FOR HOME SEEKERS.

Prof. Nelson's Vivid Description of Snake River Valley.

GOOD LAND AND ABUNDANT WATER.

Thousands of Acres Waiting for the Industrious Farmer Who Will Try Pioneer Life.

"Go West, young man," was Horace Greeley's cure for the over population of the East. Less than fifty years elapsed since his [illegible] advice was given, and now in Utah we have reached the same [illegible] of [illegible], at least in the [illegible]. We [illegible] go no farther west [illegible]. The advice must now be, "Spread out, young man." Instead of [illegible] feet of yard in front of [illegible] with his [illegible] the grass," [illegible] on Uncle Sam's [illegible] half dozen [illegible] self and wife, may have [illegible] sage brush in which [illegible] Let them [illegible] in the wonderful [illegible] desert. It is [illegible] give [illegible] them, [illegible] happen to west.

THE [illegible] SYMPOSIUM.

The [illegible] for its young [illegible] in this direction. In the [illegible] symposium written by all the [illegible] sets the [illegible] [illegible] variety of [illegible] with the most fastidious. But I am [illegible] certain that the young people who [illegible] the information [illegible] of the [illegible] another class—the clerking, teaching and day-laboring fraternity, steeped as they generally are in the [illegible] of small salaries, and easy [illegible] pleased by the pleasures of city life—were not then sufficiently aroused to the future of the families they are rearing to [illegible] anything else than city and [illegible] meant for the [illegible]. But many of this class have had a healthful awakening since then. At least, so it seems by the number of questions which directly or indirectly reach me and others who [illegible] abroad in quest of land.

We were attracted to the extensive country west of Blackfoot, Idaho, where we are now engaged building canals and clearing sage brush, some of us by proxy, others in grim, dusty, sincere reality. But before I proceed with this description, which is designed to be a general reply to numerous inquiries which lie before me, let me urge the homeseeker to read carefully the letters by [illegible] presidents which make up the [illegible] symposium. [illegible] other part may suit you better. At any rate you will be more fully prepared to judge of the merits of this.

THE SNAKE RIVER.

"The Snake river valley," said an old settler of Blackfoot, "is six hundred miles long and in places two hundred miles wide."

We looked at the old man but there was not the faintest suspicion that he felt himself dealing with inaccurate abroad.

"The river," he continued, "rises in the Rocky mountains in the northwestern part of Wyoming and flows in a south-westerly direction, making a vast horseshoe bend which comes very near to the Utah line, then moves northward and forms part of the Columbia. The valley lies on both sides of this magnificent stream in varying widths from 10 to 200 miles. Starting, as it does, the Rocky Mountains on the east of the state, prominent tributaries flow into it every few miles until it reaches about the latitude of western Utah. As these streams furnish abundant water for the slopes and southeast of the river they have hitherto attracted all the settlers, but now the western slopes, the land within the horseshoe, is rapidly being opened up."

It was this land we had come out to see. Leaving the hotel in a cart, which we deemed the most suitable conveyance over an unbroken sage-brush valley, Prof. Brimhall and I started for an indefinite tour of inspection west of the river. We soon reached the bridge and Prof. B. remarked: "This is quite an irrigating stream." It was an iron bridge built by private parties many years ago, but is now owned by the state. It consists of five spans each about 100 feet, and the water would perhaps average 10 feet in depth during low water; in high water twenty or thirty feet. There is no other river like it in the inter-mountain region. Bear river would only serve as an insignificant tributary. It carries as much water as all the streams of Utah put together. It is about as large as the Ohio or the Missouri, as I remember those streams.

"Yes," I replied, "it is a very illustrious irrigation stream. If every foot in the valley could be brought under cultivation there would still be water enough left in the river to swim a horse. I have been wondering how the river would look after our system of canals should be filled. Now I see that it would make no more apparent difference than if a span of twenty mules should drink their fill out of it."

On the south side a large flatboat was being built and [illegible] for [illegible] mining. The sandbars are rich in gold, and pay dirt can be found, we were told in many parts of the valley. As we are not directly [illegible] the yellow metal, I [illegible] this only by way of showing the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ABOUT THE VALLEY.

[illegible] the [illegible] level of the valley. A few years ago I was engaged [illegible] the [illegible] was casting the horizon, and his [illegible]

[illegible] were just a little his amusement. There were his [illegible] face and [illegible] eye, now winning [illegible] through the branches of the tall sage. Then he would [illegible] with that [illegible] expression which seemed to say:

"You're stuck, young man, [illegible] to see you there; for during three thousands of years I've said [illegible] building but [illegible] this desert [illegible] go [illegible] [illegible] Don't get discouraged [illegible]"

As we slow [illegible] how this quarter [illegible] higher than the general level. [illegible] to their origin [illegible] imagination [illegible] Adam's day. [illegible] northwest [illegible] crater [illegible] Picture a flood of lava, [illegible] and sulphurous, two [illegible] miles wide, moving westward and southward, its burning crest advancing a hundred feet high, perhaps. [illegible] reaches the river, then [illegible] thunders of artillery [illegible] vapor filled the air! [illegible] the glowing plains, what reflections must have been thrown upon the white backs of clouds [illegible] years ago it had its sixth-century [illegible] Now it has buried [illegible] forty feet of river drift and silt.

Such is the character of the land. Only a small part of this magnificent valley is, or ever can be made, arable. A strip of alluvial soil varying in width from three to fifteen—perhaps twenty—miles skirting the river on the west and north, represents the land with which this letter concerns itself. The upper half of this strip can be watered only by a canal which would have to be blasted for miles through the lava ledges. The lower half is covered by the People's canal, which is now being pushed to rapid completion.

THE PEOPLE'S CANAL.

Perhaps the item of most interest will be this same canal, and I therefore proceed to discuss it.

Quite a number of claims have been taken out from time to time for water [illegible] adjacent to the river. Under ordinary seasons these furnish an abundance of water to irrigate the small farms dependent upon them. But, as always happens with small openings in the river bank, they are subject to disturbances by both high and low water; high water bringing floods and sand bars, low water drying up the stream. This season some of the farms are suffering from the latter cause. The feasibility of tapping the river on an extensive scale, has been known to the people of Idaho for a long time; but the impression seemed fixed that this could be done only by capitalists.

A number of Utah farmers, familiar with the marvels that can be accomplished by co-operation, came and took a look at the situation, and decided that muscle could quite take the place of money, and they began the herculean project, getting their friends interested until the nucleus of a prosperous settlement is now made. I call it the nucleus of a prosperous community, for it can hardly be called more at present. In point of wealth the majority of the settlers are delightfully pioneer-like, living in log cabins and cultivating their imaginations when not engaged digging canal or clearing sagebrush.

What then were the conditions which gave these first settlers hope? Let it be borne in mind that after a man has chiseled and blasted canal channels along some of our winding canyon sides in Utah, a flat country where all the work can be done by teams and scrapers would be the first thing to appeal to his faith. Such is the condition of the ground along the entire course of forty miles which this canal will cover, save perhaps half a dozen bars not exceeding a rod or two each in length, which will require blasting.

The river is tapped about nine miles above the bridge west of Blackfoot. For about seven miles the canal hugs the lava ledges which lie within three or four miles of the river. Here the current is rapid (about eight feet fall per mile) by reason of the lava ridges presenting the grading to higher ground. There is, however, this obvious advantage. No canal can ever get above it save by twenty miles a [illegible] and then [illegible] of the [illegible] lava seams in the bed which otherwise would swallow the entire river. Then it is a [illegible] advantage to have so swiftly flowing a stream directly below the headgate.

The right of way had to be purchased for four miles through a man's land. This cost the settlers $1000 which sum, together with the cost of headgate and other such incidental expenses, is the only cash outlay to the owners of the canal work.

After the canal gets beyond the lava ledges, it takes a [illegible] on the bench land. For two miles there are some comparatively heavy fills, then follows a stretch of four miles along a natural draw, requiring scarcely no work. After that the way is comparatively level or slightly undulating, requiring about as much digging on one side as upon the other. It must be borne in mind that the face of the ground is such that breaks in the canal are extremely unlikely. Even should they occur, the stream would cut its way for miles down the valley ere it would flounder the river.

The [illegible] is a very substantial affair, the [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible]

The canal will be [illegible] twenty miles. It [illegible] the teams will be [illegible] September. [illegible] are preparing [illegible] The canal has [illegible] [illegible] the general [illegible] of the People's Irrigating and Canal company. [illegible] simple co-operation can make it. The canal will not be bonded. There will be no watered stock. None of them are getting the lion's share without work or capital simply through having originated the scheme. The cash assessment will be about 10 per cent, and the rest, or 90 per cent, will be paid in work at $4 a day for team and scraper. A conservative estimate places the cost of water to irrigate one acre at about $5.

The canal will cost about $60,000 and the land that it will irrigate is about 28,000 acres. Perhaps one half this amount is taken as yet. The builders of the canal will therefore necessarily have to take more stock than they need for their own farms. But I know of no investment so good as water stock at $5 an acre, with the certainty of a ready market in the near future. Ten years from now, it would not be astonishing to find it selling for $20 an acre.

I stated just now that the wages allowed a team and scraper is $4 per day. That has been the rule, but hereafter the work will largely be let by contract, at 8 cents per cubic yard, where the embankments do not exceed four feet, and at relatively higher prices where there are unusual cuts or fills. But there are very few of the latter. There is one fill eighteen feet for a very short distance, and a few others that reach ten feet, but it is safe to say that ninety per cent of the grading does not depart from the normal. The embankments are placed sixty feet apart, but where cuts are made only thirty feet are taken out. The rest will be removed as the demand for water increases. Sixteen inches per mile is the fall of a number of prominent canals in Utah. This produces a distinct riffle in the current. Two feet per mile is the fall allowed in the People's canal, and this, it is believed, will keep the canal clean and make subsequent assessment very light.

CO-OPERATIVE VS. SPECULATIVE CANALS.

I have now answered all the questions that I can think of relative to the canal save one, and I approach this very reluctantly, not wishing to injure a legitimate undertaking even by [illegible] But so many people have confounded the People's Canal company with another company working on the bonding and speculative plan, that it is necessary for me to clear up the matter. There can be little doubt that had the right of way of the people's canal not been acquired when it was, it would now be held by the company just alluded to, who proposed to build and own the canal and sell the water right. The plan, as I remember reading it, was to charge the settler from six to ten dollars per acre for water right, and then make an annual assessment of from fifty cents to one dollar per acre to cover repairs, etc. This was reasonable, indeed, as compared with the demands of some irrigation companies, whose circulars flood the country; and many farmers were attracted to the valley by their representations, only to join in with the people's scheme as soon as they knew the comparisons of their merits.

This circumstance has of course taken the wind out of their sails. They began work this spring, however, hiring men and teams, but for some reason operations are at a standstill at present. There has been no clash between the two companies, nor is there likely to be. The speculators tried to get a half interest in the people's headgate, but the latter company wisely refused to join interests with men whose mode of operation differed so radically from their own. The speculators' canal will therefore be taken out lower down the river, and the two will run parallel for several miles.

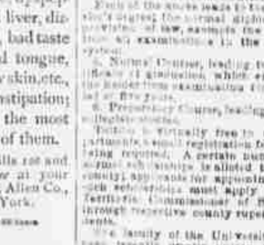
It will be remembered that the fall in the People's canal is about eight feet per mile while it skirts the lava ledges. This fall the other company propose to conserve by building levees, so that at a point about eight miles below the headgate the latter will come to the bench by means of a flume perhaps ten feet above the People's canal. As they propose to run with as little fall as practicable, they will cover a large part of the land above the People's canal. The scheme is too good a one not to succeed ultimately; but in the meanwhile, unless eastern capitalists become interested in it, a thing not unlikely, it must remain on paper, until all interests in the People's canal are secured and have appreciated in value several hundred per cent. This may easily happen within the next five years.

THE LAND AND NATURE OF THE SOIL.

Our next consideration is the land. This has already been touched upon from the point of view of the geologist. It remains to be discussed from the standpoint of the farmer. For purposes of perception divide the forty-mile strip covered by the canal into three sections, an upper of twelve miles, a middle of sixteen miles, and a lower of twelve miles. The upper section enjoys the advantage of being first on the canal and also nearest the cedars, making it easy to get wood; so it has attracted most of the settlers. The land is nearly all taken, but in view of the certainty that the canal will be completed to the other sections, claims can just now be purchased very cheaply from men who would then move below. The upper section enjoys also the advantage of being near the railroad at Blackfoot. But [illegible] compare, in my estimation, with that below. I examined the strata presented in a well that was being dug, and found about twenty inches of soil, then twelve inches of clay marl, then thirty [illegible] [illegible]

Makes the Blood Pure

This is the secret of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. [illegible]



[illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

[illegible] Mrs. C. F. [illegible]

Hood's Pills [illegible] 25c. per box.

[illegible] farm where the soil is only four inches," said [illegible] "I have no doubt that you can [illegible] where there is [illegible] the crops of wheat and oats and [illegible] and potatoes [illegible] prove to me that [illegible] of soil may be depended upon."

It is only in the upper section that as yet the soil has been tested by actual crops. It is [illegible] that the numerous farms dependent upon small [illegible] canals, before referred to, are located. I saw wheat [illegible] I felt certain would yield fifty bushels to the acre, and I believe that the general average will not be far below thirty bushels per acre. Potatoes, I was informed, do particularly [illegible] I saw likewise thrifty young orchards, apple trees being the only variety old enough to bear.

The middle section does not at first strike the settler so favorably as the [illegible] of the lower, but I am [illegible] certain that it will prove the best land after all. It can scarcely be called hilly; it is rather undulating, [illegible] slopes at full [illegible] In imagination I [illegible] the sandy loam of this section covered with orchards and vineyards. While [illegible] of it can be brought under irrigation, there will seldom be more than forty acres capable of being watered in one direction, and it rather [illegible] into tens and twenties. The soil is deeper here and better than in the upper section. It is a sort of half clay, half sand, and produces very large sagebrush. Lava protrudes occasionally.

The lower section is as pretty a slope as the eye could wish to behold. Water would follow a single furrow for miles. The sod soil is [illegible] [illegible] ten feet deep [illegible] It is a dark loam with a sandy grit, [illegible] if the slime and nearly [illegible] above and only the silt had reached this point.

Just below the bluff is a widening of the river bottom and here rise a remarkable series of springs supposed to be the waters of Lost river which sink into the lava forty miles to the north. These springs, combining, form Ross creek, a stream as large as Provo river, which never freezes over. Quite a number of ranches are located in this bottom, and use part of the stream for irrigating purposes. In places these springs come to the surface on the benches, and around such points salt grass [illegible] Whether these lands will be troubled with alkali remains to be seen, but every indication is that there need be no fear. The sage brush on this flat is in many places as tall as a horse and rider. This seems incredible, no doubt, but it can be verified by any one that desires to make the test. As might be inferred, most of the filings are made in this lower section. The town of Groveta is laid out and quite a number of settlers are here. This is the strongest promise that the canal will be completed. There is still plenty of good land in this section.

Seven miles south of this splendid slope, but across the river, runs the Oregon Short Line; while seventeen miles southeast is Pocatello, the most prominent city in southern Idaho. The most direct route from Pocatello to vast and important mining districts in the center of the [illegible] curve of Snake river is through this very section of country, which fact together with the consideration that this section will soon be thickly settled, gives early promise of a bridge over Snake river at this point. Pocatello has subscribed large sums already to the project. A bridge secured, the lower twelve miles section covered by the People's canal will go with a boom. At present the nearest station is Blackfoot twenty-five miles above, or American Falls twenty-five miles below.

THE CLIMATE.

"But what about the climate?" asks the man ready to "spread out," "isn't it rather cold there for the comfort of vegetables?"

In the first place the altitude is lower than that of Salt Lake City. On the other hand it is two hundred miles north of the city. But to show that it is altitude rather than latitude that unmistakably determines climate, I need only refer to the country about Panguitch, which, though it is so far south as Blackfoot is north, is yet so cold that the crops have been [illegible] two or three years in succession.

The climate is hardly as mild as that of Salt Lake valley, but milder, or at least earlier, than that of Sanpete or Cache valley. It was the tenth of March that Professor Brimhall and I visited the valley, and yet many of the farmers had begun their spring plowing. We are told that winters at varying depths of [illegible] [illegible] many [illegible] [illegible] winter [illegible]

The winters are too severe for [illegible] and this on the whole must be accepted a good thing as it leaves the [illegible] summer range [illegible] Seventy-five per cent of the [illegible] crossed within the [illegible] the river [illegible] and will never be useful for anything else. There is perhaps [illegible] square miles of it [illegible] [illegible] here and there [illegible] soil between, the whole [illegible] level of cedar, with a sage and [illegible] grass undergrowth.

This [illegible] area lying [illegible] of the farming district exercises a very important influence in moderating the climate of the valley. Such a surface [illegible] very little of the sun's heat, but throws it back into the atmosphere. During seasons when the ground is bare, this circumstance gives rise to a constant breeze from the south. As this circumstance is resolved in the rising of the heated column of air, it seldom becomes sufficient to interfere with work on a farm. A teacher whom we [illegible] concerning this much talked of wind, said that there were only three days last season when he could not [illegible] harvest hay. Frosts do not interfere with the maturity of corn or potatoes, so we may reasonably hope to raise [illegible] [illegible]

FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

A cord and a half of dry cedar wood can be gotten in a day. A load of cedar posts requires two days. There are no mountains, but let no one get the [illegible] that good wagons are [illegible] I suppose a man familiar with the [illegible] of canyon work [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] among them.

Lumber can be purchased at Blackfoot at prices ranging a little lower than in Salt Lake City, and consequently houses of this kind are [illegible] at railroad towns. But [illegible] building material which will [illegible] be used, when the time for [illegible] that improvement shall be found, is, in my opinion, lava stone. It occurs in loose flag croppings on nearly every section of quarter section, so that it may be said to be on hand ready for the mason. It cleaves easily, and presents, when properly pointed with cement mortar, a very handsome appearance. The fact that it is porous prevents the ill effects of sweating so common to stone houses.

FISH AND GAME.

As in most new countries, game is plentiful. Deer, rabbits and sage hens hold undisputed sway over the wide domain of cedar and sagebrush. Salmon, trout and other fish abound in the rivers and streams and furnish good sport at any time of the year. Ross creek and the remarkable series of large springs which feed it, are open water during the hardest winter, so the regions thereabout are alive with the cackle of geese and ducks. Just now it is a paradise for the hunter.

SOME ADVERSE CONSIDERATIONS.

Such are some of the advantages which crude nature presents. What are the advantages or disadvantages from the side of society? First the market for farm products is very low. Wheat sold at 45 cents per hundred last fall, and hay sold to $3 per ton. Potatoes commanded a good figure. These low figures are decidedly advantageous to the settler just now who is he is compelled to buy, but what will they be when he comes to sell? I can only say that he has the same facility for reaching the eastern market that the Utah farmer has, and his local market will be good in a few years. At present the only sensible thing to do is to change his products into beef and pork, and this some of the settlers are now doing—at enormous profits. For cattle have a free range for nine months in the year, and can be fattened for market during the remaining four.

The rate of taxation is high, but the valuation is low, so that on the whole the burden is about the same as in Utah. It must, however, be kept in mind that villages, school houses, etc., remain to be built in many sections, so that whoever settles there must expect this expense in the near future. But the present desert entry law, giving the farmer five years to make final proof, puts off the day of taxation on real estate till he can get on his feet and begin to realize something from his investment.

PIONEER LIFE.

I was about to dash off a paragraph on the realism of pioneer life, but feel convinced that this aspect of the question will impress itself upon the settlers quickly enough to make their heads dizzy. Let all those young people who are ambitious to experience — albeit mildly — what their fathers and mothers have passed through—come forward to prairie schooners, and tent it and grub it awhile in primitive fashion. They will become wiser, more robust, and quite picturesque, if less handsome by the experiment. It is a thorough cure for artificiality. It does not cost so much to live on the frontier as in the city. One's wants are fewer, and generations of old clothes can be aired to striking advantage. To the squirrels and chipmunks any cut or color is in fashion.

CONCLUSION.

My purpose in writing this letter is, I think, a laudable one. I desire to reach the hundreds of young men and women in our Territory who are just now hanging on the ragged edge of employment—young people who will never have careers of which their posterity will be proud, unless they strike out for themselves; who, though they have eyes are still blind to the opportunities around them; who, in many cases, are as listless and careless as they are blind. I desire to turn them in the direction of this splendid opening and say: "Oh, spread out where you can breathe, and help build up the waste places of Zion."

On the other hand I am not a little concerned that a progressive class of people shall settle here, and not the ordinary riff-raff of society which the tides of civilization wash to the front. I am quite willing to throw in my lot with Utah boys and girls whom I know to be made of the stuff that wears and grows stronger and better by time and hardship—the stuff that makes happy homes, choice social circles, progressive communities, patriotic citizens, and God-fearing men and women.

Further information can be obtained by dropping a letter to the president of the People's Irrigating and Canal company, E. Cuff Jr., Provo, Utah.

N. L. NELSON.

Another Bingham Fire.

The unfortunate residents of Bingham (for such they might well be called) were terrorized last Saturday evening by another cry of "fire" that went up from a boy who went galloping along the canyon on horseback.

The fire had originated in the Standish repair shops and had spread a considerable distance before being noticed. It was about 10 o'clock and as the cry went forth, men, women and children, greatly excited, poured into the streets to do what they could in order to quench the [illegible] flames. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] such a place, that, had [illegible] the [illegible] rendered such heroic service, the chances are that the loss would have been very heavy. As it was, however, the damage is quite limited.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

[illegible]

SALTAIR TRAINS on Page 8

Cleanse your blood with Godbe Pitts Blood Purifier, made from herbs.

MUNYON

Infuses New Life and Hope Into the Sick of Salt Lake City.

The Wonderful Cures Effected Convince the Despairing Sufferers That the Halo of Hope is Theirs Still and Health and Happiness May be Their Future.

What a blessing is perfect health! Three weeks ago thousands of people were suffering from some disease which kept them from work and made life a burden.

Today, what a change has come over them, and joy is revealed in every countenance written. Letter after letter has been received, pouring out heartfelt thanks to Prof. Munyon, whose wonderful little pellets have relieved them from pain and disease, the bright light of hope dawns upon them once more, and they bless the day that Munyon gave away absolutely free over [illegible] of his trial bottles of Rheumatism cure.

The unprecedented success is easily explained in: "Munyon's remedies cure"—in these three words you have a volume. No person need suffer now; all you have to do is to call upon your druggist, ask for Munyon's Guide to Health, read it carefully and with 25 cents you can purchase the remedy which will undoubtedly cure your troubles.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous prostration, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless or sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes. Price 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrh positively cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The Catarrh Cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price 50 cents each.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price $1.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., puts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Munyon's Remedies.

We are headquarters and general [illegible] for Munyon's remedies. [illegible] & Franken, druggists, [illegible] corner Main and Third South streets, Salt Lake City.

Free.

Munyon's Guide to Health, with every purchase of his genuine remedies. Mail orders solicited at F. J. Hill & Co., successors to Simpson, Hill Drug Co., 50 West Second South St.

Notice of Removal.

N. K. [illegible] has moved to [illegible] West Temple.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The next academic year will begin September 18. The following courses are provided:

1. Course in General Science.
2. Course in Arts.
3. Course in Mining Engineering.
4. Advanced Normal Course.

Each of the above leads to the bachelor's degree; the normal diploma, by provision of law, exempts the holder from all examinations in the school system.

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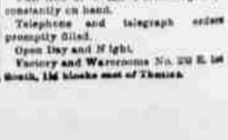

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