# CHAMBERLAIN WARNS FRANCE

## Attacks On England May Provoke a War.

## THREAT IS MADE IN SPEECH BY SECRETARY

### Greeted By Outburst of Cheering By His Hearers.

**Indignation Aroused to Such a Pitch That Serious Consequences May Result Unless Great Britain's Neighbors Mend Their Ways—Favors Alliance of United States, England and Germany In Order to Assure Peace of the World.**

London, Nov. 29.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester today, said that ever since the great split in the liberal party he had found himself a mark for the slanders and misrepresentations from the baser sort of politicians, but that he had found compensation in the generous appreciation of the majority of the countrymen.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he said, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon branches, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain was indeed a guaranty of the peace of the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

It was of the utmost importance, Mr. Chamberlain further remarked, that Great Britain should not remain isolated in Europe and her natural alliance was with the great German empire. They had had difficulties with Germany, but their interests and sentiments were the same, and an understanding between the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races might do more than any combination of armies to preserve the peace of the world. The world, he asserted, was not governed entirely by interest. Sentiment was one of the greatest factors.

**Issues a Warning.**

Referring to the attacks of the foreign press, Mr. Chamberlain said these newspapers had not even spared "the most sacred person of the queen." This, continued the speaker, provoked natural indignation "which may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their ways."

An outburst of cheering greeted this threat of the colonial secretary. It was a matter for congratulation, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, that the worst of these disgraceful attacks "did not appear in the German papers."

Dealing with the attitude of foreign nations, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I rejoice, and it is perhaps natural, for I have taken a personal interest in the matter, in the friendly feeling which I hope is now permanent between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. I have as many friends in the United States, almost as many as I have here, and I can conceive of no greater disasters to the two countries than to find themselves hostile to each other. Yet, I remember, when I first visited America, my surprise and astonishment at the evidence given me by both statesmen and politicians, and in articles in the press, of constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, constant doubts as to her integrity, and a general unfavorable estimate of our prospects and character.

**New Columbus Wanted.**

"Once, addressing a great meeting in Philadelphia, I ventured to say that what we wanted was a new Columbus to set out from America, discover the United Kingdom and return to America and tell them something they did not know of the character of the strange inhabitants of those islands.

"This ill-feeling was due, no doubt, to many causes, but mainly to the fact that the United States has never been at war with any great power but England, due to their traditions, extending over a century, due to a feeling that the sympathy of Great Britain was not with them in their civil war, and to the general belief that the people of Great Britain would see with satisfaction any harm that might befall them.

"It appeared to me most useless to contradict these mistaken opinions. But what the asservations of statesmen could not do was done by the sympathy we were willing to give when the United States found itself the object of suspicion, which has so often accompanied our own transactions when England engaged in a war of justice against oppression, a war in favor of civilization and good government.

"Our action proved to the Americans that we were indeed one people, of the same thoughts and guided by the same principles. The assurance that was given them in the course of the Spanish war will, I believe, never be forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. The union, the alliance, if you please, the understanding between these two nations, is indeed a guarantee of the peace of the world.

**Triple Alliance Favored.**

"But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance is between ourselves and the German empire. We have had our differences, quarrels and contentions, but they have all been about petty matters. Those difficulties have been gradually removed until now I cannot conceive that any point can arise in the immediate future which can bring ourselves and Germany into antagonism of interests.

"On the contrary, I can foresee many things in the future which must cause anxiety to the statesmen of Europe, but in which our interests are clearly the same as Germany's, and in which the understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America, might, if extended to Germany, do more perhaps than any combination of arms to preserve the peace of the world."

A new triple alliance between the Teutonic race and the great branches of the Anglo-Saxons would, said the colonial secretary, be a potent influence in the future of the world.

The speaker explained that he used the word "alliance," but it mattered little whether they had an alliance committed to paper or "an understanding which existed in the minds of the statesmen of the representative countries."

**Heavy Loss of Boers.**

Orange River, Monday, Nov. 28.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to be 140 and at Graspan 400. Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

# SEEKING FOR ALLIES

## Silver Republicans Bid For Anti-Imperialist Support.

## FOOTHOLD IN THE EAST

### WANT POWER WHERE SILVER DOES NOT ATTRACT.

**Effort to Be Made to Secure Co-operation With the Following of Edward Atkinson—Senator Dubois Says Democrats Must Not Attempt to Evade Silver Issue.**

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The silver Republicans in conference here Tuesday and Wednesday planned, it is announced, to ally themselves with and to make use of the anti-imperialism agitation, especially in eastern states, where the silver issue does not attract. Co-operation with Edward Atkinson's following will be sought.

The purpose of the silver Republicans is to gain, if possible, with this new issue a foothold in eastern states, so that their party can truly claim to be a national organization, and thus become a more effective whip for holding the Democrats to the Bryan and 16 to 1 line. This is one reason why the silver Republicans intend to hold a big national convention of 2,000 delegates next year. Confirmation of this plan came today from Fred Dubois, former senator from Idaho, chairman of the silver Republican executive committee.

"There is no place for the Republican anti-imperialists of New England and the coast to go except to our party," said Mr. Dubois. "The assured composition of the United States senate for several years convinces them that silver legislation cannot be passed for many years.

"On anti-imperialism and kindred questions they are with us. I am satisfied they will come to us. I expect to see former Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, Edward Atkinson and men like them sitting as delegates in our convention.

"We have planned for a big convention of 2,000 or more. Our convention, if held at the same place and time as the Democratic convention, will be a powerful stimulus against any concession by that party to the forces of unrighteousness. We have not much to gain on this score, however. We are pretty well satisfied that the Democrats will reaffirm the platform of 1896 and renominate Mr. Bryan. That will be enough. If, however, they should seek to evade or subordinate the silver cause, we'll not be their allies. In such case we will do what many silver Republicans wanted to do in 1896—establish a separate organization and nominate a separate ticket."

### HOGG FOR SECOND PLACE.

**The Proposition Was Warmly Applauded By Colonel Bryan.**

Austin, Tex., Nov. 30.—While William J. Bryan and ex-Governor Hogg and other politicians were making rear-end train speeches at Elgin, near this city this afternoon, a boom was started for ex-Governor James Hogg for second place on the national Democratic ticket and Mr. Bryan warmly applauded the proposition.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Governor Sayers, ex-Governor Hogg, and Attorney General Smith, left this afternoon for Waco, where Mr. Bryan will speak tomorrow. They went via Elgin, a small junction of some 5,000 inhabitants, a few miles to the south of this city, to make the Waco connection. Arriving at Elgin, the party was received by almost the entire population of the town, and a perfect ovation was rendered them.

The crowd demanded some speechmaking. Mr. Bryan was the first to respond to the clamor and addressed his hearers for some ten or fifteen minutes. He reviewed the past war briefly and asserted that the public did not want or would they tolerate the saddling of a large standing army on this nation.

He spoke cheerfully of the campaign of 1900. He assured his hearers that he was in Texas to recuperate and prepare himself for the coming campaign and announced that the Democrats of the country would find him as loyal to the 16 to 1 theory as ever and that it would have precedence over everything else if he would have his say.

Upon the conclusion of his address, ex-Governor Hogg spoke briefly along the same lines. Governor Sayers followed in a like manner and the surprise was sprung on the crowd by Attorney General Smith. He extolled Mr. Bryan as a great leader and assured the audience that he would be elected president in 1900. While the audience was enthusiastically cheering this statement, Mr. Smith added that he hoped to see and knew that he would see ex-Governor Hogg occupying the second place on the national ticket as he would make an excellent running mate for Mr. Bryan.

This created great enthusiasm and Mr. Bryan applauded heartily with the remainder of the crowd. Cries for Hogg brought him to the front again and he announced that the honor sought to be thrust upon him was more than he expected, that de did not want any office and was not looking for any, that he thought the vice presidency should go to a western man.

The ovation tendered the quartette was much flattering and the train was permitted to depart only after considerable delay.

### TO NOMINATE CONGRESSMAN.

**Democratic Convention Is Being Held at Frankfort, Kentucky.**

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 30.—The Seventh district congressional convention, which was expected to sound the ante-election keynote for the Goebel Democracy, as well as to nominate a candidate to succeed Evan Settle, deceased, convened at 2 o'clock, but owing to a tie-up in the committee on resolutions, it accomplished nothing this afternoon.

The hitch in the convention arose over the question of reaffirming the platform of the Louisville convention, at which Goebel was nominated. It is understood that John R. Allen, leading candidate for the congressional nomination, while he supported Goebel, is a dissenter of the platform as to the endorsement of the Goebel election law.

Speeches of the leaders breathed denunciation against Governor Bradley for military interferences and also against Judge Toney of Louisville for interfering with the Louisville election by injunction.

At 10:30 o'clock forty-seven ballots had been taken, but no nomination had been made. The vote stood: Allen, 29; Gayle, 25; Julian, 20; Moody, 20. Necessary to choice, 48. The convention adjourned to 10:30 o'clock tomorrow.

### BRYAN KEEPS HANDS OFF.

**Will Take No Part In Democratic Speakership Fight.**

Austin, Tex., Nov. 30.—W. J. Bryan's attention has been called to a report from Washington that it was hinted there that he was inclined to favor the nomination of Sulzer for speaker by the Democratic congressional contingent, and he expressed himself as follows:

"I have not said or written anything for any candidate for speaker. I have not taken part in the contest and shall not. The Democrats in congress are entirely competent to settle the question of the leadership for themselves, and I have no doubt will caucus and make a wise selection."

# METHUEN HIT BY A BULLET

## British General Wounded By the Boers.

## SLIGHTLY INJURED IN MODDER RIVER BATTLE

### Joy at Kimberley Over Advance of Relief Forces.

**Rumored That the English Lost Over 500 Men In the Recent Big Battle—Some of the Officers Who Fell—Boers Try to Trick Baden-Powell at Mafeking and Fail—Dastardly Conduct of the Boers As Shown In the Present Engagement.**

London, Nov. 30.—It is officially announced that General Methuen was among those wounded at the battle of Modder river.

General Methuen, it developed later, was slightly wounded by a bullet, which inflicted a flesh wound in the thigh. Lieutenant Long of the Second Yorkshires is another officer killed.

The following officers were also wounded: Captain William Huget, engineer; Lieutenant Travers, Third grenadiers; Lieutenants Elwes and Hill, Scots guards; Lieutenant Flint, Lancashires; Majors Earle and Ottley and Lieutenant Fox, Second Yorkshires; Lieutenants Baker-Carr and Neilson, Argyll Highlanders.

### JOY AT KIMBERLEY.

**People Cheered at Close Proximity of the Retiring Forces.**

Kimberley, Nov. 24 (by way of Klokfontein, Nov. 27.)—There were a few rifle shots early today, from the direction of Wright's farm, but this was regarded as merely one of the numerous Boer tricks to draw our men out by inducing us to believe that the relieving forces are drawing near.

This afternoon the Boers blew up two large culverts, near the rifle butts on the railway line toward Spytfontein.

The news of the proximity of the relieving forces greatly cheered the garrison and the inhabitants. A few Boers were seen today, but it is believed that the enemy is in only small bands around Kimberley, lots of fifty or so, the greater part having gone to Spytfontein, where firing is believed to have been heard about noon.

From Kaffir sources comes a report that there are two large Boer laagers at Olifant's dam, with 150 wagons for water supply. The Boers have cut the existing dam three miles distant, allowing the water to run down toward their laagers into an old dry dam on the farm. This is believed to be the Free State base of operations on the western boarder.

The official estimate places the number of Boer shells fired during the bombardment of Kimberley at about 1,000 and ours at no fewer than 600. As the enemy's shells so frequently hit soft, sandy ground, the explosive effect is greatly neutralized. All our wounded are in a very satisfactory condition.

An armored train proceeded toward Dronfield to reconnoitre, but this immediately roused the enemy's cordite gun, and the train returned after the fifth shell had been fired. The Boers are now firing on the reservoir fort from Wilbleton.

### NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

**Firing Has Been Heard In the Direction of Ladysmith.**

London, Dec. 1, 4:40 a. m.—Beyond the report from Estcourt that firing was heard in the direction of Ladysmith on Monday there is not a shred of news of any kind from the seat of war. A semi-official statement has been issued that Lord Methuen's wound is not serious, and that he is expected to be all right in the course of a few days. It is certain, however, that the wound will prevent his being in the saddle, and there is great anxiety to know whether he will be compelled temporarily to abandon the personal direction of affairs. His next in command is Colonel Colville, commanding the guards brigade. He has a reputation as an excellent officer.

As men are needed in all directions, Lord Woiseley's announcement that a new division will be embarked without delay has been received with the greatest satisfaction. The transports will soon be returning from the Cape, and it is hoped that the men will be dispatched speedily. On this point the Morning Post says:

"The sooner we can make up our minds to the magnitude of the work in hand, the sooner it will be accomplished."

Lieutenant Colonel Stapford's death ends a most promising career. He was the officer mainly responsible for working out the details of the mobilization scheme.

### BADEN-POWELL IS CUNNING.

**Refuses to Be Drawn Into a Trap By the Boers.**

London, Nov. 30.—Colonel Baden-Powell, under date of Mafeking, Nov. 29, has sent the following to the war office, through General Forestier-Walker at Cape Town:

"All well here. Cronje has gone with a commando and with about twenty wagons to Rieeters, Transvaal, leaving most of the guns here with the Marico and Lichtenburg contingents, with orders to shell us into submission. Bombardment and sniping continue, with very small results.

"The enemy's sentries drew us out Saturday by making a show of going away, and leaving a big gun, apparently in a state of being dismantled. Our scouts found the enemy hidden in force, so we sat tight.

"The enemy's ninety-four-pounder became damaged, and has been replaced by another, more efficient. I am daily pushing out our advance work, with good result. The health of the garrison is good. No casualties to report."

### METHUEN DENOUNCES BOERS.

**Their Dastardly Conduct In Firing On White Flag.**

London Nov. 30.—Although telegraph and railroad communication is open with Modder river, no further news of General Methuen's movement or the big fight has been given out up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. This is generally taken to indicate that General Methuen is again on the march, and that, as heretofore, he will not again be heard from until he has fought another battle and gained another stage.

General Methuen also described as "dastardly" the conduct of the Boers in firing on ambulance wagons, the shooting of a British officer by a wounded Boer, and the Boers' use of dumdum bullets; but he refused to believe these acts were characteristic of the Boers. He gave them credit, until convinced to the contrary, that they, like the British, wished to fight fair and square.

Those who are acquainted with General Methuen think his terse description of the battle of Modder river forecasts "a fearful butcher's bill."

### JOUBERT IN RETREAT.

**Traveling to Colenso In Omnibus Drawn By Six Horses.**

Estcourt, Monday, Nov. 27.—The Twelfth Lancers are reported to have attacked Pietretief's force at Weener and to have inflicted great loss on the Boers. General Hildyard's troops bivouacked last night at Frere.

Two Boers have been captured, one of them a doctor. They entered the British camp under the belief that it was a Boer bivouac.

General Joubert is reported to have retreated to Colenso yesterday, by way of Chieveley. He traveled in an omnibus drawn by six horses. It is rumored that he is hurrying back to oppose Colonel Baden-Powell.

Two Estcourt trains arrived at Frere last evening. There is rejoicing at the re-opening of the line. Boer prisoners report Hildyard's night attack with cold steel paralyzed the burghers, whose loss was thirty killed and over 100 wounded.

### AWAIT CASUALTY LIST.

**Report That General Methuen's Loss Was Over 500 Men.**

New York, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The casualty list of the Modder river fight is awaited with the keenest anxiety. A rumor is current that the English losses, including both killed and wounded, is beyond 500. Distressing scenes were witnessed about the war office, where relatives of the officers and men engaged in the battle waited in agonizing suspense for news.

It is understood that the war office received the first rough estimate of the casualties at 6 p. m., but refused to give out any information.

The inflated language of General Methuen's dispatch has excited unfavorable comment. The World correspondent says in military circles that Lord Methuen is prone to such ebullience. From his account alone, so far as it is published, it is impossible to ascertain upon what grounds Lord Methuen claims this to be a victory.

### IDAHO MINES ARE ACTIVE.

**Governor Steunenberg Says the Lawless Element Is Gone.**

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Nov. 30.—Governor Steunenberg returned last night from his Wardner trip. He says the mines of Shoshone county are being worked to their full capacity, and that conditions at Wardner and all over the county are all right. Over 200 more men are being employed at Wardner than ever before, and other districts show corresponding activity. Over fifteen miles of working tunnels are being driven in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Outside capital that has been exceedingly chary of investment in the Coeur d'Alenes on account of the lawlessness up there seems now anxious to get hold of properties; there is a sense of security there that has not been felt for years by all classes, and business men have been relieved of the petty tyranny of a few men who had charge of the so-called union in that county. The governor, while north, visited both the university at Moscow and the state normal at Lewiston, and pronounces both in excellent condition.

### ANOTHER KNOCK FOR ROBERTS

**Methodist Episcopal Congress Protests Against His Being Seated.**

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—The fourth day's session of the Methodist Episcopal church congress begun today with a discussion of the church and the higher criticism. The congress has wired the following resolution to Washington:

"Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church congress, in session at St. Louis, Mo., respectfully and earnestly appeals to every member of the Fifty-sixth congress to use his vote and influence to prevent, by constitutional means, the seating of the polygamous member-elect of congress, Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, or secure the expulsion of said Roberts, if seated."

**Roberts Resolution In Iowa.**

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 30.—At the union Thanksgiving service, which included more than thirty churches, a committee from the Ministerial union presented and the assemblage adopted resolutions protesting against seating Brigham H. Roberts as congressman from Utah. The resolutions ask that if this cannot be prevented his expulsion be secured and that congress prepare the way for a constitutional amendment which shall forbid polygamy.

### RECORD PRICE FOR CATTLE.

**Bunch of Herefords Sold In Denver For $5.75 Per 100 Pounds.**

Denver, Colo., Nov. 30.—The record price on range beef cattle for the present year and probably for the past fifteen years was made in Denver to-day when a bunch of Hereford steers born and raised in North Park, Colo., was sold by Clay, Robinson & Company to the Colorado Packing Company for $5.75 per 100 pounds.

The steers averaged a weight of 1,552 pounds each, and brought the owners $89.25 each. They were bred from range cows and registered Hereford bulls, and were 3 and 4 years of age. They were bred by Monte Blevins, of North Park, Colo., and were the property of his children.

The highest price recorded in this country this year on grass fed cattle was $5.50, paid in Chicago recently. The price paid here will be equal to $6.00 per 100 pounds in Chicago. This is the highest price paid for range cattle anywhere since 1882. The steers in question were fattened on the range, and have never eaten anything but hay and grass.

### HARD TO PLACE BLAME.

**Contradictory Statements Regarding Trouble at Rio Grande City, Tex.**

Chicago, Nov. 30.—A special to the Record from Austin, Texas, says: Adjutant General Thomas Scurry returned today from Rio Grande City, Texas, where he has been conducting an official investigation of the recent armed conflict between negro soldiers and citizens.

The sworn statements of some of the witnesses were of such a contradictory nature, he says, that it is a hard matter to arrive at any definite conclusions as to where the blame for starting the outbreak should be placed. Governor Sayers may urge that some of the participants be tried and punished, as he received a report from Adjutant General Scurry.

**Judge Burned In Effigy.**

Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 30.—At a remarkable indignation demonstration at Pittsburg, Kan., in the heart of the Kansas coal fields the striking miners today burned in effigy Judge Williams of the federal court of Arkansas, who sentenced John P. Reese, a member of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, to three months in jail for contempt by violation of a strike order.

**To Cure La Grippe In Two Days.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

# STUDENTS PLAYED EACH OTHER

(Continued from page 1.)

field for five yards. Howell went four yards around the end, Groesbeck hit center for two more, Smith tried for the other side with no gain, Gardanier and Howell both went at it, and the ball went to Denver on downs. Page, De Claybrook, Blatherwick and Abbot all went at the high school line for small gains, and the ball again went over.

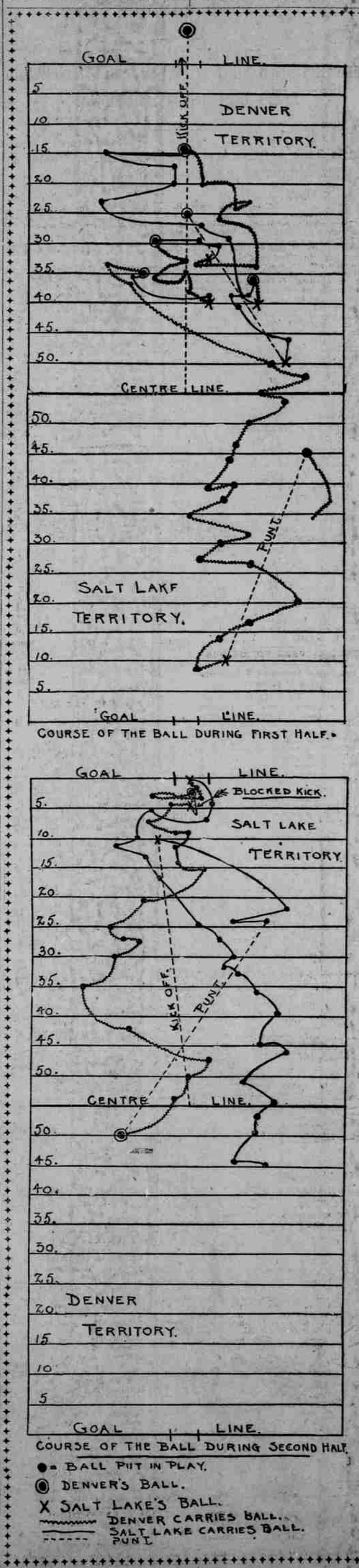
Dave Tarpey made two yards, Fred Smith one yard, and again for another, and the ball was Denver's. Again they went at it, De Claybrook going three yards, Page three more, Blatherwick two, and the ball changed hands.

**Smith Goes Through.**

Fred Smith waltzed through center for a yard, Gardanier skirted the end for two yards, Howell and Groesbeck made short gains of half a yard, and Denver had the leather within her clutches again. It was a steady procession down the field, the local lads seeming unable to stand up under the advances. It was the backs on the Denver team who were doing most of the work. Once or twice they attempted a mass formation in the shape of a tandem on the right and left, but they soon gave it up after the little encouragement their received. The half ended with the ball on the high school's thirty-three-yard line, in Denver's possession.

The second half opened with Sears kicking to Groesbeck, who worked a double pass with Gardanier, and twelve yards were gained. Howell gained two yards, Gardanier was downed with no gain, and Howell punted to Blatherwick, who was downed with no gain, on Denver's fifty-yard line. By steady advances the Denver boys got the ball down to the high school's five-yard line. Then came the magnificent brace. De Claybrook and Page both had a try, and neither made a gain. Page tried again, and the ball went over to the high school on downs.

Howell kicked into the line, the ball striking Captain Snyder full on the face. De Claybrook fell on it, and it was the Denver's ball on the two-yard line and first down. De Claybrook, Page and Blatherwick each hit the line with all their force, but it would not budge, and the ball went over to the high school on downs, just six inches from the goal line.




**Taken Out of Danger.**

They did not punt this time, but made a wonderful stand, and took the ball out of danger. Fred Smith, Howell, Gardanier and the two Tarpeys carried the oval up the field again to the twenty-five-yard line, when Paul Tarpey broke away for his great run of sixty yards. The ball was brought back to the twenty-five-yard line, and they had to start over again. They did not lose hope, but seemed to have by far the best of the play. They had their opponents completely tired out, and carried the ball back to Denver's forty-five-yard line, when time was called.

Both elevens heartily cheered each other after the game, and the best of good feeling prevailed. The rivals had a fine time in the assembly room last evening, tripping the light fantastic to the strains of a dreamy waltz.

The two teams lined up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. D. H. S. | S. L. H. S. |
| Gaff | L. E. Howell |
| Abbott | L. T. D. Tarpey |
| Dickey | L. G. Trent |
| Blood | C. Worthen |
| Snyder (Capt.) | R. G. N. Smith |
| Lewis | R. T. P. Tarpey |
| Sears | R. E. Gardanier |
| Banshach | Q. B. Riter |
| Page | L. H. B. Groesbeck |
| De Claybrook | R. H. B. F. Smith (Capt.) |
| Blatherwick | F. B. Adams |

Score—East Denver high school, 0; Salt Lake high school, 0.

Substitutes—Jack Tarpey for Dave Tarpey.

Officials—Referee, Arthur Morrison; umpire, J. Fred Odell; linemen, L. E. Riter, jr., and A. M. Collett; timekeepers, D. A. Callahan and Dewey Bailey.

Time of game, first half, twenty-five minutes; second half, twenty minutes.

THEN AND NOW.

**To say that a man has Bright's disease was once considered equivalent to saying that he stood in the valley of the shadow of death. The end was only a question of time. But that was before Warner's Safe Cure had spread its benefits over the land.**

**C. H. Lincoln of Medford, Mass., says:**

**"I had typhoid fever, and after it came kidney trouble, and it was whispered around that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. I knew what that meant, so I pitched the medicine I had outdoors. I then bought one bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, and took it according to directions. The first bottle gave me relief and I bought a second. Before that was gone I had gained nearly ten pounds. I continued taking Safe Cure, and it cured me."**

**"I am fifty-nine years old, and enjoy as good health as any man of my age. If any one has kidney trouble and Warner's Safe Cure will not cure him, nothing will. I believe it the best and only cure for kidney disease on earth."**

**Nowhere does the proverb, "Delays are dangerous," apply with more force as in kidney derangement. When Bright's disease has set in the kidney tissue is breaking down and passing away every minute. The strength of the body is sapped steadily, surely.**

**Inasmuch as Warner's Safe Cure alone stops kidney degeneration, should it not be used without an hour's delay when pain in the back and head, a cold skin and bad digestion give unmistakable warning?**

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kenyon.—W. C. Harris, Sterling, Colo.; F. P. Gridley and wife, Rock Springs; Louis A. Hoerr, St. Louis; S. Williamson, A. Williamson, San Francisco; O. M. Ladd, Denver; C. C. Sloan, Milwaukee; George Krug, Omaha; S. H. Shaninger, Chicago; W. G. Helf, Denver; C. J. Hildesheim, New York; A. J. Rand, St. Louis; H. E. Manley, Kansas City; B. F. Armstrong, San Francisco; W. Dudley, Butte; F. K. Dailey, San Francisco; J. C. Emerich and wife, Boise, Ida.; L. S. Abraham, San Francisco; J. B. Mallan, jr., Sidney, Australia; Mrs. C. D. Sundlap, Butte; E. Callett, New York City; T. C. Kimball, Cheyenne; Miss Osgood, Chicago; William N. Marshall, Will T. Fisher, Ogden; J. C. Schuers, Milwaukee; A. H. Vivian, Chicago; Thomas H. Gist, Philadelphia; C. Arnold Edwards, Highland Boy; T. E. McCuady, agent Ritz Sautley company; A. E. Fitz, Chicago; F. M. Schera, Mile. Fife company; G. C. Lunt, San Francisco; W. L. Biersach, Telluride, Colo.

Knutsford.—W. A. Huppuch, New York; George H. Robinson, Gus Birkman, San Francisco; E. L. Waxham, C. W. Lynde, Chicago; Ludwig Stein, M. Wiley, C. O. Lantebach, W. H. Rees, New York; D. W. Brunton, Denver; L. E. Shields, St. Paul; Miss Bishop, John H. Wright and wife, St. Louis; Charles E. Rogers, New York; B. Werl, San Francisco; J. E. Brodley and wife, city; Mrs. Manders and two children, Miss Rogers, Los Angeles; A. A. Affendill, New York.

Cullen.—J. M. Smith, Milwaukee; James Andrus, St. George; J. B. Tithson, Stateline; A. A. Canvey, New York; Charles Hahn, Chicago; W. C. Crim; Helena; A. Haigh, city; M. M. Donovan, Mammoth; H. E. Garwin, Quincey, Ills.; Mary E. Foote, Evanston; E. H. Lake, Gunnison; J. H. Robison, Garrison; A. A. Clark, Lewiston, Mont.; E. J. Johnson, Scofield; Miss Crwin, New York; P. T. Stevens, Montrose, Colo.; T. W. Nelson, St. Louis; L. H. Dunning, city; J. H. Williams, city.

Walker—J. T. Sheedy and wife, Missoula; M. L. Minnerly and wife, Helena; P. S. Casey, South Omaha; Ernest Ryder, Butte; C. L. Preble, Baker City; G. M. Southwick and wife, Oregon Short Line; C. M. Miller and wife, Dexter Mich.; Z. H. Jacobs, city; J. O. La Pere, city; George Brown Miller, city; Carl Ameson, P. R. Hanson, Park City; J. J. Hill, Franklin, Ida.; H. Schewman, Minneapolis; C. R. Hancock, Coalville.

White House—Tom Smith, Ogden; S. Thomnson, Ogden; W. D. Sheppard, Silver City; B. F. Railnewsky, Redfield, S. D.; P. Freelull, Nevada; W. J. Craig and wife, Mammoth; Andy Celmue, Nevada; C. J. Cowning, New York City; W. L. Calhoon, Boise; A. E. Sternberg, Stockton; D. J. Shelby, Stockton; J. W. Gilman and wife, Belbowe, Ida.; Master Gilman, Belbowe, Ida.; Miss Gilman, Belbowe, Ida.; A. C. Campbell, Lehi; Percy Wrathall, Granisville; J. E. Durfee, Grantsville; W. B. Morey, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Drummond, Portland, Ore.; A. L. Johnson, Park City; G. W. Garven, Tooele; H. Smith, Tooele; L. Colvin, Tooele; Mrs. S. C. Briggs, Bingham; W. L. Wilt, Bingham; M. M. Beaver, Bingham; G. S. Halterman, Pasoma, Ut.;