NORTHWEST IN GRASP OF STORM

Railroads Tied Up and Cattle on Montana Ranges Perishing in Great Numbers.

FUEL SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

BUTTE SHIVERING IN THE ICY BLAST.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Advices received at the interstate commerce commission today from President Elliott of the Northern Pacific and Vice President Hill of the Great Northern, contain information of the serious snowstorm which began over North Dakota yesterday, and still continues, rendering the work of furnishing coal again difficult.

Mr. Elliott says that by Friday his road had made considerable progress on all branch lines, but the heavy storm will undo much of the work. Mr. Hill says that "we will be unable to move freight until the storm lets up and the lines are again opened."

Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 2.—The officers of the Montana Central railroad have been informed that the Great Northern is again tied up by a blizzard. The line from Great Falls to Lethbridge is out of business, and it is stated that in Lethbridge the worst storm in twenty years has made it necessary to close the coal mines there for two days past. From all over northern Montana came reports yesterday of increasing cold and snow. In Valley county the temperature ranged close to 45 degrees below zero. The cattlemen of that section have given up hope of saving stock, for which hay is not procurable.

Range Covered With Ice.

The extremely cold wave following upon the heels of the chinook of several days ago has played havoc with the ranges, coating the grass with frozen snow so hard as to defy any scrapers which have been used by the stockmen to expose spots for feeding. In the northern sections of the state the cattle practically subsist on what grazing the open ranges afford, and as these are covered with ice and snow, the losses will be heavy, especially in view of the prolonged siege to which the stock has been subjected by the recent blizzards.

The car scarcity will be keenly felt by the stockmen of northern Montana, who, if rolling stock could be had, would be enabled to save portions of their herds by shipping to eastern Montana points, where feed is available. Applications for cars thus far have met with tardy response, as in most cases the railroads are practically tied up by snow, and the movement of any kind of traffic is practically impossible.

SITUATION IN DAKOTA.

Seven Men Frozen to Death on Their Claims Near Williston.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 2.—What is by far the worst storm of the winter is just subsiding, after having wrought havoc with the train service and occasioned much suffering among isolated homesteaders.

Beginning Friday afternoon, the blizzard raged with unabated fury until this evening. Sweeping across the plains, driving quantities of snow before it and piling it in deep drifts in every cut, put an end to all traffic, not only in North Dakota, but in western Minnesota as well, and resulted in a complete tie-up of all railroads in this part of the country.

From 2 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock this evening not a train arrived in Fargo, neither from the east nor west. Trains leaving St. Paul yesterday are arriving tonight anywhere from four to sixteen hours late. No trains have been running north or west of Fargo since last night. There has been a complete tie-up of freight and passenger service on the main lines and branches of both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Eastbound coast trains on the Northern Pacific were held all day at Mandan, Bismarck, Medina and Jamestown. Two passenger trains which left Fargo early last evening were caught in a snowdrift thirteen miles east of here, and it was found necessary to send seventy-five men with shovels to dig them out. They were not released until this evening. Telephone messages from Sharon and Sheldon say that both towns are short of fuel and conditions are serious.

That the present storm has carried great suffering and death in its trail there can be little doubt. Many towns were short of fuel, and the blizzard aggravated this conditions, but it is among the homesteaders that the greatest suffering exists, and scores of those have undoubtedly perished.

T. M. Kruger, a homesteader, residing twenty-one miles northwest of Williston, N. D., who reached here today, stated that within eight miles of his home seven men had frozen to death on their claims.

Worst of the Winter.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—Reports from all parts of the northwest say that the wind and snowstorms of last night were the most severe of the winter. A Winnipeg special says that the railroads are blocked, and only one-transcontinental train has arrived.

In St. Paul the weather is clear with a strong wind. The temperature is 10 below zero. Drops of 40 to 60 degrees are reported from various parts of the northwest.

Blizzard at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 2.—This city and section of the state is in the grasp of a severe cold wave which struck Butte about noon, since which time the temperature has been falling with a thud. In the city it is several degrees below zero, while on the flat it is 10 below, and these figures will be exceeded before morning, judging from the rate the mercury is descending. Coal is very scarce in Butte, it being practically impossible to secure it in more than one-ton lots. Several mines have been forced to partially close because if lack of fuel.

Gale at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—With a gale that at times reached fifty miles an hour, and the mercury dropping steadily toward the zero mark, Chicago today experienced the most uncomfortable day of the winter. The wind overturned wagons in the streets and broke storm windows. At 5 o'clock the mercury registered 3 above zero, and the wind was blowing forty miles an hour.

Fall of 41 Degrees.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Feb. 2.—Friday, the finest day of the winter here, was followed last night by the worst blizzard of the season. The mercury fell forty-one degrees. The wind was terrific and ordinary traffic is practically suspended and trains from the west are indefinitely late.

Long Drop in Nebraska.

Norfolk, Neb., Feb. 2.—A fall of sixty-five degrees in the temperature was shown here today to have developed since yesterday. The minimum today was 7 below zero.

People
GAIN STRENGTH AND ECONOMY ON
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason."

BRYAN MAKES PLEA FOR INTEGRITY IN POLITICS

Continued from Page 1.

"I turned to the Bible and I found a person was called a dreamer who was called Joseph. His brethren got mad because of his dreams. When his father sent him out where his brothers kept their flocks in Dotham, they called him a dreamer and wanted to kill him; they put him down in a pit and finally sold him to some merchants going down to Egypt. I followed it up and I found after a while this dreamer gathered the corn together, and when there was a famine his brothers came down to get corn of him. So it wasn't so bad to be a dreamer after all.

"While I found it a compliment to be put in their class, I would not be conceited enough to put myself in the class of those who dreamed great things, for I haven't been the originator, I haven't been even the pioneer. Many have discovered the principles I have been fighting for long before I found them. The only credit I claim is that I have been working overtime ever since I discovered them to disseminate them. I was thinking of one who was one of the greatest of our dreamers. Thomas Jefferson deserves more than any other man in our history to be called a dreamer, and his dreams are constantly being materialized. I want to speak for a few minutes today about Thomas Jefferson because he is my patron saint. I lose no opportuniay to say I believe him to have been the greatest constructive statesman that this world has ever known; that neither this country nor any other country has ever produced a man who stands as high as Jefferson as a constructive statesman.

"And I believe that the example of Jefferson is important for us to consider today. In the first place Jefferson was an educated man. He was one of the best educated men of his time, but yet his sympathies were with the ignorant. Jefferson outlined the public school system that is not only developed in this country but has been borrowed the world over. I speak of it because today we need more educated men with sympathies like Jefferson had. The trouble with our education now is that it too often separates the man who has education from the people who haven't had his advantages. Wendell Phillips, in speaking of the scholar once said that the people made the history and that the schools simply wrote it, one-half true and half gathered from their prejudices.

"And it is true today that the scholars in this country are not doing their duty. They ought to look ahead and see the dangers, and they ought to warn the public of the dangers that are coming, but yet they do not do it. President Roosevelt made a speech to some Harvard graduates and he pointed out this very thing. He said there was not a great scheme of spoliation in this country that was not defended by Harvard graduates. Our public men instead of training their trained minds to the services of the people are too often trained over against the welfare of the public. I think at this time the example of Jefferson comes to us as an inspiration, and we can hold him up to the learned men of today and ask them to imitate him in not allowing their education to wean them away from the mass of the people.

Example for the Rich.

"Jefferson was a rich man, a rich man for his day. But all of his sympathies were with the poor. He was born an aristocrat but he was the first great Democrat. He was hated by men of great wealth of the day because he persistently insisted upon the application of the truths, 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to no one.' And, my friends, let me say here that Thomas Jefferson, a wealthy man who had sympathies for the poor, gives us an example that ought to be held up to the rich men of today.

"Today we find greater fortunes in single hands than the world has ever known before. The rapidity with which the fortunes have been accumulated in this country has amazed us all. It is unparalelled in history. And because many of these great fortunes have been accumulated by immoral means, the people who have accumulated them have become so perverted that they take a distorted view of society, of government, and even of religion. Thomas Jefferson didn't ask for privilege. He didn't ask a favor. He only wanted what all might have. And he favored a government that protected every individual enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteeing to him a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil. My friends, there would be no antagonism between the rich and the poor if the rich men of today felt as Jefferson felt, and he was a rich man for his time.

Sympathy Is Needed.

"What we need in this world is sympathy. Sympathy. It is the bond that must bind people together, and when a man becomes so rich that he ceases to have sympathy for the poor he is richer than anyone ought to be. You ask me how much money a man ought to have. I don't know. I would not assume to fix a limit to what a man might hold. In the first place I would say that no man ought to have money beyond what he gives service for in return. I say that a man ought to have from society a reward for all he can do for society. If a man can give to society services worth $100 a day he ought to have $100 a day. If he can give services worth $1,000 a day, I want him to have $1,000 a day. If he can give services only worth $10 a day, he ought to have only $10 a day. That is that the reward should be commensurate with the services.

"My friends, I am going to lay down what I regard as a sound principle in regard to the amount of wealth that a man can have. A man can have all the wealth, if he gets it honestly, all the wealth that he can have, provided he owns the money. But when a man gets so much money that the money owns him, he has more than he ought to have. It makes all the difference in the world whether a man is master and the money is servant, or the money is master and the man is servant.

Jefferson Had a Heart.

"And today throughout this land I find men who are simply the servants of their money. People talk of being independently rich. Why, most of those who boast that they are independently rich are dependently rich. They have surrounded themselves with so many people upon whose labor they live that they cannot live without the help of them, and they grow more and more dependent. Tolstoi says we put the drudgery off on to other people and then begin to hold in contempt the people who do the drudgery. I repeat that what we need is sympathy, and Jefferson was a man who had sympathy. He had the greatest head for statesmanship of any man who ever lived, but he had a heart that was greater than his head. And it was his heart that made Jefferson what he was.

"Now in the early days there were two great statesmen—Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. And I want the Republicans who grace this table to bear with me while I point out that the ideas of Jefferson have grown and the ideas of Hamilton have failed. These two men represented opposite extremes. They both thought, but they thought differently. They both felt deeply, but they did not feel alike. Jefferson trusted the people. Hamilton distrusted them. Jefferson was willing to let them have their way. Hamilton was afraid of the people.

Why Hamilton Died.

"Hamilton died because he lacked faith in the people. If you will read Lodge's life of Hamilton you will find that when Hamilton went out to fight his duel he left in writing his opinions on dueling. He stated before he fought that duel that he didn't believe in the practice, and that he accepted the challenge because he felt that it was necessary for him to do so in order to be useful in the crisis which he saw approaching. Hamilton believed that our government was going to fail. He was not willing to trust the people to support it. And he thought that in that crisis a great man would be necessary, a strong man, and that he was the man. And because he had no faith in our form of government he died upon the field. But Jefferson lives forever because he did have faith in the people.

"Now these two men tried to impress their ideas upon the government and they were both conscientious. Hamilton conscientiously believed that the people could not be trusted with their government, but Jefferson conscientiously believed that they could, and each one sought to impress their ideas upon those about them. But Hamilton left on record a framework of a government which he prepared and presented to the constitutional convention. Therefore when I go on to tell you what Hamilton believed in I am not imagining, I am speaking from the record.

Hamilton's Proposals.

"Jefferson said let the people elect all their officers, and let them elect them often. Jefferson believed in frequent elections, first, because the people will tolerate evil if they soon have a chance to remedy it, and, second, because he believed that by having frequent elections the people could better keep hold upon their representatives. Hamilton wanted the elections far apart and as infrequent as possible. He proposed a government where the president was to hold office for life, or during good behavior. And his plan of government which he drafted provided for a senate which was to hold office for life, or during good behavior, and his plan provided for the governors of the various states to be appointed for life by the federal government. There was a government where elections were only occasionally held, and a government where everything was concentrated at Washington.

"Now I need not tell you that Hamilton's ideas were not adopted. And yet, my friends, strange to say, if you will go to the banquets of this country today you will find many speak of Hamilton as the greatest of the early statesmen, and the best evidence that I have of what his statesmanship amounted to is found in the deliberate plan he presented to the constitutional convention, and which they did not adopt. Have the president elected for life? Why, my friends, I don't want that. I would not like to have the presidents elected for life. Our present president is not much older than I am, and he has got good health. (Laughter.) What chance would there be for a man of my age if the president held office for life. (Laughter).

Elections Desirable.

"But if any Republicans here think it would be a good thing to have a president hold office for life in order to keep the president in for life, let me suggest this, if we had that form of government in this country, if that was our form of government we would not have President Roosevelt at all because President Cleveland still lives. (Laughter and applause.) So you see it is better to elect occasionally even if there is a chance of a Democrat slipping in. I think it is safe to say that not one Republican in a hundred today would indorse the plan of Alexander Hamilton. And yet at Republican banquets you hear Hamilton praised as the greatest statesman, and Jefferson not mentioned.

"How about the election of senators for life. Why, our objection to the present method of electing senators is it is too Hamiltonian, it is too far from the people. The effort today is to make this part of our government more Jeffersonian and have the senators elected by the direct vote of the people. Fifteen years ago congress passed this resolution for the first time in the lower house, then again twelve years ago. Then two congresses passed without action, then congress again passed it, until a Republican congress passed it, then another and another Republican congress. Five congresses have now passed it, and if it should be submitted to the people of the United States I will venture that nine-tenths of the people of all parties would vote in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Now I mention this to show you the tendency toward Jeffersonian ideas.

Rights of States.

"Now this other idea of governors of the states to be appointed by the federal government. That is what we have in territorial government, and every territory wants to become a state and get away from the Hamiltonian idea and get on Jeffersonian ground. So I say the ideas of Jefferson are being followed in this country. Jefferson was in favor of the exercise by the states of all powers reserved to them. Jefferson was largely responsible for the adoption of the ten amendments which were adopted as soon as the constitution was adopted. Jefferson wasn't satisfied with the constitution as it was drawn. And it was the Jeffersonian element in this country that insisted that the country should adopt the ten amendments. They embodied the fundamental rights of this country. And one of these amendments provided that the powers not delegated to the federal government and not prohibited to the states were reserved to the states and to the people exclusively.

"Now if I were to talk to you upon theory I recognize that it would be difficult to arouse your interest. If I had gone to work a year ago and tried to impress upon the people that the Jeffersonian idea which recognized the right of the state to attend to its own business was an important idea, and that the Hamiltonian idea of concentrating everything at Washington was a dangerous idea, I could not have made them understand what I meant. But the Japanese question comes up, the school board is involved. Then they understand what it means for the state to have the right to attend to its own business. Then they understand about the reserved rights of the state. Then they understand the Jeffersonian doctrine that the people can do best that which they know most about.

Jefferson Knew Men.

And if our theory of government is a sound one, then the doctrine of local self government is an invincible and indestructible doctrine. And if it is true that people are capable of governing themselves then it must follow that the nearer the matter is to them the better acquainted they are with it, the more intelligent is their conduct concerning it.

"So you find that wherever the question is touched you have to apply the Jeffersonian doctrine, for Jefferson looked ahead. Jefferson saw the dangers. He knew the human heart as none of our other statesmen knew the human heart. He knew man's strong points and his weak points. And he gave us doctrines and principles and examples and illustrations that are just as applicable today as they were a century ago. One is amazed when he reads what Jefferson has said and written to find out how his words reach down to the fundamentals of society and how the principles that he promulgated apply to all conditions and all times.

"Now take the most important question we have today, that is the question of monopoly. I will not attempt to say that issue will be paramount in the next campaign, for I know how conditions make issues. I know how a few months may change the whole aspect of politics. I know how the action of congress may divert attention from one thing to another. Yet I feel it is safe to say that at the present time the most important question under consideration as a principal question, as a matter for legislation, is the monopoly question.

Jefferson vs. Monopoly.

"And Thomas Jefferson, away back a hundred years ago, expressed his undying opposition to monopoly. He was so much opposed to monopoly that he could scarcely be persuaded to the patent. And when he consented to patent it was only on condition it should be limited in time. I mention that to show that Thomas Jefferson understood what monopoly meant away back there before we had any of our gigantic corporations such as we have today, and the subject of monopoly became known to every man, woman and child as it is known today. Thomas Jefferson saw the principle involved and he raised his voice in protest against the whole theory of private monopoly. So that today when we go to consider these questions we find that the ideas of Jefferson are the ideas that are being applied in our time.

"In traveling around the globe I found that in every country these ideas of Jefferson were being discussed. My friends, I believe that the name of Jefferson will be remembered when the names of all the warriors will have been forgotten. And that is saying a great deal, for the warriors have re-arranged the map of the world with their sword. We have raised monuments to them and yet I venture to say that when the names of the warriors cannot be explained by the children the name of Jefferson will be upon the tongue of the child because he has moulded the thought of the world. Because he has coined phrases that will live, because his life and his teachings are inspiration. He spoke works that put hope in the sons of men. He carved upon the mountains eternally the large and great pillars upon which every government must stand. All around this globe today the people are paying their tribute to Jefferson. Some consciously and some unconsciously, by the adoption of his ideas.

Efforts of Plutocracy.

"If there are any here in the newspaper business they know that newspaper men resent having editorials taken from their papers and used by another paper without proper credit being given. But, my friends, I never complain when a man takes an editorial I have written and offers it as his own without giving me credit for it, because I regard it as a higher compliment to me when he will print it as his own than if he put the burden upon me. The fact that he makes it his own is the higher compliment. And the people who make Jefferson's language their own language, and express themselves as he expressed himself, they pay Jefferson the higher compliment. As the years go by I believe that an increasing number will use his ideas, make his arguments, and use the inspiration he has given them.

"Now this question of monopoly has brought out a great social question. And I don't lose an opportunity to thank the president for what he has done in turning attention to this subject. Today, my friends, you will find people considering the question from another standpoint. Instead of looking entirely to the effect that plutocracy has had upon the poor, we are now examining the effect that plutocracy has had upon those who get the money. And we find that these men who have robbed the public haven't only wronged the millions, but that they themselves have been demoralized by the money and by the practices by which they made the money.

The Inheritance Tax.

"And the president has done a public service when he has called attention to the swollen fortunes of this country and has asked for legislation which will prevent those swollen fortunes from descending to the next generation. All honor to the president for standing for that and for giving this word of warning. While I indorse what he says about the inheritance tax, I cannot help but feel that the remedy that he proposes is a temporary one, and that there is a remedy which is a permanent one. Instead of allowing men to gather unjustly and then slipping into the graveyard, and take away what they accumulated when they come to die, I believe it is better to say in the very beginning, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and prevent the accumulation of the money by dishonest, unjust methods. But until we can secure legislation that will go to the root of the evil and confine each man to that which he earns, I see no better way than the one proposed by the president. An accumulation inheritance tax that will prevent this wealth going down from generation to generation.

"My friends, the president has brought us to the consideration of the very question that Jefferson considered. Jefferson wasn't an enemy of wealth. Jefferson wanted every man to have a chance to earn all that he could. Jefferson wasn't a leveler, he was an individual.

Not a Socialist.

"I am going to take occasion to say at this time that that accusation has time and again been made against me, and it has been entirely unjust. I have been no socialist. I have been no anarchist. It is false. I never made a speech in my life the purpose of which was to array class against class. From my boyhood up I have tried to bring them together. I have been wise enough to know that the only basis upon which people can live together is the basis of justice as between man and man. I have been pelading for it, but I have not been a socialist. I haven't been an anarchist. I believe in government. And I believe, my friends, that the man who makes anarchists is the man who advocates favoritism in government. Those who give the mighty power of government to the favored few, those depriving the others of their chances in life.

"And, my friends, if there are others who want to be classed with the makers of anarchy, they are those who will punish the small criminal and allow the large criminal to go unwhipped, and escape justice. (Applause).

"I have been called a socialist. I am not. I am an individualist. But, my friends, the very men who called me socialist are the very ones who have done more in this country to make socialism grow than any other class. Upon what does socialism grow? It is upon the abuses which have grown up in individualism. Individualism is a righteous idea, but individualism has been burdened by the abuses that have been tolerated in it. And what else has made socialism grow? It has been the advocacy of private monopoly as necessary to economic growth.

Monopoly Breeds Socialism.

"The man who says that private monopoly, the great trust, is an economical development and has come to stay, he is the best friend of the socialist, for the socialist feeds upon that argument. The socialist says, that being true, let all the business be monopolized; then the government will step in and take it from the monopolist. And, my friends, if the American people ever believe that the trust is an economic growth and should exist in this country, then the only question in the balance will be whether the benefits of monopoly shall accrue to the few people or to all the people. And if that is the question, you need have no doubt what the result will be. It will be public monopoly and not private monopoly. (Applause) And, my friends, all who insist that the trust is not an economic change are the ones who are fighting the principle of socialism. Socialism says competition is a bad thing and should be eliminated. We say competition is a good thing and must be protected. Those who desire to restrain the corporations and thus protect society in this way are the ones who are making the fight against the growth of socialistic principles in this country.

"That is the doctrine of Jefferson. He believes in the individual. He said let the individual have the largest possible stimulus to great endeavor. How can you stimulate a man to great endeavor? Only by protecting the man in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. You permit the industrious people to have the rewards of their toil taken away from them by those who are in possession and monopolize the sources of wealth in this country and how long will men enjoy labor.

Incentive to Labor.

"It is because a man can bring his children to him and say to them and his wife, let's labor now, let us economize and we will increase our wealth. I will work for wages now, but I will be independent by any by and my own master. That is the dream he lays before his household and it is that conviction that makes him strong. Take it from him if you dare and the American will not be what the American has been in the past.

"I was in Palestine and visited the valley of the Jordan. I was told it was as rich a valley as the Nile, but it is not cultivated. They told me that the reason was the bedouins who lived upon the hills would swoop down at harvest time and gather in the crop. Because the toiler wasn't assured that he could have the results of his toil he didn't labor and the land lies idle.

"My friends, we have had conditions growing in this country that is in some respects like that in Palestine where the Turk holds sway. We have found the people industrious, producing every year three times as much as any similar toilers in the world, and yet we have found a growing tendency for the few to gather in the results of their toil. We have found these fortunes accumulating with a rapidity such as was never known before. How are you going to give the public strength and courage?

Takes High Plane.

"I am glad to have this opportunity to speak to you this afternoon. Democrats and Republicans, members of all churches and of all professions have gathered here from all parts of this Union. I want my party to take a high position on these questions. And I want every other party to take a high position, too. For, my friends, I don't allow my partisanship to carry me to the point of hoping that any party will do wrong in order that my party may profit by the wrong of the other party. (Applause.) I am more interested in these reforms than I am in the party that brings them or in the person who gets the credit for them.

"I have long since learned that each one's position in society is determined not by what the world does for him, but by what he does for the world. And, my friends, the Democratic party can do something for the world if, by its teaching, it can force or lead other parties to the adoption of doctrines that are fundamental and right. And the rivalry should be to see which one can do the best thing and go the fastest in the securing of the things that are needed. I think that what we need in this country is faith in the wisdom of doing right.

Power of Truth.

"We go out in the fields and see the grain or wheat put in the ground and under the influence of sun and showers, it sends up the tiny leaf, then the stalk and then the whole head of grain. And we know it is repeated all over the country and this world, and furnishes the food for hundreds of millions of people. We plant the seed. Why? Because we believe that back of the seed there is an eternal force. There is a principle omnipotent that never fails, and I believe, my friends, that back of every moral truth there is a power as omnipotent and as constantly at work, and therefore every righteous cause will triumph and every truth will at last be victorious. And with this faith then, the rivalry between us must be to see who can see the truth most clearly, who can grasp it most firmly, and follow it most courageously. I thank you for your attention."

A Reasonable Plea For the Stomach

If Your Stomach Is Lacking in Digestive Power, Why Not Help the Stomach Do Its Work, Especially When It Costs Nothing to Try?

Not with drugs, but with a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach? Scientific analysis shows that digestion requires pepsin, nitrogenous ferments, and the secretion of hydrochloric acid. When your food fails to digest, it is proof positive that some of these agents are lacking in your digestive apparatus.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain nothing but these natural elements necessary to digestion and when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines, supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been subjected to critical chemical tests at home and abroad and are found to contain nothing but natural digestives.

Chemical Laboratory, Telegraphic address, "Diffindo," London. Telephone No. 11029 Central. 20 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E. C.

London, 9th Aug., 1905.

I have analyzed most carefully a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I bought myself at a city chemist's shop for the purpose), manufactured by the F. A. Stuart Co., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., and have to report that I cannot find any trace of vegetable or mineral poisons. Knowing the ingredients of the tablets, I am of opinion that they are admirably adaptable for the purpose for which they are intended.

(Signed) John R. Brooke, F. I. C., F. C. S.

There is no secret in the preparation of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their composition is commonly known among physicians, as is shown by the recommendations of 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada. They are the most popular of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, water brash, insomnia, loss of appetite, melancholia, constipation, dysentery and kindred diseases originating from improper dissolution and assimilation of foods, because they are thoroughly reliable and harmless to man or child.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are at once a safe and a powerful remedy, one grain of these tablets being strong enough (by test) to digest 3,000 grains of steak, eggs and other foods. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest your food for you when your stomach can't.

Ask your druggist for a fifty-cent package or send to us direct for a free trial sample package and you will be surprised at the result. F. A. Stuart Co., 64 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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It is a delight morning, noon and night. Ask for HEWLETT'S COFFEE. The freshest your grocer sells.

little housemaid says buy it on credit other people do

and besides, if the breadwinner meets with death, we give his widow or children a receipt in full, but other people don't.

if you don't need anything new at home, just come in anyhow, see the big store and we won't look cross if you don't buy. little housemaid says there are some wonderful sights to see at

THE BIG STORE

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MRS. CARTER CATCHES A TARTAR IN HER ATTEMPT TO CARTERIZE E. MILTON ROYLE'S PLAY

Edwin Milton Royle, the Salt Lake playwright, is having trouble of his own in the east these days in connection with the production of "Cleo," one of his latest contributions to the drama.

The play was written for Mrs. Leslie Carter, the base of the play being taken from Clara Morris' old play "L'Article 47." Rehearsals were begun in the east and the play was to have been put on for the first time on Monday next. A few days ago, however, Mr. Royle had occasion to visit the playhouse in Buffalo where the rehearsals were going forward, with the result that he tendered the $1,000 he had received as advance royalties to Manager Dillingham and demanded the return of his play on the ground that it had been so altered and paraphrased to suit the whims of the star as to seriously menace his reputation as a playwright. This offer was turned down, and Mr. Royle, began a suit for an injunction to prevent the staging of the play, which was granted yesterday.

"She changed everything but the name of the play, and that didn't suit her," said Mr. Royle the other day. "I named the leading male character Francois. She had to speak the name frequently in the lines as I wrote them and she thought Dion slipped from the tongue with a better dramatic effect. I didn't object to that. A few days later she thought that Maurice sounded more manly and euphonious. The poor chap's name was Maurice the last time I visited the rehearsal."

Royle says that when he last saw the play the action and dialogue had been rewritten in every act but the first, which he himself had rewritten, as he declares, "to suit the whims and caprices of the actress."

The complaint is entered against Charles B. Dillingham, Mrs. Carter's manager, but the actual grievance really concerns no one but the former Belasco star. Incidentally the document serves to substantiate a rumor which has long been current in theatrical circles, to the effect that matters were not of the friendliest between Mrs. Carter and her manager.

Mr. Royle refers to the present reading of the play as a "Carterized version," and says that her sole idea appears to be to exploit herself at the expense of the play and himself. She is said to have demanded speeches with ludicrous results from the other characters if she liked the sound of the lines.

CHARITY WEEK AT WALKER'S

Various Organizations to Receive 5 Per Cent of Profits From All Sales.

The annual charity sale at Walkers' store begins tomorrow morning, when the Infants' home on I street and the Hospital Aid society will share the five per cent of the profits of the day. The ladies of both boards will be in attendance all day.

The Y. W. C. A. will have the entire day on Tuesday, and members of that association will be on hand. Wednesday's profits will be given to the Charity kindergarten, and Thursday's to the State street orphanage, when home-made cakes will be on sale and coffee, sandwiches and home-made doughnuts will be served from 12 until 2 o'clock. Canyon Crest ranch will have Friday, and butter, fresh eggs and cream from the farm will be on sale, while a bantam hen and rooster will be raffled, and two of the ranch boys will be there with their display of products.

The Salvation army will have the percentage of Saturday's sales. Special sales will be on all week in every department to add to the attractiveness of the shopping.

TEAM OWNERS ORGANIZE.

Temporary Officers Elected at Meeting Last Night.

The Federation of Labor has effected the organization of a team owners' local union and the first meeting was held last night, at which the following temporary officers were chosen: President, R. J. Cook; secretary, Alonzo Smith; Smith; treasurer, R. W. Cook. Another meeting will be held Thursday evening next in Room 3, Federation hall, at which time the temporary organization will be made permanent. About forty team owners attended last night's meeting.

BIRRELL'S REALTY DEALS.

During the past few days A. H. Birrell has negotiated the following deals: M. E. Sloan purchased, from J. W. Gessford a six-room residence at 216 L street for $3,800. J. T. Wilcox sold to Samuel Leek a property at 273 South Ninth West street, consisting of a four-room modern brick house, the lot being 75x100 feet, for $4,000. M. E. Sloan sold to J. W. Gessford the residence and lot, 3x10 rods, at 918 Second street, for $2,000.

LARGE ATTENDANCE PRESENT

Concert of Mrs. Kerr and Support Delights Hosts of Salt Lake Music Lovers.

In spite of the disagreeable weather a large audience turned out last night to attend the concert in the Salt Lake theatre of Mrs. Margaret Robertson Kerr and her excellent support, J. J. McClellan and Hugh W. Dougall.

The quality of Mrs. Kerr's work as a pianist is well known and appreciated by music lovers. Possessed of a pleasing personality and a splendid stage presence, she held her audience charmed with the witchery of her music. Her selections included some of the greatest productions of the foremost masters.

Mr. McClellan was in his usual good form and his work in the duets with Mrs. Kerr went straight to the hearts of his artistic audience.

Hugh W. Dougall delighted his hearers with the power of his voice. His enunciation was almost faultless, his words in every number being plainly audible from every point in the theatre. His rendition of "Mother of Mine" (Tours), met with hearty applause and his following selection, "The Pretty Creature" (Wilson), was fully as good. The "Toreador Song" from Carmen has seldom been heard to better advantage than as rendered by Mr. Dougall last evening.

Miss Marguerite Taylor, billed as a pupil of Mrs. Kerr, gave a selection from Liszt. The entire concert was artistic throughout, and it is safe to say that the memory of it will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to attend.

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