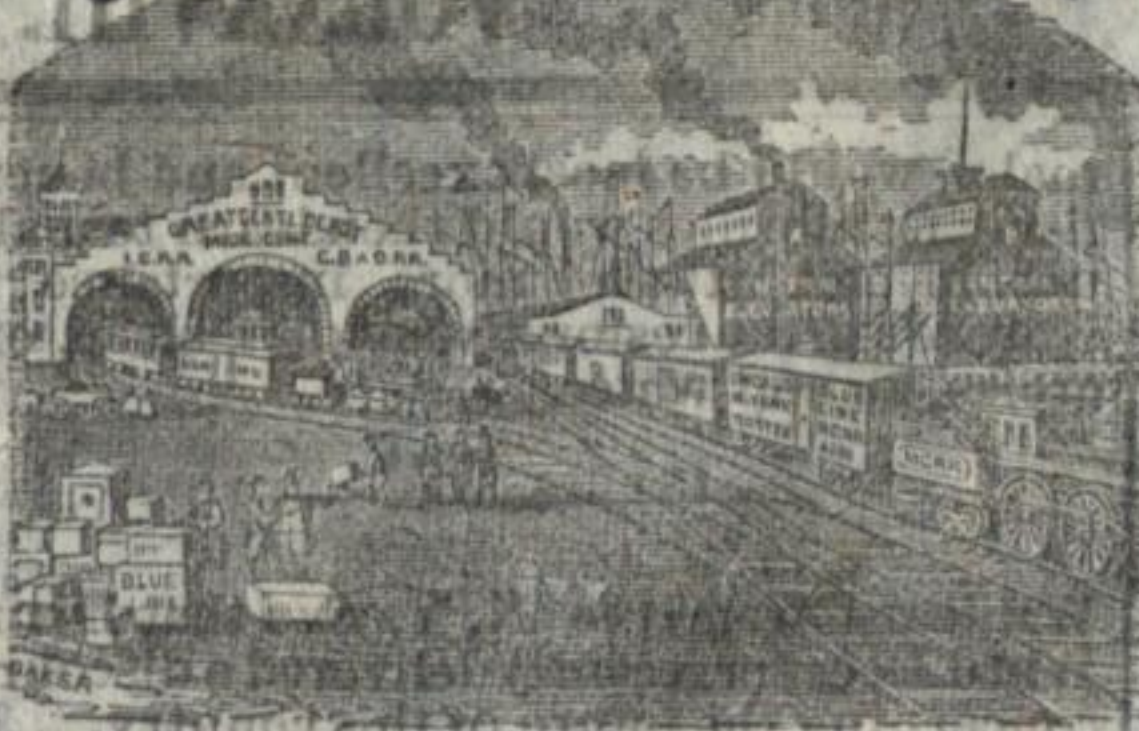


GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE



THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Units in running **FOUR EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY** between Chicago and New York, Boston, and all intermediate points in New England, New York and the Canadas.

The renowned **PULLMAN Palace Sleeping Cars** are run on this line, exclusively, from Chicago east, and are fully supplied on all night trains.

The famous **PULLMAN HOTEL CARS** leave daily on evening trains, running directly through to Rochester, N.Y., without change.

The passenger equipment of this line is unequalled by any other in the country, and will be found by patrons to possess all the requisites of "**SPEED, COMFORT and SAFETY.**"

Connected with the

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE The Blue Line

Established January 1, 1867, for the carriage of **Through Freight without transfer.**

This Line is owned and operated by the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Great Western, of Canada, New York Central, Hudson River, Boston and Albany, Providence and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Housatonic, and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroads.

THE "BLUE LINE"

Is the only route that offers to shippers of freight the advantage of an **unbroken gauge of track** from Chicago and the Mississippi river to the Seaboard, and is of the

Same Gauge as the Union Pacific,

Over which these cars will run on completion of that road.

THE BLUE LINE CARS

Are ALL OF UNIFORM BUILD, thus largely lessening the chances of delay from the use of cars of a mixed construction, and the consequent difficulty of repairs while remote from their own roads.

The Blue Line is operated by the Railroad Companies who own it, without the intervention of intermediate parties between the Roads or Line and the public.

The facilities of the Line for making uniformly quick time are unequalled.

All claims promptly settled on their merits.

Freight contracts given at the offices of the Companies in New York, Boston, &c.

H. E. SARGENT,
Gen'l Supt. M.C.R., Chicago.

H. C. WENTWORTH,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

J. D. HAYES, Detroit,
Gen'l Manager Blue Line.

WOODMANSEE & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fire-Proof Building, Main Street.

NOTICE

I, JOHN TAYLOR, Probate and County Judge, within and for the County of Utah and Territory of Utah, having on the 18th day of September A. D. 1893, entered at the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, U. T., for the several use and benefit of the occupants of Fairfield, of said Utah County, the following described tract of land, viz—

The south-east quarter section 29; west half of south-west quarter section 28; north-west quarter of north-west quarter section 33; north half of north-east quarter and north half of north-west quarter section 32 in Township No. 6, south of Range No. 2 west, containing 440 acres.

The said land is now subject to the filing of statements as prescribed in section 3 of an act of the Legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved February 17th A. D. 1889, entitled "An Act prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Execution of the Trust arising under an act of Congress entitled 'an act for the better of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns within the Public Lands,' approved March 2, 1897.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Probate and County Judge,
Provo City Oct. 16, 1893.

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVES

Bake Quicker, Better and with less Fuel than any Stoves made.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!



They were awarded the Premium at the Louisiana State Fair, also at the St. Louis Fair, Oct. 1893, after actual trial in baking with the leading Stoves made East and West.

We also manufacture the Celebrated

PARAGON COAL COOKING STOVE, Which is superior to any Coal Cook Stove made.

BUCK & WRIGHT,

720 & 722 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

Manufacturers of all varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves.



B. YOUNG'S

COTTON FACTORY

AT WASHINGTON,

IS MAKING

Cotton Yarn from 9 to 18,

ALSO

CARPET, STOCKING & CROCHET YARN,

And **COTTON BATTING.** Also making with Power Looms.

FACTORY, DENIMS,

HICKORY, RED TICK,

COTTON and WOOLEN JEANS,

And **LINSEYS.**

Which we intend shall not be justly complained of, and which we will exchange for **COTTON, WOOL or WOOLEN YARN,** spun at the Factory to better advantage than it can be woven at home.

We will also exchange for **CATTLE, SHEEP, WHEAT, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.,** at corresponding prices to our Goods, on order. Call and see us, and you will realize the advantage of Home Production.

J. BIRCH,

AGENT.

FURNITURE

Every Variety, always on hand, and made to order, at

DINWOODEY'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UPHOLSTERY!

The business in its varied branches connected with this Establishment, Messrs. NEVE & THORNBERG superintending.

THE UNDERTAKER'S

Department is suitably furnished.

All Goods Warranted, and Prices greatly reduced.

Planing and Turning Machines Constantly running.

WANTED—100,000 FEET OF LUMBER, OF EVERY KIND.



THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

The following,—the climax of all sensation stories ever printed, is now going the rounds of the press. Munchausen and Gulliver are completely thrown into the shade by it.

On the 18th of April 1868, in the prison of Villerica, (Province of Minas Geraes) in Brazil, two men named Aveiro and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil, executions take place with closed doors; in the interior of the prison, Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in autoplactic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event, in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and to illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life. The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after decapitation.

The heads of the two criminals fell within a few minutes of each other into the same basket—first that of Carines, then that of Aveiro. Immediately after this second execution, a compression was effected by a pupil of Dr. Lorenzo on the carotid arteries of one of the heads so as to stop the hemorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared and Dr. Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the breast. Under this influence, as in former experiments, the respiratory movements were perceptible. As the blood, which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the scar, threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr. Lorenzo had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained.

His astonishment was great when he saw that, at the end of two hours, not only did respiration still continue under the influence of the electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat feebly, but sensibly. The experiment was continued without intermission. At the end of sixty-two hours, it was evident, to the astonishment of every one, that a process of cicatrization had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later, signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs, till then deprived of motion. At this moment the director of the prison, arriving for the first time in the experiment room, observed that, by a singular mistake due to the haste of the operation, the head of Carines had been taken for that of Aveiro, and had been applied to the body of the latter. The experiment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later, the respiratory movements reproduced themselves and electricity was suppressed. Doctor Lorenzo y Carmo and his assistants were stupefied, frightened at a result so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon, who had only had in view a simple physiological experiment, employed all his skill to continue the work, which science, aided by Nature, had so singularly commenced. He assisted the process of cicatrization, which progressed under the most favorable conditions. By means of an esophagian probe liquor nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months, the cicatrization was complete, and motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length, at the end of seven months and a half, Aveiro Carines was able to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck, and a feebleness of the limbs.—*Annales de la Chirurgie Etrangere.*

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students: "Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon the dirty grease spot on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap; now rub it with a little water and it disappears, it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very

odorous pile of dirt you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and it is no longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worth your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! Analyze it! It will all separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So after all, you were kissing dirt—particularly if she whitened her skin with chalk of Fuller's earth. There is no telling what is earth. Though I may say that rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. Pearl-powder, I think, is made of bismuth—nothing but dirt."

An incident sufficiently amusing of itself, but by no means a laughing matter to the person concerned, occurred a short time ago in Cork, Ireland. At an early hour a gentleman, closely connected with the shipping trade, went, according to custom, to bathe in the river at the lower end of Navigation Wall. He had with him a Newfoundland dog, which he left on the bank in charge of his apparel while he plunged into the cool element and enjoyed his matutinal dip. Having, as Mr. Tupper has it, "breasted through the tangle of the wavelet's cloud-like fold," he came to land, and set about dressing. Every man's experience will tell him what, in such a situation, is the first article of attire a gentleman in all situations habitually dons. But though the Captain's coat, vest, boots and other rigging were intact, his unwhisperables had disappeared, and with them the perfidious animal to whose care they had been entrusted. A glance at the distance explained the mystery, for scudding out of sight, at top speed, with the waistband athwart his jaws, and the legs dangling limply on either flank, he beheld the black-guard quadruped. He called and whistled, but in vain; the dog had gone on for a lark, and in another moment was out of sight. There was nothing to do but to utilize the remaining garments, which the unfortunate gentleman speedily put himself inside, and, in this hybrid condition, took refuge, in one of the sheds, where he remained, half-starved with cold until a vehicle was sent down by a friendly passer-by, in which he was enabled to go home, where, on his arrival, he found "Ponto" had safely brought the garment, greatly to the discomfort of the household, whose apprehensions were naturally excited by the occurrence. It remains to be seen whether the Captain will continue to pay the tax for an animal given to practical joking of so personal and unpleasant a character.

In giving an account of the eating of a French soldier by cannibals, the *London Daily News* says:

If any of us look forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were recently taken prisoners by the Kanaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades described the process. The Kanaks first decapitate their victim; a matter of no small difficulty considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned down a little and glows with heat, it is covered over with more stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose tree peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoanut, banana, and some other plants noted for their delicate flavor. The whole is tied together firmly; the fire is then removed from the pit; the meat is placed among the hot stones, and thus, carefully covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women do not partake of the warriors' feast. Men alone are permitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a delicacy.

An editor says: "Attention was first drawn to matrimony by the skillful manner in which a girl handled a broom," whereas a brother editor says the manner in which his wife handles a broom is not so pleasant."