the dogma that the Constitution of its own force carried slavery into the territory of the United States now maintain the dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries free trade even into the new island territory of the United States without any legislative action. It is an interesting circumstance that in this new epoch of our history the Republican party is again battling for a principle kindred to that which gave it birth."

WORKMEN AS MANUFACTURERS

The Windowglass Men Will Go Into Business Themselves.

Chicago, March 9.—The Times-Herald says:

Window glass workers are planning to force the manufacturers out of business.

It has practically been decided to construct three large continuous tank furnaces for the manufacture of window glass and to have them completed and in operation by Sept. 15. This entering wedge will be followed by others as rapidly as the workmen can perfect plans.

The scheme to invade the manufacturing field has been fostered in the breasts of the workmen for several years.

The beginning was the establishment of some co-operative factories in various parts of the country, and the success of these has made the workmen confident that they can enjoy the manufacturing as well as the labor end of the industry. The plan has been carefully worked out, and submitted in detail to the "preceptoiries" all over the country. Every window glass worker in the United States is a member of a "preceptoiry," and they make up the National Window Glass Workers' organization, which is known as Local Assembly 300, K. of L. The question of engaging in the manufacture of window glass is now being voted upon in the "preceptoiries," and it is conceded through the gas belt of Indiana and in the East that a unanimous vote will be given in the affirmative. The vote will be in the hands of the executive committee by March 20.

Congressman Burton Renominated.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—Congressman T. O. Burton was last night re-nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio district.

Opposed to Bryan.

Boston, Mass, March 9.—Frank Jones, for many years the leading Democrat of New Hampshire, refuses to discuss the report that he will be a delegate from New Hampshire to the Republican national convention. He declares, however, that he is still firmly opposed to Mr. Bryan.

A Church Divided.

Chicago, March 9.—A special to the Record from Fort Recovery, Ohio says:

The Christian church here is divided over the innovation of a regular choir, organ and missionary and aid societies. Some of the members have asked the courts to appoint a receiver for the church property and have a final accounting rendered.

Another Increase in Wages.

Youngstown, O., March 9.—At the bimonthly wage conference here yesterday between representatives of the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers, an advance of 25 cents a ton in the rate for puddling was agreed upon. The rate will now be six dollars a ton, the highest paid since 1880. This will mean an advance in the finishing department also of about 4 per cent. The rate for puddling is now 50 per cent higher than in 1895, and for finishing the advance has been 37 per cent since that time. About 20,000 men are affected by the advance.

Money for Brazil.

Rio De Janeiro, Feb. 13.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—The Bank of the Republic has agreed to pay the government $50,000,000 cash in release of all obligations to the government, amounting to $180,000,000, payable at different times and extending forward for a period of eighteen years. By this move the government is released from all responsibility and obtains an immediate relief of the above amount.

Thomas Dawson, secretary of the United States legation, has just left on the Italian steamer Washington on a four months' leave of absence via Europe.

REVOLUTIONIZED!

Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood and Liver by the Wonderful New Discovery, Swamp-Root.

Tens of Thousands of Men and Women Owe Their Health, In Fact Their Lives, to the Wonderful Curative Properties of this Great Kidney Remedy.

"Deseret News" Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

The most important organs in the human body are the kidneys.

They remove all the waste and poison from the system. They are the natural filters of the body, and just as sure as water is purer and clearer after it has passed through a filter, so is the human system purer, so is the blood richer and more rosy when the kidneys are properly performing their functions. You may feel as though you have no kidney or bladder trouble. It is best to be on the safe side. Find out whether your father or mother had kidney trouble, and if so be on your guard, for no disease follows from generation to generation like kidney disease.

When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, plenty of ambition but no strength, sediment in the urine after standing twenty-four hours, scanty supply with scalding irritation in passing it, may be obliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel, excess of uric acid, you may feel as though you have heart trouble. Rheumatism, bloating, dark circles under the eyes, weak stomach, poor digestion are unmistakable evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention

Swamp-Root is the wonderful discovery of Dr. Kilmer the eminent kidney and bladder specialist and it will be found in the dispensary of every well regulated hospital; it is taken and recommended by the foremost physicians in the land. Thousands of men and women occupying useful positions to-day owe their lives to the use of Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy.

In order that all our readers may know Swamp-Root for what it is, and participate in its great benefits, every Deseret News reader who will send their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will be sent a sample bottle of Swamp-Root absolutely free by mail. Also a pamphlet of valuable information pertaining to kidney and bladder diseases and containing some of the thousands of testimonial letters received from grateful sufferers cured. Swamp-Root being so successful our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle and to be sure and state that they read this generous offer in the Salt Lake City Daily Deseret News, when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar bottles at drug stores everywhere.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DELICIOUS IN COFFEE TEA & Chocolate

GAIL BORDEN

Send for BABIES

A Book for Mothers.

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N. Y.

Much Harm is Done Daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate

(For Eating),

which is of delicious flavor, and cheapest in the end?

Sold in the following shapes:—

Croquettes, in Tins.

Drops, in Tins.

Square Tablets.

Small Bars.

The product ranks among the existing brands of chocolate for eating as Van Houten's Cocoa does among the cocoas: it is the most delicious in flavor and the most economical in use.