DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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EVENING NEWS:

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WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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where she will be pleased to have her friends and all who may need her Professional Services call upon her.

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GUARANTEES FIRST CLASS WORK AND A PERFECT FIT.

ONLY $12.00 BEST SET OF TEETH

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REAL ESTATE,

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OFFICE:

32 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Z. C. M. I.

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— WE HAVE —

HOUSES and LOTS

FOR SALE

IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

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— ALSO, A LOT OF —

CHOICE FARMS

NEAR CITY LIMITS.

☞ *Notary in Office.* d

RAMS!

—o—

I will have in OGDEN on the 22d inst.,

THREE CAR LOADS

— OF —

CROSS-BRED RAMS,

ALL TWO YEARS OLD.

Crossed between Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Ewes and Shropshire Down Rams. Average 160 lbs. in weight. Shear from 18 to 30 lbs. Fit for the wool man or the butcher, with comparative fineness, length of staple and size of carcass.

☞ *PRICES REASONABLE.*

ROLLIN P. SAXE,

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ESTABLISHED 1870. ESTABLISHED 1870.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

Pioneer Undertaker of Utah

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVER COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Factory and Ware Rooms, No. 268 E. First South Street,

One and a half blocks East of Theatre Telephone No. 79.

☞ Second-hand Coffins on hand and for sale cheap.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP

WHITE AND COLORED.

THE BEST in USE.

Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

NEW YORK TRADE.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

109 Duane St., New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 12 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.

These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

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Office, 62 Pine St., New York.

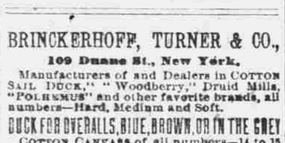
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse

For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN



SOAP.

The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best

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ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets on our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker,

16 Broad and 34 New Sts., New York City. d&w

PHYSICIANS,

MINISTERS, VOCALISTS, PUBLIC Speakers and the professions generally recommend SANTA ABIE as the best of all medicines for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

See that the trade mark SANTA ABIE is on every bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded by all druggists.

BETHESDA WATER

GREEN'S

LUNG RESTORER

SANTA ABIE

THE KING OF CONSUMPTION

Make no Mistake.

By dispelling the symptoms so often mistaken for Consumption. Santa Able has brought gladness to many a household and by promptly breaking up the Cough and Cold that too often develops into that fatal disease will yet save thousands from an untimely grave. You make no mistake by keeping a bottle of this pleasant remedy always in the house.

CAT-R-CURE

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE

FOR CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness and Sore Eyes. Restores the sense of taste and smell, removes bad taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted by all druggists. ABIETINE MEDICAL COMPANY, Oroville, Cal. Six months' treatment for $1; sent by mail for $1.10. For sale by all druggists. Send for circular.

MOORE, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Depot for Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

All the Members but Two of the Lincoln, Neb., City Council in Jail.

Exhaustive Opinion by Secretary Lamar on the Subject of Railroad Grants.

The Jury in the Most Case Promptly Find the Defendant Guilty.

The English and Canadian Members of the Fisheries Commission Dined and Wined.

The Baltimore & Ohio Business.—Points from Washington, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

A City Council Jailed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.—Mayor Sawyer and ten of the twelve members of the city council of this city are now incarcerated in Douglas County jail at Omaha, by order of Judge Brewer, of the United States court, they having refused to pay fines imposed by the court for contempt, aggregating $500. The trouble grew out of an attempt on the part of the council to oust Police Judge Parsons, for alleged malfeasance in office. Parsons applied to Judge Brewer for an injunction restraining the council. The council ignored the injunction granted by Judge Brewer, and refused to pay the fine, with the result aforesaid. The council have sent a legal representative to Washington, with the intention of appealing the case to the Supreme Court.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Secretary Lamar's Exhaustive Opinion on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The most important feature of Secretary Lamar's annual report is that part relating to the adjustment of railroad land grants. It is as follows:

Shortly after my appointment, when I became somewhat familiar with the public land system and the workings thereof, I became impressed with the fact that the public domain was being diverted from its legitimate purpose and converted to objects, the inevitable effects of which were repugnant to the theory on which the land system was based. Apart from the methods of the illegal appropriation of the public domain effected through the perversion of the several laws for acquiring title thereto, I became convinced that the administration of the congressional grants to wagon and railroads had given rise to enormous abuse. Congress had not only made grants which in some instances exceeded in extent the area of half a dozen of the largest and most populous states of the Union, but in addition provided that any

LOSSES OF LAND

within the granted limits should be satisfied by selections of lands within adjoining limits, thus nearly doubling the area of the original grants. Under these acts the land department had withdrawn from public appropriation, not only the granted limits as required by law, but also the lands within the indemnity limits, at the request of the guarantee companies. This enormous quantity of public lands was held in reservation to await the convenience of the corporations in the construction of their roads, the selection of its lands and the uncertain adjustments of the grants by the department. I do not mean to question the policy of aiding in the constructing of railroads. That policy was at the time it was adopted a wise one, but in the light of experience, it may well be asked whether it would not have been better to have had these

GREAT ENTERPRISES

otherwise than by grants of the public domain. Though much good has been wrought, the legislation by which these vast territories passed under the dominion of railroad companies gave an incurable wound to the homestead scheme, before that scheme had a fair opportunity of displaying its beneficient effects. This land grant legislation was certainly not in harmony with the theory of the distribution of the public domain among the people, and gave to capitalists, for traffic and speculation and gigantic finance schemes, what was by the original policy of the government designed to be homes for an industrious and thrifty people, the abodes of domestic happiness and virtue.

Notwithstanding these indemnity withdrawals were made exclusively for the interests of the companies, few of those, if any, constructed their roads

WITHIN THE TIME

prescribed in the granting act as an express condition on which the grant was made. Maps of "probable," "general," "designated" and "definite" routes of roads were filed with rapidity in the department, and withdrawals thereunder asked, and almost invariably granted, until the public lands in the states and territories were gridironed over with railroad grants and indemnity limits, in many instances the limits of one road overlapping and conflicting with other roads in a most bewildering manner, so that the settler seeking a home could scarcely find a desirable location that was not claimed by some one or, perhaps, two or three roads to which grants of land had been made. Though the desired tract might not be apparently covered by a railroad location, the settler would hardly select it before agents of the corporation would

SET UP A CLAIM

to it or to the right to occupy and denude it under the right of way and construction privileges conferred by the granting act. Thus the settler, ignorant of his legal rights and no one to advise him with respect to either law or facts, would, for the sake of peace, readily consent to a purchase from the company. In this way these corporations, in addition to the lands granted to them, have sold and received the price of a great deal of other land to which they had neither legal nor moral right. The confusion, hardships and imposition practiced on settlers were greatly increased by the bold schemes of the corporation agents, where withdrawals were made of lands to which the legal title of companies had not attached, and which afterwards remained in the same condition for years through the

FAILURE OF CONGRESS

to make the necessary appropriations for surveys. When, however, through partial surveys or adjustments of the grants, the lands thus sold by a company were found to be outside of the grants and were determined by the department to be public land, the purchaser from the company found himself in the unfortunate predicament of having lost both his land and his money. Generally without means to enter into costly litigation with a powerful corporation, the deprivation of his home, the expenditure and waste of his years, his energy and strength in redeeming that home from its wild condition, rendered his mere technical right of action against the company but little more than a mockery.

Years have elapsed since many of the grants have been made and others since withdrawal. Companies have constructed the

ENTIRE LINE

of their road, others fragmentary portions only, and others again none at all, but the withdrawals of lands were no less effective as against settlers in one case than in the other; it mattered not what might be his equities acquired by years of toil to open what he believed to be a part of the national domain, it was declared by the highest judicial tribunal, as expounded by the highest law officers of the executive, that a withdrawal once made by competent authority was legal and effective to exclude all from from intrusion within its limits. One such case where hardships were about to be inflicted, under the law, came under your observation. Guilford Miller settled upon lands afterward selected and claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to be within the withdrawal limit for

INDEMNITY PURPOSES.

Some doubt arising as to the legality of the withdrawal, the case was referred by this department to the Attorney-General for his opinion. That officer held that the withdrawal was legal, and that during its existence, Miller could acquire no right or title to lands which he had cultivated, and by which he lived. While recognizing the correctness of the law, you saw the injustice of the case so far as the individual settler was affected, and hadreds of others were similarly treated who might and would be affected; and you directed that such grant should be so administered by this department, if possible, as to protect these settlers from such injustice, stating your belief "that this can be done under the provision which declares that these selections shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior." After years of waiting.

CONGRESS HAS FAILED

to empower the department to make the necessary surveys whereby some grants might be adjusted, and no immediate prospect of such survey was in sight. But a law was passed in March, 1887, whefein the Secretary of the Interior was directed to "immediately adjust each of the railroad land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads." With an earnest desire to obey the mandate of Congress to give to the corporation their every right under the laws and at the same time to follow the directions given by you to see that ample protection should be extended to settlers and those seeking to make settlement on the public lands, I entered upon a most careful consideration of the whole subject of the history and the law relating to land grants, and concluded that if the department was clothed with authority to

MAKE WITHDRAWALS,

as has been in so many instances exercised, and if that authority was a matter entirely within my sound discretion, and not a matter of legal discussion in any respect that the same sound discretion which in the interest of the companies justified said withdrawal, now demanded peremptorily in the public interest a speedy revolution of the same; and that the most effective way of expediting an adjustment of the land grants and doing exact justice to the companies, guarding and promoting the interests of the settlers also, was to permit the public to enter into competition with the companies in the selection of lands heretofore withdrawn for indemnity purposes. Accordingly on May 18th, 1887, with your approval, rules were laid upon the companies for whose benefit the withdrawals had been made, to show cause by a certain day why the withdrawals should not

BE REVOKED.

Some of those companies failed to show cause; others filed answers assenting to the revocation, as they have received satisfaction of their grants; other assented on condition that the lands covered by selections already made should be excepted from the order of revocation, and other companies objected to the order of revocation as illegal and a violation of charter rights. Briefs were filed and oral arguments were accorded to counsel of such companies as desired to be heard, all of which have been fully and carefully considered, as was due the importance of the questions and the magnitude of the interest involved.

On August 17, 1887, my views were fully expressed in a decision rendered in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, which, by answer and argument, raised nearly all the objections that were presented in part only by a number of

OTHER COMPANIES.

Two days later the orders withdrawing lands within indemnity limits and preserving the same from settlement were revoked, the land restored to the public domain and opened to settlement first, in cases of the two companies which had not answered; second, in those which answered and assented; third, in the case of companies which set up a defense coming within the rulings in the foregoing opinion.

In the congressional grants to the following railroad companies, Hastings & Dakota; St. Paul & Northern Pacific; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; St. Paul & Sioux City; Sioux City, St. Paul & St. Peter, it is provided that upon filing maps designating the routes of said roads and branches, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior

TO WITHDRAW

from market the lands embraced within the provisions of the act making the grant. In consequence of this provision, these roads were omitted from the orders of restoration.

It will be seen from the order passed in the Atlantic & Pacific case, and which was applied to other companies, *mutan mutandis*, that whilst it was determined that the land in question should no longer be withheld from appropriation under settlement laws, every possible precaution was taken to protect the legal rights of the corporations. Following this action instructions were subsequently issued to the commissioner of the general land office to detail all the available force in his office to the work of adjusting the road grants and proceeding as rapidly as possible with the same.

THE AMOUNT

of land restored to the public domain through the orders revoking the indemnity withdrawals is stated by the commissioner of the general land office to be 21,323,690 acres.

I beg to refer what has been said in another part of this report in relation to the imperative necessity of appropriations for surveys, without which a complete adjustment of these railroad grants is not practicable at an early day.

The Railroads.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway announces that on December 1st, through trains of that company on all lines will be equipped as rapidly as possible with steam heating apparatus, with which they have been experimenting.

The St. Paul road claims the credit of first bringing the matter of steam heating into general notice, and now have added the honor of being the first western road to carry its experiments to a successful issue.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Samuel Spencer has been elected president of the Parkersburg branch of the B. & O. Railroad. This is looked upon as a preliminary to his election to the presidency of the B. & O. Railroad.

THE B. & O.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The *Sun* says: A special meeting of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is called for to-morrow to elect a president and make a final settlement with the syndicate that recently acquired control of its affairs. It is stated that there has been almost a rupture between the syndicate and the Baltimore interests, the syndicate having made extremely hard terms, which will have to be modified before the home stockholders can accept them. The company is shown to be nearly a million dollars short of the actual expenses for the year 1887. There are rumors that the whole arrangement may yet fall through.

The Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—In the Reichstag today the president announced that he had been instructed by the Emperor to express his thanks to the Reichstag for the message of sympathy they sent to the crown prince.

Herr Jacobi, secretary of the imperial treasury, explained the budget, which he said was more favorable than was hoped last year. The matricular contributions remain unchanged, while the amounts transferred by the empire by the federal states are increased 23,000,000 marks. He expressed the hope that the period of large deficits would end with the current year. The revenue from sugar and brandy taxes were likely to continue to increase.

THE MOST TRIAL.

The Defendant is Found Guilty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Most said he was a communistic anarchist and assumed the oratorical style which had distinguished the first half of his direct testimony. When Mr. Nicoll in cross-examination asked him to state his views, he said: "We do not fight against any particular government. We do not especially fight the government of the United States. We are opposed to government as such. We think the power held by the government should be abolished. The ruling classes were in rebellion and it was possible that even what the people had, the Constitution of the United States, would be taken away."

HIS MOTTO

was: "Education for organization, organization to put down the rebellion of the capitalistic class." "We do not expect the capitalistic class will give up what they have peaceably. There will be fierce fighting on both sides."

"Bombs and dynamite?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Yes, on both sides."

"Your idea is to conquer peaceably if you can, by force if you must?"

"That is history. We believe force will be necessary in time."

Most said he was imprisoned for treason in Austria in 1869, and again in 1870; was imprisoned in Germany in 1872 for calling the Emperor a slaughterer, and sentenced again for a speech made in Berlin in 1881; was sentenced in England to 18 months' imprisonment for applauding the killing of the Czar. He declined to answer whether he believed

MODERN EXPLOSIVES

were necessary to carry out his ideas; whether he had advised others as to the cheapest manner of manufacturing explosives; whether he had advised that an electric battery be used at a distance to explode dynamite; whether he had said that for an explosion in a crowd, a shell is best to produce speedy results; whether he had said that a gas pipe with screw caps will produce brilliant results; whether he had advised that a fruit jar be filled with benzine in which a medcine glass filled with powder, tightly closed and having a fuse, be placed; and that on bursting the fiery benzine would be scattered. Witness grew greatly excited when these questions were asked, and declined to answer. He said vehemently: "What have they to do with my speech at Kraemer Hall?" But the judge in each case allowed the question.

THE PROSECUTION

offered in evidence the previous indictment of Most and the record of the trial and conviction, to show that the book on the "Art of Revolutionary Warfare," was not introduced in the evidence of the Most trial.

This ended the evidence, and the arguments of the counsel followed, occupying two hours.

Judge Cowing, in his charge to the jury, said Most was not to be tried for his past life, but for the speech at Kraemer's Hall. "Our love of free speech and freedom of the press," he continued, "has made us do away with many restrictions. Free speech does not mean that an individual has a right to slander his neighbors or to incite to riot. We do not tolerate license; we encourage freedom. We marvel that in this country, where everyone is so free, there should be such men as anarchists, and ask what more do they want.

REVOLUTIONS

have come from injustice, but never from justice." After going over the testimony carefully, he said he failed to find anything in the speech of Most, as he gave it at the trial, that came within the statute.

The jury went out at 5:00 p. m. The jury came into the court room at 10 o'clock and returned a verdict of guilty.

Monday next was fixed to hear the arguments on a motion for a new trial.

Washington Points

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President to-day appointed James B. Chess of Indiana to be United States Consul at Durango, Mexico, and Allen D. Norman to be postmaster at San Diego, California.

Two entertainments were given this evening in honor of the English and Canadian members of the Fisheries Commission. Early in the evening Hon. F. Wharton, examiner of claims of the State Department, gave a reception to them at his residence. The Senate and House were represented by some of the prominent members, and there were also present a number of representatives of the diplomatic corps, several justices of the Supreme Court, several cabinet members, and many gentlemen prominent in Washington social circles.

At 8 o'clock Messrs. Putnam and Angell gave an

ELEGANT DINNER

at the Arlington Hotel. Those present were: Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir Lionel Sackville West, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice of Canada, Secretary Bayard, Judge Cooley of the the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Chief Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Field and Gray of the Supreme Court; Senators Allison, Hall, Palmer and Butler; Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Commodore Harmony, Judge Bancroft Davis, Mr. Sigourney Butler, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Messrs. Putnam and Angell.

Frozen Stiff.

HURON, Dakota, Nov. 29.—The bodies of John H. Gowan and his 16-year old daughter, were found frozen stiff at 10 o'clock to-night in their home. From all appearances they were suffocated by coal gas last Friday night.

A Fight Arranged.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sullivan and Mitchell were matched tonight to fight to a finish with bare knuckles for £500 a side. Date of fight not arranged.

LOST WAGON TONGUE!

IF THE PARTY WHO FOUND A Light Wagon Tongue on the road between Taylorsville and this city will report to G. C. Lambert, *Deseret News Office*, where it can be recovered, he will confer a favor upon the owner. d&s tf

DR. REED.

50 E. SECOND SOUTH ST.

THE EYE, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL Diseases. Spectacles and Eye Glasses fitted to order. Consultation free!

ISAAC BARTON. A. B. TORONTO. A. B. GEDDES.

BARTON & CO.,

44 Main Street.

WE ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THE public that our increased trade has demanded unusually large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods. We have enlarged our store to make room for our new stock, and secured the services of A. S. Geddes to assist in the management of the business; so that we now can suit all. Our lines in men's, boys' and children's CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, etc., are complete, and will be sold at prices that will compare with the lowest. Mr. Geddes is a member of the Firm, but has been employed, for the last four years, as principal of the 16th District School.

We kindly invite our many friends and the public generally to give us a call.

PUTNAM'S

HOT FORGED NAIL

Every Putnam Nail

Is drawn down to a point from the rod, thus:

receiving over sixty quick, successive sharp blows, at a welding heat. They are then scalded by the water process,

NO ACIDS

being used, and afterwards

HAMMER POINTED.

Our nails, therefore, are to all intents and purposes the same as the old fashioned hand and hammer pointed.

Some other manufacturers claim to make a Hot Forged Nail, but you will observe on all such a Sheared Edge near the point.

THE PUTNAM NAIL IS THE ONLY

Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed HORSE SHOE NAIL

Made by Machinery in the World.

We address these lines to HORSE OWNERS, because they are the parties most vitally interested. We feel assured that after knowing the facts, and giving the subject due consideration, they will INSIST that their horses be shod with the Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed Nail. A few months' trial will always convince.

The Putnam Nail Company,

BOSTON, MASS.

P. O. Address, NEPONSET, MASS.

☞ For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branches.

The Only Remedy

FOR

Contagious Blood Poison.

Mr. D. B. Adams, Union, South Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but received no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swift Specific, and about four bottles cured me sound and well."

Col. B. H. Kleser, editor and proprietor of the Opelika, Ala., *Times*, under date of August 8, 1887, writes: "When I was a young man, through indiscretion, I contracted a disease which has stuck to me for years. Some five or six years since I was troubled with pains, so as to make it difficult for me to walk. Having advertised for S. S. S. in my paper for several years, I concluded I would try it to see if there was any efficacy in the medicine. I commenced using it according to directions and used half dozen bottles. I was once at a way station and, getting left, I walked the seven miles and have never felt any return of the old malady. After experiencing the good effects I must say I am satisfied with the result. I am sixty-eight years of age and I feel now like a young man and can go to the case when necessary and set up from six to eight thousand ems without any inconvenience. I send you this without solicitation.

Mr. F. Woehl, 311 North Avenue, Chicago, under date of June 12, 1887, writes: "I deem it my duty to thank you for the cure I received from your excellent medicine. I contracted a very severe case of blood poisoning about two years ago. Hearing of your medicine, I went to a drug store, the proprietor of which persuaded me to buy a preparation of his own, which he said was a sure cure. I used six bottles of his stuff and grew worse all the time. At last I got disgusted and despaired of a cure. I met a friend who told me that your medicine had cured him. I went to the same druggist again and demanded your medicine. He reluctantly sold me twelve bottles, and I am now perfectly cured. I write this for the benefit of sufferers, to prevent their being deceived by false representations. I thank you again for the benefit derived from your medicine."

Dr. J. N. Cheney, a prominent physician, residing in Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia, in a letter recounting the infallible success he has had in curing contagious blood poison cases in his extensive practice, writes: "Those who know the almost inevitable, permanently dangerous effects of mercury will welcome your discovery of S. S. S. as a boon to humanity. The medical profession, always wary of proprietary medicines, is coming slowly, and in some cases secretly, to the use of S. S. S. in cases of blood disorder. Of course a medicine that cures poisoning in its worst form must purify the blood of every disorder."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

VITIATED BLOOD

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Appollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Appollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed, was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED,

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NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE RESIDENT property taxpayers of School District No. 11, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, will be held in the Schoolhouse of said District on Monday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1887, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of voting on the rate per cent of a special tax to be levied on all taxable property in said School District for the erection of a new Schoolhouse. Plans and approximate cost of same will be presented.

E. N. CHILD,
HY. COUTAM,
C. H. CROW,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, Nov. 28, A. D. 1887.

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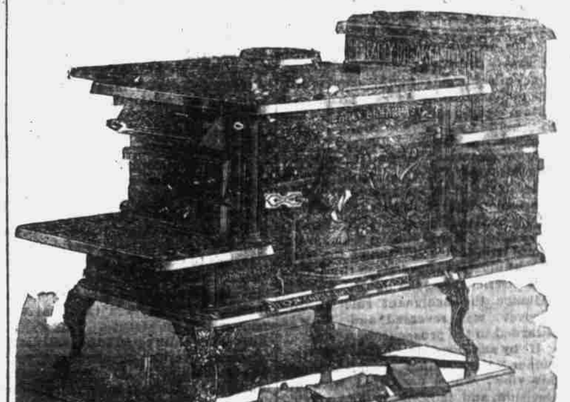

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